

APPENDIX 8

MIGRATORY BIRDS

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A8-1 INTRODUCTION

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 U.S.C. §§703-712; Ch. 128, (MBTA) prohibits the direct and intentional take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Historically, this prohibition had been interpreted by the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) to apply to both deliberate acts intended to take or kill migratory birds as well as the incidental taking or killing of such birds. That interpretation was overturned in 2017 when the DOI Office of the Solicitor issued Solicitor's Opinion M-37050 that interpreted the statute as not prohibiting incidental take but instead only applying to "direct and affirmative purposeful actions that reduce migratory birds, their eggs, or their nests, by killing or capturing, to human control." The proposed "Rule" that would codify this new Solicitor's Opinion currently is being reviewed and sits within the Office of Management and Budget. Because of uncertainty regarding the interpretation of how the MBTA applies to incidental take and in light of the other authorities and policies that encourage or require the conservation of migratory birds, the USACE Director of Civil Works issued a policy memorandum on 28 March 2018 (USACE 2018), directing the agency to continue to work to minimize the incidental take of migratory birds to the extent practicable, and to coordinate as appropriate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, until further clarification is provided.

A migratory bird species is included on the list of protected species if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. It occurs in the United States or U.S. territories as the result of natural biological or ecological processes and is currently, or was previously listed as, a species or part of a family protected by one of the four international treaties or their amendments.
2. Revised taxonomy results in it being newly split from a species that was previously on the list, and the new species occurs in the United States or U.S. territories as the result of natural biological or ecological processes.
3. New evidence exists for its natural occurrence in the United States or U.S. territories resulting from natural distributional changes and the species occurs in a protected family.

The list of migratory bird species protected by the MBTA is primarily based on bird families and species included in the four international treaties with Canada, Russia, Japan, and Mexico. The list of bird species is contained in 50 C.F.R. §10.13 (often referred to as the 10.13 list) which was last updated in 2020 and incorporated the most current scientific information on taxonomy and natural distribution. USFWS regulations include most native birds found in the United States as species protected by the Act, including species that do not migrate internationally, and even species that do not migrate at all. See 50 C.F.R. §10.13 for the list of bird species protected under the MBTA. See https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=b85587342ebe4f607983dfb6d1e07461&mc=true&node=se50.1.10_113&rgn=div8

In addition to the 10.13 list, the USFWS maintains a list of "Birds of Conservation Concern." The 1988 amendment to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act mandates that the USFWS identify species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory nongame birds that without

additional conservation action are likely to become candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973. The *Birds of Conservation Concern 2008 (BoCC; USFWS 2008)* is the most recent effort to carry out this mandate. The overall goal of this report is to identify those bird taxa (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that represent the highest conservation priorities of the USFWS.

The Mississippi Alluvial Valley (MAV) is critically important as a major migration corridor for many bird species with more than 40 percent of the waterfowl that breed in North America using the MAV as migratory stopover, wintering or breeding habitat; the alluvial land located between the river at low-water stage and the levees (i.e., batture) is an important corridor for songbird migration. In addition, at least 107 species of landbirds breed in the MAV, with 70 of those depending upon bottomland hardwood forests for most or all of their life cycle.

Restoration in the MAV has focused largely on the restoration of forested wetlands to benefit breeding landbirds, and consumptive wildlife recreation; hydrologic restoration of wetland habitats to support migrating shorebirds and wintering waterfowl; and modification of the flood control infrastructure along the mainstem river to benefit at-risk and threatened and endangered species.

This Appendix assesses the potential impacts of excavation of borrow materials and the subsequent construction of the Work Items on migratory birds that are known to use bottomland forest systems and other wetland habitats within the MR&T assessment area. For this assessment, USACE obtained recent biological and ecological data from published literature, communication with experts, and available online databases.

Similar to the ESA consultation, USACE would consult with the appropriate local U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Ecological Services Field Office prior to construction at each Work Item, pursuant to the MBTA, after congressional appropriations are received and while detailed plans are being developed. Applicable surveys would be conducted and USFWS recommendations and best management practices (e.g., species-specific seasonal buffer restrictions, delaying construction until colonial nesting species fledged young) would be followed to avoid impacts to any protected birds to the extent practical.

In addition to the direct loss of forested and other wetland habitat, some of the Work Items may indirectly impact migratory BoCC because construction within forested habitats typically results in habitat fragmentation. Forest fragmentation may contribute to population declines in some avian species because fragmentation reduces avian reproductive success (Robinson et al. 1995). Fragmentation can alter the species composition in a given community because biophysical conditions near the forest edge can significantly differ from those found in the center of a forest. As a result, edge species could recruit to the fragmented area and species that occupy interior habitats could be displaced. The fragmentation of intact forests could have long-term adverse impacts on some forest interior bird species. To help minimize impacts to migratory birds, forest clearing associated with project features will be conducted during the fall or winter to minimize impacts to nesting migratory bird habitat, to the extent practicable.

Several authors have proposed that tropical deforestation has been a primary contributor to Neotropical migratory bird declines, presumably by reducing adult survival (Terborgh 1989; Askins et al. 1990; Robinson 1992). Others have hypothesized that habitat degradation where these migrants breed in North America has caused the observed population declines, presumably by decreasing reproductive success (Sherry and Holmes 1989). Habitat loss and degradation in North America has occurred through habitat fragmentation, successional changes of breeding-ground habitat due to timber harvest practices, resting or stopover habitat alterations, and increase in agriculture and urbanization (Martin and Finch 1995; Litwin and Smith 1992). In North American landscapes in which the proportions of forest, agriculture, and suburban development have remained essentially constant for decades, subtle changes have greatly altered conditions to the benefit of some species and the detriment of others (Terborgh 1989). The consensus is that a combination of habitat degradation in North America and tropical deforestation have both played a role in Neotropical migratory bird population declines.

Recently, online tools such as Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology's eBird®, contribute considerable information on the distribution, abundance, and ecology of birds through citizen science. Over the last few decades, documented long-term population declines of migratory bird species have spurred significant concern over the persistence of many species, and has contributed to widespread investigations into the causes of these declines, including habitat loss, feral and free-ranging domestic cats, pesticides, and a variety of other stressors.

The USFWS Migratory Bird Program has the legal mandate and the trust responsibility to maintain and enhance migratory bird populations and habitats for the continued enjoyment of the American public. The USFWS is authorized to ensure the conservation of more than 1,000 species of migratory birds. The Migratory Bird Program leads policy development, strategic planning, program implementation, and evaluation of actions designed to conserve migratory birds and their habitats.

The five areas of USFWS responsibility include:

1. Population monitoring, assessment, and management
2. Habitat conservation
3. Permits and regulations
4. Consultation, cooperation, and communication
5. Recreation

A8-2 OBJECTIVES

This Appendix presents information on species composition and habitat availability to migratory birds within the boundaries of the MR&T assessment area in the MAV and discusses impacts to habitat that could occur from the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items. This Appendix also provides an evaluation of the No Action Alternative and Alternatives 2 and 3.

A8-3 MRL-SEIS-II ASSESSMENT AREA

The mainstem MRL system begins at the head of the alluvial valley at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and continues to Venice, La., near the Gulf of Mexico on the right descending bank and to Bohemia, LA on the left descending bank, approximately 10 miles above the Head of Passes near the Gulf of Mexico. The MR&T levee system includes 3,787 miles of authorized embankments and floodwalls. Of this number, nearly 1,610 miles are along the mainstem Mississippi River. The remaining levees are backwater, tributary and floodway levees. The areas to be examined in SEIS II are discrete sites spread throughout the length of the system. The assessment area includes all lands and waters lying between the mainline Mississippi River levees (and floodwalls), or bluffs where levees are absent, plus a zone extending 3,000 feet landside of the levees.

Land cover among nine categories was used to describe general habitats for migratory birds under the No Action Alternative and under Alternative 3 (avoid/minimize (Table 1a)) and Alternative 2 (Table 1b) (traditional construction) for the Work Items.

Table A8-1a. Summary of land cover types within the locations of the Work Items for Alternative 3 (avoid/minimize) by USACE district and State.

District	State	Land Cover (acres)									Total
		Cropland	Forested	Levee	Marsh	Non-forested Wetland	Open Water	Pasture, Old Field	Scrub/Shrub	Urban	
MVK	Louisiana	335	262	627	0	7	3	4	87		1,324
	Mississippi	114	105	207			1	32	39	6	505
MVK Total		449	367	834	0	7	3	36	126	6	1,829
MVM	Arkansas	435	159	569		2	6	3	1	1	1,175
	Illinois	13	10	42						47	112
	Kentucky	39		7						1	47
	Missouri	128	69	309		5	0			11	523
	Tennessee	476	65	217	0			51		2	811
MVM Total		1,090	303	1,144	0	8	6	54	1	62	2,668
MVN	Louisiana	230	119	2123	13		1	87	5	208	2,786
MVN Total		230	119	2123	13		1	87	5	208	2,786
Grand Total		1,770	789	4,102	13	15	10	177	131	275	7,283

Table A8-1b. Summary of land cover types within the locations of the Work Items for Alternative 2 (traditional construction) by USACE district and State.

District	State	Land Cover									Total
		Cropland	Forested	Levee	Marsh	Non-forested Wetland	Open Water	Pasture, Old Field	Scrub/Shrub	Urban	
MVK	Louisiana	262	328	630	0	9	2	4	73		1,309
	Mississippi	51	162	163		0	1	19	38	6	440
MVK Total		314	490	793	0	9	4	22	110	6	1,749
MVM	Arkansas	375	195	569		2	6	1	8	1	1,156
	Illinois	4	19	42				0		47	112
	Kentucky	39		7						1	47
	Mississippi	0	17			2					19
	Missouri	89	104	310		4	0			11	518
	Tennessee	158	388	217	0			51		2	816
MVM Total		665	723	1145	0	9	6	53	8	62	2,669
MVN	Louisiana	136	213	2123	13		1	87	5	208	2,786
MVN Total		136	213	2123	13		1	87	5	208	2,786
Grand Total		1,114	1,426	4,061	13	18	11	162	123	275	7,203

A8-4 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The baseline, or existing, conditions used for the purposes of this Appendix will be the conditions prior to any MR&T Project construction started in 2020. The No Action Alternative has been determined to be the existing conditions since there are no significant changes in land use practices expected to occur within or adjacent to the MRL system. The existing conditions for the locations of the Work Items for Alternative 3 (Table A8-1a) and Alternative 2 (Table A8-1b) were used to evaluate general habitat types available to migratory birds. Land use within the MR&T assessment area is primarily cropland followed by riverfront and floodplain forests.

The USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC; USFWS 2019) was used as a primary source for potential occurrences of priority birds occurring within the Work Item locations. The IPaC is a project planning tool which streamlines the environmental review process by providing information on the location of federally listed species and other USFWS trust resources that potentially could be affected by a project. Species listed as threatened and endangered under the ESA, and migratory birds protected under the MBTA (primarily those designated by the USFWS as BoCC) known to regularly use or occupy the Work Item area, as determined through IPaC were identified between Cape Girardeau, Missouri and Head of Passes, Louisiana. These 35 species are listed in Table A8-2.

Table A8-2. Migratory birds within the lower MAV that are also listed as threatened and endangered under the ESA, Neotropical migrants (primarily those designated by the USFWS as Birds of Conservation Concern, and other migratory birds designated under the MBTA that are known to regularly use or occupy the Work Item locations, as determined through the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC; USFWS 2019).

Species	Scientific Name	Status
Rallidae		
Black Rail (Eastern)	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	PT ^a
Clapper Rail	<i>Rallus crepitans</i>	BoCC ^b
King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	BoCC
Gruidae		
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	FE ^c
Charadriidae		
American Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	BoCC
Piping Plover (wintering) ^e	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	FT ^d , FE
Scolopacidae		
Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	BoCC
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	BoCC
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	BoCC
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	FT
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	BoCC
Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	BoCC
Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	BoCC
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	BoCC

Laridae

Least Tern (Interior)	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	FE
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	BoCC
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	BoCC

Ciconiidae

Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	FT
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Fregatidae

Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	BoCC
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Ardeidae

Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	BoCC
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Accipitridae

Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	BoCC
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	BoCC
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	BoCC

Picidae

Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	BoCC
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Turdidae

Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	BoCC
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Calcariidae

Smith's Longspur	<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	BoCC
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Parulidae

Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	BoCC
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	BoCC
Kentucky Warbler	<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>	BoCC
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	BoCC

Emberizidae

Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	BoCC
LeConte's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	BoCC
Nelson's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>	BoCC
Seaside Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>	BoCC

Icteridae

Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	BoCC
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^a PT: Proposed as Federally Threatened

^b BoCC: USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern (USFWS 2008)

^c FE: Federally Endangered

^d FT: Federally Threatened

^e Great Lakes population (FE); Northern Great Plains and Atlantic Coast populations (FT)

IPaC was used to determine if any federally listed species, critical habitat, or migratory birds might be impacted by the Work Items. Summaries of species found in Work Item areas are described in the following sections, including supporting resources on habitat suitability and species distribution from spatial data acquired from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Gap Analysis Program (GAP). These data were used to determine what the potential impacts might be on selected species and to provide suggestions to avoid or minimize these impacts.

The USGS GAP (<https://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/apps/species-data-download/>) provides a Species Habitat Model Report, including spatial layers that provide information on species range and suitable habitat within the conterminous United States. USACE generated spatial layers that incorporated suitable habitat according to the GAP Analysis Program results and overlaid those layers with the Work Item areas for species listed in Table A8-3a-b that could potentially be impacted by habitat alterations. A detailed breakdown of impacts by individual Work Item for Alternatives 2 and 3 according to species, season, state, and USACE District is within Attachment A. For example, species that occur within bottomland or floodplain forest could be

impacted by habitat alterations, whereas other species that only utilize in-stream features or sandbars would have no impact.

The most likely impacts of the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items would include the loss of forested habitats due to the excavation of borrow pits for fill materials. Loss of mature floodplain forests would likely have the most negative impacts on seasonally occurring migratory birds. Other habitats in the region, including marsh, pasture/old field, scrub/shrub, and non-forested wetlands might also be impacted from the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items, but impacts will likely be much lower. Mitigation for lost or degraded breeding, foraging, and migratory stopover habitat should offset losses of terrestrial and wetland wildlife habitat. Forest fragmentation can be partially offset by reforestation efforts that occur contiguous with existing forest.

A8-5 FOCAL SPECIES IN THE MAV

The Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*), King Rail (*Rallus elegans*), and Clapper Rail (*R. crepitans*) are secretive marsh birds that utilize salt marsh, freshwater marsh, and/or estuarine marsh habitats. The eastern Black Rail is currently proposed for federal listing under the ESA. Documented detections of this species inland along the Mississippi River are exceptionally rare, though there have been scattered reports. The construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Item areas located along the Lower Mississippi River will have minimal impacts on marsh habitats, therefore, impacts on all rail species from levee enhancements are considered to be minimal. USACE recommends that for the proposed borrow pits for three of the Work Items (Items 91.2-L, 90.8-L, and 51-L) site inspections be conducted to assess their suitability as rail habitat and the likelihood of presence of Black Rails.

The Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*) is federally listed as an endangered species under the ESA. There currently are 4 populations, the largest of which (and only natural population) winters in southeastern Texas, and migrates annually to and from its breeding grounds in Canada. This Whooping Crane population has a well-defined migration corridor that does not overlap with the MAV. The Whooping Crane would be considered a vagrant outside of its typically wintering and migration ranges (Teitelbaum et al. 2016) and therefore has very low probability of occurring at any of the Work Item sites. The eastern population of Whooping Cranes is considered an experimental population that is listed as “threatened” under the ESA. This population may pass through the assessment area during fall or spring migration as it migrates towards its primary wintering grounds in Florida (Urbanek and Lewis 2015). This species utilizes open areas within grasslands, grassy marshes and wetlands. Since the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items will have little to no impacts on such habitats, and since this species would be a rare vagrant in the area, the estimated impacts from the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items on this species are low.

Numerous shorebirds are noted in IPaC as potentially occurring within the Work Item areas, including the Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*), Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*), Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*), Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*), Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*), Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*), and Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*). The Piping Plover is a federally

listed species for three separate breeding populations along the Atlantic Coast, within the Great Plains, and around the Great Lakes. The Red Knot was federally listed under the ESA as threatened in 2014, and this listing largely pertains to migratory birds along the Atlantic Coast. Any of the shorebird species above could potentially occur in the MAV for a brief period during the fall and/or spring migration seasons. Some species may even winter in coastal habitats in the extreme southern portion of the Work Item areas that provide marsh, wetland, sand bar, or beach habitat along the Lower Mississippi River. Most of these species have experienced long-term population declines and are of concern in the Gulf Coast region. However, the construction and operation, and maintenance and repair of the Work Items is expected to have minimal or no impacts on sediment-based coastal or riverine habitats, and are therefore unlikely to affect these species. Moreover, wetlands associated with some borrow areas (e.g., fringe and shallow water habitats) may have a low positive impact on some of these species during the winter or migration. Overall, estimated impacts on all shorebird species are low.

Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*), Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*), and Black Skimmer (*Rynchops niger*) are riverine or coastal seabirds that utilize sandy or rocky beaches and shorelines for nesting, foraging, or roosting. The Interior population of Least Tern, which breeds primarily on sandbars of major interior rivers (e.g., Mississippi, Red, Arkansas, and Missouri Rivers) is federally listed as a threatened and endangered species. The Lower Mississippi River Conservation Committee and the Service have cooperated extensively with state and other federal agencies (notably the USACE) in riverine restoration that would help implement restoration and recovery plans for the Interior Least Tern, the fat pocketbook mussel and the pallid sturgeon. Because the Interior Least Tern is found almost exclusively within channels on sandbar and island habitats, there should be no impacts from the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items on this species. The Gull-billed Tern and Black Skimmer are regional species of concern with documented population declines in the region. These birds usually breed on sandbars and dredged-material islands. Some use of backwaters, marshes and borrow areas may occur while foraging during the breeding season. Some increase in borrow habitats may benefit the Gull-billed Tern. However, these species almost never utilized forested habitats, and therefore, impacts from the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items on these species are considered very low.

Wood Storks (*Mycteria americana*) are federally listed as Threatened for the United States breeding population and individuals periodically can be found within the Lower Mississippi Basin (Coulter et al. 1999). During most of the year, they largely reside and breed in Florida. There are some small breeding populations in Georgia and South Carolina, as well as some breeding populations in Mexico, Central and South America, Cuba and other islands (Coulter et al. 1999). Some birds from the Mexican breeding population occasionally occur within the MAV, but individuals within this population do not have a designated status under the ESA. The Southeast U.S. breeding population of Wood Storks post breeding dispersal is primarily throughout the Coastal Plain of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. A larger number of south Florida Wood Storks do move into central Alabama and northeastern Mississippi (i.e. Tombigbee Waterway in Alabama to Sam Hamilton NWR in Mississippi) but it is highly unlikely Wood Storks in the lower MAV are from the listed population (William B Brooks, USFWS Wood Stork Recovery Lead, personal communication, June 15, 2020).

Wood Storks forage in fresh and marine-estuarine forest habitats, and may breed in cypress swamps. Breeding in the Lower Mississippi Basin is rare, and any potential impacts of

construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items may be the result of negative impacts on forested wetlands that reduce foraging sites that lack cypress-dominated forest communities.

Magnificent Frigatebirds (*Fregata magnificens*) are an open ocean bird that may be found in coastal areas along the extreme southern portion of the Work Item areas. Breeding in the United States is largely relegated to islands and coastal areas in the extreme southern portion of Florida (Diamond and Schreiber 2002). Since these birds are largely coastal in distribution and rarely move inland, the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items should have no impacts on this species or its habitats.

Reddish Egrets (*Egretta rufescens*) are colonial breeding birds that typically breed in multi-species colonies, usually located on coastal islands (Lowther and Paul 2002). The majority of these egrets breed along the Texas coast. The construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items will not influence coastal islands, or any area used for breeding by colonial waterbirds, such as the Reddish Egret. Therefore, impacts on this species from construction and operation, or maintenance and repair of the Work Items along the Lower Mississippi River are considered to be low.

The Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) is a long-distance migrant that breeds in the southeastern United States and winters in South America (Meyer 1995). These birds breed in tall forested wetland habitats associated with open areas needed to forage for small animals and insects. This species is known to occupy forested habitats in southern Louisiana and Mississippi and likely breeds in some of the forested habitats along the Mississippi River within the Work Item areas (particularly in the New Orleans District). Loss of forested habitats due to creation of borrow pits during the proposed levee enhancement is estimated to have an overall low negative impact on this species. Mitigation through reforestation of bottomland hardwood habitat, and particularly where mitigation increases the size of forested habitat blocks, is recommended for this species.

Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) are a rare breeder in the Lower Mississippi Basin, but common winter residents that utilize mature forested wetlands for roosting and foraging sites (Buehler 2000). While this species has been removed from ESA protection, it is still protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (1940) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (1973). The Eagle Act prohibits the taking or disturbing of bald eagles and their nests. The USFWS published National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (USFWS 2007), which provides important information to reduce eagle disturbance at nests, and foraging and communal roost sites, during construction and other disturbance activities. Negative impacts to this species are estimated to be moderate due to loss of forested wetland habitat, and potentially due to disturbance. Survey efforts prior to construction would be prudent to identify areas where eagles may nest or roost within 1 mile of both levee enhancement and borrow sites. For any areas proximal to eagles, best management practices to reduce disturbance should be followed (USFWS 2007). For any direct habitat impacts to known use sites, hardwood reforestation likely will be required through mitigation and in consultation with the USFWS.

The Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) is a rare winter visitor in the Lower Mississippi River (Kochert et al. 2002) that generally prefers open areas and avoids forested sites. Because this species is rare in the Work Item areas, the impact of the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items is estimated to have minimal impacts on this species.

The Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) breeds in mature deciduous trees and can be found in mature open upland and riparian forest. However, this species may also occur within parks, groves, agricultural lands and suburban development (Frei et al. 2017). This species experiences periodic population increases and decreases in abundance; the cause for these cycles is poorly understood (Frei et al. 2017). Currently, populations in the southeast are in decline. This species is an obligate cavity nester and is often in competition with other cavity nesters in forested habitats. Because Red-headed Woodpeckers prefer mature forested habitats for nesting, but also will use more open areas (and perhaps, habitat surrounding created borrow pits), the projected impacts from the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items to this species will be low.

Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) typically breed in large, mature forested systems, including forested wetland habitats (Evans et al. 2011). However, these birds likely do not nest often in flooded cypress swamps or other forested wetland types that are inundated frequently and with relatively long durations. During “average” years in the MAV, much of the floodplain forest is not inundated, creating extensive and large patches of mature bottomland hardwood forest with dense understory vegetation that likely supports breeding populations of this species. Therefore, loss of forested habitat by creation of borrow pits will likely have a moderate impact on breeding Wood Thrush. Mitigation that includes relatively large patches of hardwood habitat eventually should provide suitable Wood Thrush habitat.

Smith’s Longspur (*Calcarius pictus*) is an overwintering species that utilizes open grasslands (Briskie 2009). The limited extent of their southern distribution in the winter is central Louisiana and Mississippi. Because the impacts from the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items will primarily be to forested wetlands and open areas adjacent to the MAV, the estimated impact to this species is low.

Golden-winged Warblers (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) are uncommon to the region and are likely only impacted by loss of forested wetlands that are used as migratory stopover habitat during the fall and spring. This species was not identified in IPaC as occurring in any reaches in the Work Item areas, but is included here because it is a notable species of concern by the USFWS. During spring migration, these birds utilize mid-story forest vegetation (Confer et al. 2011). During the fall, use of other habitats including scrub/shrub and herbaceous stands of ragweed (*Ambrosia* spp.) have been noted (Confer 2011). Impacts to this species from the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items are estimated to be low. Reforestation through mitigation, and the management of borrow areas to maintain scrub/shrub habitat, is recommended for this species.

The Cerulean Warbler (*Setophaga cerulea*) was historically proposed for federal listing under the ESA, but is not currently listed. This species has experienced significant population declines throughout its North American breeding range (Buehler et al. 2013), but is likely a rare breeder in the Lower Mississippi Basin. There are known, but uncommon, breeding pairs in forested habitat along the Mississippi River in north Mississippi and south Arkansas (Buehler et al. 2013). Impacts to this bird in the Work Item areas from the from the construction and operation maintenance and repair of the Work Items may be due to the loss of forested habitats for breeding and for spring/fall stopover habitat. Negative impacts to this species are estimated to be low. Efforts to mitigate for habitat loss through hardwood reforestation actions are described in Section 5.0 of the SEIS II.

The Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) is a cavity-nesting species that is dependent upon forested wetland habitats (Petit 1999). This species is common to abundant in forested habitat along the Mississippi River. The excavation of borrow sites, particularly those in areas where large hardwoods that are extensively inundated might be removed, would have a moderate to high negative impact on breeding populations of this species. Mitigation through reforestation of forested wetland habitat, and that would experience frequent inundation, to offset these losses are described in Section 5.0 of the SEIS II.

The Kentucky Warbler (*Geothlypis formosa*) is a Neotropical migrant found in upland and forested wetlands in the southeastern and mid-Atlantic regions of the United States (McDonald 2013). Its northern extent can reach into the Great Lakes states. Population density decreases southerly and this species is uncommon to rare along the extreme southern portions of the Lower Mississippi River. This species requires dense ground and understory cover for nesting (McDonald 2013), a feature that may not be present in bottomland hardwood systems that are flooded for much of the year. Nevertheless, negative impacts are expected for this species at borrow sites where hardwood habitat is removed, especially in the more northern portions of the Work Item areas. Loss of breeding habitat for this species is expected to have low to moderate impacts on Kentucky Warbler. Efforts to mitigate for habitat loss through reforestation actions are described in Section 5.0 of the SEIS II.

The LeConte's Sparrow (*Ammodramus leconteii*) and Henslow's Sparrow (*A. henslowii*) are overwintering species in the southern U.S. that utilize open grasslands, pasture, and scrub-shrub (Lowther 2019; Herkert et al. 2018). Secretive and likely not common in the Work Item areas, the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items and the resulting loss of forested wetland is not likely to impact these species. Loss of open grassland and any scrub-shrub habitat in borrow areas would potentially have a low to moderate impact depending on size, location, and habitat composition of borrow sites. Open habitats used as mitigation lands for replanting hardwoods would provide an initial offset for habitat loss for both of these species, at least for the first few years of habitat succession.

The Nelson's Sparrow (*A. nelsoni*) is an overwintering sparrow that inhabits the lowest reaches of the assessment area, in open marsh, grassland, and estuarine habitats along the coastal regions of Louisiana and Mississippi (Shriver et al. 2018). Similarly, the Seaside Sparrow is a year-round resident of these same coastal habitats (Post and Greenlaw 2018). Since the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items will have little to no impact on coastal habitats, the impacts to these species are low.

The Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) is a wintering species in the southeastern United States that often spends the winter months in forested woodlands and wetland habitats in the MAV (Avery 1995). Rusty Blackbird is one of North America's most rapidly declining species. The population has declined an estimated 85-99 percent over the past forty years. In addition to its occurrence in the lower MAV, these birds are also found in the southeastern Coastal Plain of the Carolinas and Georgia (Niven 2004; Hamel and Ozdenerol 2009). Rusty Blackbirds forage in small flocks on the ground primarily in wet areas including flooded woods, swamps, and marshes (Avery 1995). They are not found exclusively in forested wetlands, and can be found in a variety of other habitats including wetland edges, open pasture, agricultural fields, and even fields and parks (Avery 1995, Luscier et al. 2010). Loss of forest habitat from the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items is estimated to have a low to moderate

negative impact on this species. Mitigation through reforestation of wetland habitat to offset these losses are described in Section 5.0 of the SEIS II.

Considering overlapping ranges rather than only cumulative totals for species using the same habitat, a total of 1,611 and 1,804 acres under Alternatives 3 and 2 may be impacted by construction activities associated with Work Items. Considering only borrow areas within the Work Item locations, 437 and 622 acres would be impacted to all species under both Alternatives 3 and 2. Mitigation sites selected as a result of the Habitat Evaluation Procedures (HEP), wetlands losses, and/or aquatic impacts, that include a range of elevations, hydrology, and vegetation composition, will significantly offset habitat losses for the majority of the avian species included in this Appendix. Supplemental spatial layers generated in ArcGIS 10.6 to generate values in Table A8-3a-b are available upon request from the Mississippi Valley Division.

Table A8-3a. Acreage of habitat according to USGS GAP for species within IPaC that likely will be impacted by the the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items under Alternative 3 (Avoid/Minimize). Habitats considered for rusty blackbird includes all types of wetlands (e.g., scrub/scrub, marsh, forested, wet meadow).

Species ^a	Season	District			All Districts
		MVK	MVM	MVN	
Bald Eagle	Winter	0.0	6.3	11.6	18.0
	Year-round	194.9	148.8	124.5	468.3
Kentucky Warbler	Breeding	172.0	132.8	27.9	332.6
Prothonotary Warbler	Breeding	154.3	26.1	23.5	203.9
	Migration	0.0	0.0	79.0	79.0
Red-headed Woodpecker	Breeding	30.5	45.0	19.9	95.4
	Winter		0.8		0.8
	Year-round	199.0	166.2	135.0	500.2
Rusty Blackbird	Winter	324.7	426.0	644.9	1395.6
Swallow-tailed Kite	Breeding	139.9	0.0	19.3	159.2
Wood Stork	Winter	0.0	0.0	85.2	85.2
Wood Thrush	Breeding	185.3	133.1	27.8	346.2
Cumulative Total		1,400.6	1,085.0	1,198.9	3,684.5

^a Habitat for cerulean warbler, black rail, and golden-winged warbler was not indicated to occur within Work Items for Alternative 3.

Table A8-3b. Acreage of habitat according to USGS GAP for species within IPaC that likely will be impacted by the Work Items for Alternative 2 (Traditional). Habitats considered for rusty blackbird includes all types of wetlands (e.g., scrub/scrub, marsh, forested, wet meadow).

Species ^a	Season	District			All Districts
		MVK	MVM	MVN	
Bald Eagle	Winter		14.0	11.6	25.6
	Year-round	280.4	231.2	138.3	649.9
Kentucky Warbler	Breeding	248.7	244.3	41.7	534.7
Prothonotary Warbler	Breeding	228.3	105.0	49.8	383.2
	Migration			79.0	79.0
Red-headed Woodpecker	Breeding	31.5	53.0	20.7	105.2
	Winter		3.5		3.5
	Year-round	284.4	272.9	148.9	706.2
Rusty Blackbird	Winter	402.0	520.4	631.1	1553.6
Swallow-tailed Kite	Breeding	182.1		20.4	202.4
Wood Stork	Winter			85.2	85.2
Wood Thrush	Breeding	270.6	249.2	41.1	560.9
Cumulative Total		1,927.9	1,693.6	1,268.1	4,889.6

^a Habitat for cerulean warbler, black rail, and golden-winged warbler was not indicated to occur within Work Items for the traditional alternative.

A8-6 CONCLUSIONS

In general, most species of birds identified by IPaC within the Work Item areas would experience low or no negative impacts during the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items. Species most likely to be impacted are those that extensively use bottomland and floodplain forests during the breeding or wintering seasons, and those with ranges largely overlapping the Work Item areas. These species include Prothonotary Warbler (moderate to high negative impact during the breeding season), Bald Eagle (moderate during the wintering season), Wood Thrush (moderate during the breeding season), and Rusty Blackbird (low to moderate during the wintering season). Several species should experience low to no negative impacts on their populations within the Work Item areas, because their breeding or non-breeding range extents only include a relatively small proportion of the Work Item areas. Such species include Cerulean Warbler (low during breeding – only in northern portions of the Work Item areas), Wood Stork (low during breeding season in southern to central portions of the Work Item areas, and rare breeder in this region), and Golden-winged Warbler (low during migration

season – likely only use small portion of the Work Item areas during migration). The low negative impacts on Red-headed Woodpecker are due to some potential loss of nesting habitat by removal of mature forest, but this species readily utilizes open areas and will likely be unaffected by from the construction and operation, maintenance and repair of the Work Items. Because of the projected loss of forested wetland habitats, particularly mature forested areas at some borrow sites, USACE has recommended that mitigation lands include forested wetlands in as large of habitat blocks as possible. Mitigation sites determined through wildlife, wetlands, and aquatic investigations will significantly offset habitat losses for the majority of the avian species included in this Appendix. Specific details pertaining to mitigation such as acreage of reforestation and other guidelines such as replanting desirable tree species or including specific hydrological regimes can be found in Section 5.0 of the SEIS II and Appendix 20.

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A8-ATTACHMENT 1

Habitat (acres) for migratory birds listed under USFWS IPaC that will potentially be impacted by MRL SEIS II project alterations within Work Items for Alternative 3 (Avoid/Minimize) according to individual work item, USACE district, State, species, and season.

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season				Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter	Year-round	
49-R	MVM	Missouri	Bald Eagle				0.7	0.7
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.31		0.1		0.41
			Rusty Blackbird			1.6		1.6
			Wood Thrush	0.08				0.08
29-R	MVM	Missouri	Bald Eagle			0.04		0.04
			Kentucky Warbler	0.04				0.04
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.34			0.04	0.38
			Rusty Blackbird			2.39		2.39
22-R	MVM	Missouri	Bald Eagle			6.31	4.25	10.56
			Kentucky Warbler	9.05				9.05
			Prothonotary Warbler	4.86				4.86
			Red-headed Woodpecker	15.94			9.99	25.93
			Rusty Blackbird			63.19		63.19
			Wood Thrush	6.94				6.94
965-R	MVM	Illinois	Bald Eagle				0.2	0.2
			Kentucky Warbler	0.19				0.19
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.46				0.46
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.05		0.44		0.49
			Rusty Blackbird			1.35		1.35
			Wood Thrush	1.4				1.4
962.5-R	MVM	Illinois	Bald Eagle				0.21	0.21
			Kentucky Warbler	0.22				0.22
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.45				0.45
			Red-headed Woodpecker			0.22		0.22
			Rusty Blackbird			0.47		0.47
			Wood Thrush	0.46				0.46
961-R	MVM	Illinois	Bald Eagle				0.02	0.02
			Kentucky Warbler	0				0
			Red-headed Woodpecker			0	0	0.01

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season				Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter	Year-round	
			Wood Thrush	0.1				0.1
958-R	MVM	Illinois	Bald Eagle				0.04	0.04
			Kentucky Warbler	0.04				0.04
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.04	0.04
			Rusty Blackbird			0.04		0.04
956-R	MVM	Illinois	Bald Eagle				2.54	2.54
			Kentucky Warbler	2.56				2.56
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.37			2.43	3.8
			Rusty Blackbird			4.65		4.65
			Wood Thrush	2.59				2.59
955-R	MVM	Illinois	Bald Eagle				0.37	0.37
			Kentucky Warbler	0.77				0.77
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.1			0.68	0.78
			Rusty Blackbird			3.71		3.71
			Wood Thrush	0.27				0.27
947-R	MVM	Missouri	Kentucky Warbler	0.93				0.93
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.69			0.93	1.62
			Rusty Blackbird			7.61		7.61
			Wood Thrush	1.33				1.33
922-L	MVM	Kentucky	Kentucky Warbler	0.05				0.05
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.05	0.05
			Rusty Blackbird			0.07		0.07
921-L	MVM	Kentucky	Red-headed Woodpecker				0.04	0.04
			Rusty Blackbird			0.15		0.15
			Wood Thrush	0.01				0.01
920-R	MVM	Missouri	Bald Eagle				7.58	7.58
			Kentucky Warbler	7.57				7.57
			Prothonotary Warbler	1.62				1.62
			Red-headed Woodpecker				7.53	7.53
			Rusty Blackbird			28.82		28.82
			Wood Thrush	2.05				2.05
918-L	MVM	Kentucky	Bald Eagle				0.45	0.45
			Kentucky Warbler	0				0

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.02			0.48	1.5
			Rusty Blackbird			1.13		1.13
			Wood Thrush	0.15				0.15
915-R	MVM	Missouri	Bald Eagle				9.45	9.45
			Kentucky Warbler	16.55				16.55
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.82				0.82
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.64			16.61	17.25
			Rusty Blackbird			58.31		58.31
			Wood Thrush	12.24				12.24
902-L	MVM	Tennessee	Bald Eagle				0.09	0.09
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.09	0.09
			Rusty Blackbird			0.31		0.31
889-R	MVM	Missouri	Rusty Blackbird			0.01		0.01
882-R	MVM	Missouri	Bald Eagle				0.98	0.98
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.27			1.04	1.31
			Rusty Blackbird			2.05		2.05
			Wood Thrush	0.37				0.37
877-R	MVM	Missouri	Bald Eagle				0	0
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0	0
			Rusty Blackbird			0.16		0.16
848-L	MVM	Tennessee	Bald Eagle				3.44	3.44
			Kentucky Warbler	0.47				0.47
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.73			3.22	4.95
			Rusty Blackbird			10.09		10.09
			Wood Thrush	3.2				3.2
832-L	MVM	Tennessee	Bald Eagle				10.52	10.52
			Kentucky Warbler	8.83				8.83
			Prothonotary Warbler	2.62				2.62
			Red-headed Woodpecker	6.55			10.37	16.92
			Rusty Blackbird			24.06		24.06
			Wood Thrush	10.5				10.5
807-R	MVM	Arkansas	Kentucky Warbler	1.47				1.47
			Prothonotary Warbler	1.11				1.11

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season				Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter	Year-round	
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.39			0.38	1.77
			Rusty Blackbird			0.62		0.62
			Wood Thrush	1.11				1.11
766-R	MVM	Arkansas	Kentucky Warbler	0.7				0.7
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.18				0.18
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.04			0.66	0.7
			Rusty Blackbird			9.33		9.33
			Wood Thrush	0.18				0.18
762-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				0.11	0.11
			Kentucky Warbler	4.93				4.93
			Prothonotary Warbler	2.72				2.72
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.14			4.94	5.08
			Rusty Blackbird			15.34		15.34
			Wood Thrush	2.72				2.72
754-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				60.37	60.37
			Kentucky Warbler	42.16				42.16
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.01				0.01
			Red-headed Woodpecker	5.78			60.75	66.54
			Rusty Blackbird			86.81		86.81
			Wood Thrush	58.53				58.53
747-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				2.63	2.63
			Kentucky Warbler	2.63				2.63
			Prothonotary Warbler	2.13				2.13
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.03			2.48	2.51
			Rusty Blackbird			2.95		2.95
			Wood Thrush	2.12				2.12
741-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				3.99	3.99
			Kentucky Warbler	3.86				3.86
			Prothonotary Warbler	2.27				2.27
			Red-headed Woodpecker				3.86	3.86
			Rusty Blackbird			4.33		4.33
			Wood Thrush	3.37				3.37
726-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				6.19	6.19
			Kentucky Warbler	6.22				6.22
			Prothonotary Warbler	5.86				5.86

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season				Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter	Year-round	
			Red-headed Woodpecker				6.14	6.14
			Rusty Blackbird			12.74		12.74
			Wood Thrush	5.86				5.86
723-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				0.63	0.63
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.67			0.87	1.53
			Rusty Blackbird			6.65		6.65
			Wood Thrush	0.3				0.3
705-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				0.49	0.49
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.33			0.54	0.86
			Rusty Blackbird			1.51		1.51
			Wood Thrush	0.33				0.33
697-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				11.75	11.75
			Kentucky Warbler	7.88				7.88
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.66				0.66
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.28			10.17	10.45
			Rusty Blackbird			26.39		26.39
			Wood Thrush	4.2				4.2
693-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				5.94	5.94
			Kentucky Warbler	0.01				0.01
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.01				0.01
			Red-headed Woodpecker	4.82			6.38	11.2
			Rusty Blackbird			17.67		17.67
			Wood Thrush	2.96				2.96
682-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				15.89	15.89
			Kentucky Warbler	15.62				15.62
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.3				0.3
			Red-headed Woodpecker	2.5			15.45	17.95
			Rusty Blackbird			31.48		31.48
			Wood Thrush	9.71				9.71
615-L	MVK	Mississippi	Bald Eagle				9.52	9.52
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.36			9.32	9.68
			Rusty Blackbird			17.01		17.01
			Wood Thrush	9.24				9.24
611-L	MVK	Mississippi	Bald Eagle				1.51	1.51

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season				Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter	Year- round	
			Kentucky Warbler	0.86				0.86
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.64				0.64
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.15			1.02	1.17
			Rusty Blackbird			22.24		22.24
			Wood Thrush	0.88				0.88
587-L	MVK	Mississippi	Bald Eagle				21.89	21.89
			Kentucky Warbler	19.78				19.78
			Prothonotary Warbler	19.46				19.46
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.68			20.5	22.18
			Rusty Blackbird			25.92		25.92
			Wood Thrush	20.37				20.37
577-L	MVK	Mississippi	Bald Eagle				21.76	21.76
			Kentucky Warbler	24.92				24.92
			Prothonotary Warbler	23.03				23.03
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.6			25.04	26.64
			Rusty Blackbird			26.97		26.97
			Wood Thrush	25.38				25.38
443-L	MVK	Mississippi	Bald Eagle				24.47	24.47
			Kentucky Warbler	24.47				24.47
			Prothonotary Warbler	23.12				23.12
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.57			24.8	26.37
			Rusty Blackbird			24.66		24.66
			Wood Thrush	24.61				24.61
355-R	MVK	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			0.96		0.96
351-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				9.17	9.17
			Kentucky Warbler	9.05				9.05
			Prothonotary Warbler	6.41				6.41
			Red-headed Woodpecker	9.09			9.39	18.48
			Rusty Blackbird			61.81		61.81
			Swallow-tailed Kite	17.41				17.41
			Wood Thrush	6.96				6.96
348-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				4.56	4.56
			Kentucky Warbler	4.52				4.52
			Prothonotary Warbler	4.27				4.27
			Red-headed Woodpecker				4.52	4.52

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
			Rusty Blackbird			6.4	6.4	
			Swallow-tailed Kite	4.35			4.35	
			Wood Thrush	4.59			4.59	
345-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				21.73	21.73
			Kentucky Warbler	13.34				13.34
			Prothonotary Warbler	11.18				11.18
			Red-headed Woodpecker	2.71			22.08	24.79
			Rusty Blackbird			30.78		30.78
			Swallow-tailed Kite	16.7				16.7
			Wood Thrush	19.46				19.46
341-R	MVK	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			1.48		1.48
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.01				0.01
340-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.41	1.41
			Kentucky Warbler	1.42				1.42
			Prothonotary Warbler	1.42				1.42
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.21			1.43	1.63
			Rusty Blackbird			2.11		2.11
			Swallow-tailed Kite	1.55				1.55
			Wood Thrush	1.42				1.42
337-R	MVK	Louisiana	Red-headed Woodpecker	0.11				0.11
			Rusty Blackbird			0.48		0.48
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.64				0.64
333-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				3.23	3.23
			Kentucky Warbler	4.19				4.19
			Prothonotary Warbler	1.24				1.24
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.05			4.97	5.02
			Rusty Blackbird			16.06		16.06
			Swallow-tailed Kite	8.2				8.2
			Wood Thrush	1.96				1.96
330-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				5.96	5.96
			Kentucky Warbler	0.67				0.67
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.09				0.09
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.55			5.8	6.36
			Rusty Blackbird			7.05		7.05
			Swallow-tailed Kite	10.82				10.82

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
			Wood Thrush	5.51				5.51
326-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				15.69	15.69
			Kentucky Warbler	15.36				15.36
			Prothonotary Warbler	10.7				10.7
			Red-headed Woodpecker	4.51			15.66	20.17
			Rusty Blackbird			22.75		22.75
			Swallow-tailed Kite	20.04				20.04
			Wood Thrush	11.13				11.13
320-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				54.02	54.02
			Kentucky Warbler	53.39				53.39
			Prothonotary Warbler	52.76				52.76
			Red-headed Woodpecker	7.92			54.47	62.39
			Rusty Blackbird			58.05		58.05
			Swallow-tailed Kite	60.13				60.13
			Wood Thrush	53.75				53.75
312.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				12.65	12.65
			Kentucky Warbler	12.63				12.63
			Prothonotary Warbler	11.35				11.35
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0			12.63	12.63
			Rusty Blackbird			13.33		13.33
			Swallow-tailed Kite	15.84				15.84
			Wood Thrush	12.63				12.63
304-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				2.03	2.03
			Kentucky Warbler	2.02				2.02
			Prothonotary Warbler	2.02				2.02
			Red-headed Woodpecker				2.02	2.02
			Rusty Blackbird			2.66		2.66
			Swallow-tailed Kite	1.95				1.95
			Wood Thrush	2.02				2.02
293.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				8.94	8.94
			Kentucky Warbler	8.94				8.94
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.43			8.84	9.27
			Rusty Blackbird			36.03		36.03
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.03				0.03
			Wood Thrush	8.82				8.82

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season				Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter	Year-round	
268-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0	0
			Kentucky Warbler	0				0
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0	0
			Rusty Blackbird			2.95		2.95
253-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.52	0.52
			Kentucky Warbler	0.52				0.52
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.52	0.52
			Rusty Blackbird			0.59		0.59
			Wood Thrush	0.52				0.52
246-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			0.15	0.15	
242.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				3.71	3.71
			Kentucky Warbler	3.71				3.71
			Red-headed Woodpecker				3.71	3.71
			Rusty Blackbird			14.07		14.07
			Wood Thrush	3.87				3.87
240.3-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			7.69	7.69	
231-R	MVN	Louisiana	Red-headed Woodpecker	0.44				0.44
			Rusty Blackbird			3.32		3.32
228-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			0.12	0.12	
223-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			0.16	0.16	
217.6-L	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			0.88	0.88	
216-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.13	0.13
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0			0.13	0.13
			Rusty Blackbird			27.8		27.8
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0				0
208-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.05	0.05
			Kentucky Warbler	0.05				0.05
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.01			0.05	0.06
			Rusty Blackbird			29.06		29.06
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.01				0.01

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
206.7-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			0.46		0.46
199-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0	0
			Kentucky Warbler	0				0
			Prothonotary Warbler	0				0
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.73			0	0.73
			Rusty Blackbird			120.86		120.86
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.48				0.48
			Wood Stork			0.15		0.15
194.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.01	0.01
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.58				0.58
			Rusty Blackbird			12.85		12.85
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.08				0.08
189-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			8.93		8.93
189-L	MVN	Louisiana	Red-headed Woodpecker	0.25				0.25
			Rusty Blackbird			17.65		17.65
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.25				0.25
181-L	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			1.53		1.53
180-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			5.7		5.7
173.9-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.01	0.01
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.01	0.01
			Rusty Blackbird			0.89		0.89
172.6-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.46	0.46
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.16				0.16
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.02			0.46	0.48
			Rusty Blackbird			16.57		16.57
165-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			1.86		1.86
163-L	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			3.02		3.02
163.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.56	1.56
			Prothonotary Warbler	2				2
			Red-headed Woodpecker				1.55	1.55

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
			Rusty Blackbird			6.64	6.64	
			Wood Stork			0.04	0.04	
159.7-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.35	0.35
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.1				0.1
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.35	0.35
			Rusty Blackbird			2.98		2.98
158-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.67	0.67
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.62				0.62
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.67	0.67
			Rusty Blackbird			0.82		0.82
156-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.24	0.24
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.32				0.32
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.43	0.43
			Rusty Blackbird			5.52		5.52
156.8-L	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			5.3		5.3
			Wood Stork			0.44		0.44
154-L	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			0.94		0.94
152-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.05	0.05
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0			0.05	0.06
			Rusty Blackbird			0.84		0.84
149-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.79	0.79
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.76				0.76
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.79	0.79
			Rusty Blackbird			0.92		0.92
148-L	MVN	Louisiana	Red-headed Woodpecker	0.08			0.02	0.11
			Rusty Blackbird			8.13		8.13
			Wood Stork			0.01		0.01
147.3-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.02	0.02
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.04				0.04
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.02	0.02
			Rusty Blackbird			1.71		1.71

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season				Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter	Year-round	
144-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.01	0.01
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.01	0.01
			Rusty Blackbird			2.81		2.81
143.7-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.9	0.9
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.89				0.89
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.9	0.9
			Rusty Blackbird			0.98		0.98
142-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.9	0.9
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.9				0.9
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0			0.9	0.9
			Rusty Blackbird			1.08		1.08
136-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.12	0.12
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.01				0.01
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.2			0.1	0.3
			Rusty Blackbird			8.2		8.2
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.03				0.03
			Wood Stork			0.32		0.32
135.7-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.95	0.95
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.96				0.96
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.95	0.95
			Rusty Blackbird			0.96		0.96
133-L	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			1.9		1.9
131.7-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.18	1.18
			Prothonotary Warbler	1.18				1.18
			Red-headed Woodpecker				1.18	1.18
			Rusty Blackbird			1.93		1.93
130-L	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			2.84		2.84
124-L	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			3.57		3.57
			Wood Stork			0.82		0.82
124.3-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.03	1.03
			Prothonotary Warbler	1.07				1.07
			Red-headed Woodpecker				1.03	1.03

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season				Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter	Year-round	
			Rusty Blackbird			1.87		1.87
			Wood Stork			0.04		0.04
119.2-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.23	0.23
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.07				0.07
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.1			0.2	0.3
			Rusty Blackbird			2.25		2.25
			Wood Stork			0.04		0.04
117.3-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.07	1.07
			Prothonotary Warbler	1.07	0.01			1.08
			Red-headed Woodpecker				1.07	1.07
			Rusty Blackbird			1.1		1.1
115-L	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			2.26		2.26
115.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.09	0.09
			Prothonotary Warbler	0				0
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.06			0.01	0.07
			Rusty Blackbird			0.96		0.96
			Wood Stork			0.08		0.08
109.6-R	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			0.07		0.07
108.3-R	MVN	Louisiana	Red-headed Woodpecker	0				0
			Rusty Blackbird			0.07		0.07
100.4-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird	0	0	0.1	0	0.1
98.7-L	MVN	Louisiana	Prothonotary Warbler		0.47			0.47
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.04			0.56	0.6
			Rusty Blackbird			1.13		1.13
98.3-R	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			0.06		0.06
97.4-R	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			0.08		0.08
94.6-R	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			0.04		0.04
94.5-L	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			0		0

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season				Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter	Year-round	
92-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.31	1.31
			Prothonotary Warbler		1.31			1.31
			Red-headed Woodpecker				1.31	1.31
			Rusty Blackbird			1.31		1.31
			Wood Stork				0.52	0.52
92.6-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				7.02	7.02
			Prothonotary Warbler		7.02			7.02
			Red-headed Woodpecker				7.02	7.02
			Rusty Blackbird			7.11		7.11
			Wood Stork				2.29	2.29
91-L	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			0.78	0.78	
91.2-L	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			3.59	3.59	
90-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.83	0.83
			Prothonotary Warbler		0.83			0.83
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.83	0.83
			Rusty Blackbird			0.83		0.83
			Wood Stork				0.01	0.01
90.8-L	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			0.79	0.79	
90.6-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			0	0	
			Wood Stork			0.09	0.09	
88-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				2.14	2.14
			Prothonotary Warbler		1.85			1.85
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.18			2.81	2.99
			Rusty Blackbird			4.54		4.54
			Wood Stork				1.52	1.52
88.5-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				2.63	2.63
			Prothonotary Warbler		2.63			2.63
			Red-headed Woodpecker				2.63	2.63
			Rusty Blackbird			2.72		2.72
			Wood Stork				1.12	1.12
86.1-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.08	1.08
			Prothonotary Warbler		1.1			1.1

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.05			1.08	1.13
			Rusty Blackbird			5.85		5.85
			Wood Stork			1.18		1.18
84.3-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.27	0.27
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.27	0.27
			Rusty Blackbird			4.12		4.12
67-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				14.48	14.48
			Prothonotary Warbler		12.55			12.55
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.35			13.45	14.8
			Rusty Blackbird			32.74		32.74
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.55				0.55
			Wood Stork			6.36		6.36
67-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				2.32	2.32
			Prothonotary Warbler		1.23			1.23
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.68			2.12	2.8
			Rusty Blackbird			48.09		48.09
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.07				0.07
			Wood Stork			24.99		24.99
61.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				8.3	8.3
			Prothonotary Warbler		5.39			5.39
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.04			7.81	7.85
			Rusty Blackbird			15.8		15.8
			Wood Stork			6.25		6.25
58-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				8.68	8.68
			Prothonotary Warbler		4.32			4.32
			Red-headed Woodpecker	2.22			7.99	10.21
			Rusty Blackbird			12.35		12.35
			Wood Stork			9.17		9.17
52.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				13.62	13.62
			Prothonotary Warbler		8.27			8.27
			Red-headed Woodpecker	7.85			12.26	20.1
			Rusty Blackbird			26.22		26.22
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.01				0.01
			Wood Stork			6.08		6.08

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
51-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle			4.05	19.43	23.48
			Prothonotary Warbler		23.52			23.52
			Red-headed Woodpecker	2.24			23.72	25.96
			Rusty Blackbird			54.11		54.11
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.04				0.04
			Wood Stork				2.33	2.33
47.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle			6.73	3.74	10.47
			Prothonotary Warbler		6.46			6.46
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.46			10.25	10.71
			Rusty Blackbird			18.46		18.46
			Wood Stork			4.89		4.89
37-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle			0.84	0	0.85
			Prothonotary Warbler		2.08			2.08
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.88			2.31	4.19
			Rusty Blackbird			13.74		13.74
			Wood Stork			11.1		11.1
Cumulative Total				1,137	79	1,500	969	3,685

Habitat (acres) for migratory birds listed under USFWS IPaC that will potentially be impacted by MRL SEIS II project alterations within Work Items for Alternative 2 (Traditional) according to individual work item, USACE district, State, species, and season.

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
100.4-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
108.3-R	MVN	Louisiana	Red-headed Woodpecker	0.00				0.00
			Rusty Blackbird			0.07		0.07
109.6-R	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			0.07		0.07
115.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.09	0.09
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.00				0.00
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.06			0.01	0.07
			Rusty Blackbird			0.96		0.96
			Wood Stork			0.08		0.08
117.3-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.07	1.07
			Prothonotary Warbler	1.07	0.01			1.08
			Red-headed Woodpecker				1.07	1.07
			Rusty Blackbird			1.10		1.10
119.2-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.23	0.23
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.07				0.07
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.10			0.20	0.30
			Rusty Blackbird			2.25		2.25
			Wood Stork			0.04		0.04
124.3-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.03	1.03
			Prothonotary Warbler	1.07				1.07
			Red-headed Woodpecker				1.03	1.03
			Rusty Blackbird			1.87		1.87
			Wood Stork			0.04		0.04
124-L	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			0.66		0.66
			Wood Stork			0.82		0.82
130-L	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			1.10		1.10
131.7-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.18	1.18
			Prothonotary Warbler	1.18				1.18
			Red-headed Woodpecker				1.18	1.18
			Rusty Blackbird			1.93		1.93
133-L	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			1.23		1.23

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
135.7-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.95	0.95
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.96				0.96
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.95	0.95
			Rusty Blackbird			0.96		0.96
136-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.12	0.12
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.01				0.01
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.20			0.10	0.30
			Rusty Blackbird			5.94		5.94
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.03				0.03
			Wood Stork			0.32		0.32
142-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.90	0.90
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.90				0.90
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.00			0.90	0.90
			Rusty Blackbird			1.08		1.08
143.7-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.90	0.90
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.89				0.89
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.90	0.90
			Rusty Blackbird			0.98		0.98
144-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.01	0.01
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.01	0.01
			Rusty Blackbird			2.03		2.03
147.3-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.02	0.02
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.04				0.04
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.02	0.02
			Rusty Blackbird			1.71		1.71
148-L	MVN	Louisiana	Red-headed Woodpecker	0.08			0.02	0.11
			Rusty Blackbird			1.22		1.22
			Wood Stork			0.01		0.01
149-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.79	0.79
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.76				0.76
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.79	0.79
			Rusty Blackbird			0.92		0.92
152-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.05	0.05
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.00			0.05	0.06
			Rusty Blackbird			0.01		0.01
156.8-L	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird				4.40	4.40
			Wood Stork				0.44	0.44
156-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.24	0.24

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.32				0.32
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.43	0.43
			Rusty Blackbird			5.52		5.52
158-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.67	0.67
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.62				0.62
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.67	0.67
			Rusty Blackbird			0.82		0.82
159.7-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.35	0.35
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.10				0.10
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.35	0.35
			Rusty Blackbird			2.98		2.98
163.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.56	1.56
			Prothonotary Warbler	2.00				2.00
			Red-headed Woodpecker				1.55	1.55
			Rusty Blackbird			6.64		6.64
			Wood Stork			0.04		0.04
163-L	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			2.06		2.06
165-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			1.86		1.86
172.6-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.46	0.46
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.16				0.16
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.02			0.46	0.48
			Rusty Blackbird			16.57		16.57
173.9-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.01	0.01
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.01	0.01
			Rusty Blackbird			0.89		0.89
178-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				9.25	9.25
			Kentucky Warbler	9.25				9.25
			Prothonotary Warbler	9.43				9.43
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.10			9.25	9.35
			Rusty Blackbird			9.44		9.44
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.09				0.09
			Wood Thrush	9.43				9.43
180-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.37	1.37
			Kentucky Warbler	1.37				1.37
			Prothonotary Warbler	1.40				1.40
			Red-headed Woodpecker				1.37	1.37
			Rusty Blackbird			7.61		7.61
			Wood Thrush	1.40				1.40

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
181-L	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			0.63	0.63	
189-L	MVN	Louisiana	Red-headed Woodpecker	0.25			0.25	
			Rusty Blackbird			16.57	16.57	
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.25			0.25	
189-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.31	
			Kentucky Warbler	0.31			0.31	
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.24			0.24	
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.31	
			Rusty Blackbird			11.72	11.72	
			Wood Thrush	0.24			0.24	
194.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.05	
			Kentucky Warbler	1.05			1.05	
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.78			0.78	
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.58			1.05	
			Rusty Blackbird			14.76	14.76	
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.08			0.08	
			Wood Thrush	0.78			0.78	
199-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.00	
			Kentucky Warbler	0.00			0.00	
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.00			0.00	
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.73			0.00	
			Rusty Blackbird			111.52	111.52	
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.48			0.48	
			Wood Stork			0.15	0.15	
206.7-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.15	
			Kentucky Warbler	1.15			1.15	
			Prothonotary Warbler	1.07			1.07	
			Red-headed Woodpecker				1.15	
			Rusty Blackbird			3.86	3.86	
			Wood Thrush	1.07			1.07	
208-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.05	
			Kentucky Warbler	0.05			0.05	
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.01			0.05	
			Rusty Blackbird			25.67	25.67	
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.01			0.01	
216-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				7.42	
			Kentucky Warbler	7.29			7.29	
			Prothonotary Warbler	6.96			6.96	
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.84			7.42	

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
			Rusty Blackbird			35.98		35.98
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.84				0.84
			Wood Thrush	7.11				7.11
223-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.81	0.81
			Kentucky Warbler	0.81				0.81
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.81				0.81
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.10			0.81	0.91
			Rusty Blackbird			0.97		0.97
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.10				0.10
			Wood Thrush	0.81				0.81
228-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.56	0.56
			Kentucky Warbler	0.56				0.56
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.60				0.60
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.56	0.56
			Rusty Blackbird			1.04		1.04
			Wood Thrush	0.60				0.60
22-R	MVM	Missouri	Bald Eagle			13.57	7.71	21.29
			Kentucky Warbler	17.42				17.42
			Prothonotary Warbler	10.12				10.12
			Red-headed Woodpecker	17.11			20.66	37.76
			Rusty Blackbird			67.18		67.18
			Wood Thrush	17.97				17.97
231-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				4.80	4.80
			Kentucky Warbler	4.80				4.80
			Prothonotary Warbler	4.81				4.81
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.45			4.80	5.25
			Rusty Blackbird			11.25		11.25
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.01				0.01
			Wood Thrush	4.82				4.82
240.3-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.36	0.36
			Kentucky Warbler	0.36				0.36
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.22				0.22
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.36	0.36
			Rusty Blackbird			9.24		9.24
			Wood Thrush	0.22				0.22
242.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			8.72		8.72
246-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			0.15		0.15
268-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			2.61		2.61

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
293.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.03	0.03
			Kentucky Warbler	0.03				0.03
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.21			0.03	0.23
			Rusty Blackbird			26.42		26.42
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.03				0.03
29-R	MVM	Missouri	Bald Eagle			0.39		0.39
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.34			0.39	0.72
			Rusty Blackbird			2.53		2.53
			Wood Thrush	0.11				0.11
304-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				2.03	2.03
			Kentucky Warbler	2.02				2.02
			Prothonotary Warbler	2.02				2.02
			Red-headed Woodpecker				2.02	2.02
			Rusty Blackbird			2.66		2.66
			Swallow-tailed Kite	1.95				1.95
			Wood Thrush	2.02				2.02
312.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				12.65	12.65
			Kentucky Warbler	12.63				12.63
			Prothonotary Warbler	11.35				11.35
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.00			12.63	12.63
			Rusty Blackbird			13.33		13.33
			Swallow-tailed Kite	15.84				15.84
			Wood Thrush	12.63				12.63
320-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				54.02	54.02
			Kentucky Warbler	53.39				53.39
			Prothonotary Warbler	52.76				52.76
			Red-headed Woodpecker	7.92			54.47	62.39
			Rusty Blackbird			58.05		58.05
			Swallow-tailed Kite	60.13				60.13
			Wood Thrush	53.75				53.75
326-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				15.69	15.69
			Kentucky Warbler	15.36				15.36
			Prothonotary Warbler	10.70				10.70
			Red-headed Woodpecker	4.51			15.66	20.17
			Rusty Blackbird			22.75		22.75
			Swallow-tailed Kite	20.04				20.04
			Wood Thrush	11.13				11.13
330-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				5.96	5.96
			Kentucky Warbler	0.67				0.67
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.09				0.09
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.55			5.80	6.36

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
			Swallow-tailed Kite	10.82				10.82
			Wood Thrush	5.51				5.51
333-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				11.33	11.33
			Kentucky Warbler	3.90				3.90
			Prothonotary Warbler	1.23				1.23
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.27			13.41	13.68
			Rusty Blackbird			23.92		23.92
			Swallow-tailed Kite	22.46				22.46
			Wood Thrush	11.16				11.16
337-R	MVK	Louisiana	Red-headed Woodpecker	0.11				0.11
			Rusty Blackbird			0.48		0.48
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.64				0.64
340-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				19.40	19.40
			Kentucky Warbler	19.42				19.42
			Prothonotary Warbler	16.76				16.76
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.36			19.42	19.79
			Rusty Blackbird			20.31		20.31
			Swallow-tailed Kite	29.33				29.33
			Wood Thrush	19.01				19.01
341-R	MVK	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			1.48		1.48
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.01				0.01
345-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				21.73	21.73
			Kentucky Warbler	13.34				13.34
			Prothonotary Warbler	11.18				11.18
			Red-headed Woodpecker	2.71			22.08	24.79
			Rusty Blackbird			30.78		30.78
			Swallow-tailed Kite	16.70				16.70
			Wood Thrush	19.46				19.46
348-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				4.56	4.56
			Kentucky Warbler	4.52				4.52
			Prothonotary Warbler	4.27				4.27
			Red-headed Woodpecker				4.52	4.52
			Rusty Blackbird			6.40		6.40
			Swallow-tailed Kite	4.35				4.35
			Wood Thrush	4.59				4.59
351-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				9.17	9.17
			Kentucky Warbler	9.05				9.05
			Prothonotary Warbler	6.41				6.41
			Red-headed Woodpecker	9.09			9.39	18.48

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
			Rusty Blackbird			61.81	61.81	
			Swallow-tailed Kite	17.41			17.41	
			Wood Thrush	6.96			6.96	
355-R	MVK	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.19	0.19
			Kentucky Warbler	0.18				0.18
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.17				0.17
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.19	0.19
			Rusty Blackbird			2.00		2.00
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.19				0.19
			Wood Thrush	0.18				0.18
37-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle			0.84	0.00	0.85
			Prothonotary Warbler		2.08			2.08
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.88			2.31	4.19
			Rusty Blackbird			13.74		13.74
			Wood Stork			11.10		11.10
443-L	MVK	Mississippi	Bald Eagle				24.47	24.47
			Kentucky Warbler	24.47				24.47
			Prothonotary Warbler	23.12				23.12
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.57			24.80	26.37
			Rusty Blackbird			24.66		24.66
			Wood Thrush	24.61				24.61
47.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle			6.73	3.74	10.47
			Prothonotary Warbler		6.46			6.46
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.46			10.25	10.71
			Rusty Blackbird			18.46		18.46
			Wood Stork			4.89		4.89
49-R	MVM	Missouri	Bald Eagle				8.54	8.54
			Kentucky Warbler	7.84				7.84
			Red-headed Woodpecker	6.69		2.69		9.38
			Rusty Blackbird			3.29		3.29
			Wood Thrush	7.57				7.57
51-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle			4.05	19.43	23.48
			Prothonotary Warbler		23.52			23.52
			Red-headed Woodpecker	2.24			23.72	25.96
			Rusty Blackbird			54.11		54.11
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.04				0.04
			Wood Stork			2.33		2.33
52.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				13.62	13.62
			Prothonotary Warbler		8.27			8.27
			Red-headed Woodpecker	7.85			12.26	20.10

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
			Rusty Blackbird			26.22	26.22	
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.01			0.01	
			Wood Stork			6.08	6.08	
577-L	MVK	Mississippi	Bald Eagle				21.76	21.76
			Kentucky Warbler	24.92				24.92
			Prothonotary Warbler	23.03				23.03
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.60			25.04	26.64
			Rusty Blackbird			26.97		26.97
			Wood Thrush	25.38				25.38
587-L	MVK	Mississippi	Bald Eagle				21.89	21.89
			Kentucky Warbler	19.78				19.78
			Prothonotary Warbler	19.46				19.46
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.68			20.50	22.18
			Rusty Blackbird			25.92		25.92
			Wood Thrush	20.37				20.37
58-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				8.68	8.68
			Prothonotary Warbler		4.32			4.32
			Red-headed Woodpecker	2.22			7.99	10.21
			Rusty Blackbird			12.35		12.35
			Wood Stork			9.17		9.17
61.5-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				8.30	8.30
			Prothonotary Warbler		5.39			5.39
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.04			7.81	7.85
			Rusty Blackbird			15.80		15.80
			Wood Stork			6.25		6.25
611-L	MVK	Mississippi	Bald Eagle				9.90	9.90
			Kentucky Warbler	9.89				9.89
			Prothonotary Warbler	9.87				9.87
			Red-headed Woodpecker				9.88	9.88
			Rusty Blackbird			21.96		21.96
			Wood Thrush	9.91				9.91
615-L	MVK	Mississippi	Bald Eagle				60.30	60.30
			Kentucky Warbler	49.82				49.82
			Prothonotary Warbler	49.28				49.28
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.13			59.19	60.33
			Rusty Blackbird			67.47		67.47
			Wood Thrush	58.54				58.54
620-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				0.25	0.25
			Kentucky Warbler	0.26				0.26
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.25	0.25

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
			Rusty Blackbird			0.25	0.25	
			Wood Thrush	0.29			0.29	
67-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				2.32	2.32
			Prothonotary Warbler		1.23			1.23
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.68			2.12	2.80
			Rusty Blackbird			48.09		48.09
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.07				0.07
			Wood Stork			24.99		24.99
67-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				14.48	14.48
			Prothonotary Warbler		12.55			12.55
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.35			13.45	14.80
			Rusty Blackbird			32.74		32.74
			Swallow-tailed Kite	0.55				0.55
			Wood Stork			6.36		6.36
682-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				26.97	26.97
			Kentucky Warbler	26.70				26.70
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.29				0.29
			Red-headed Woodpecker	2.89			26.81	29.70
			Rusty Blackbird			42.85		42.85
			Wood Thrush	20.75				20.75
693-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				5.94	5.94
			Kentucky Warbler	0.01				0.01
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.01				0.01
			Red-headed Woodpecker	4.82			6.38	11.20
			Rusty Blackbird			17.67		17.67
			Wood Thrush	2.96				2.96
		Mississippi	Bald Eagle				11.56	11.56
			Kentucky Warbler	11.56				11.56
			Prothonotary Warbler	11.71				11.71
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.09			11.26	11.35
			Rusty Blackbird			12.72		12.72
			Wood Thrush	12.55				12.55
697-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				12.28	12.28
			Kentucky Warbler	8.41				8.41
			Prothonotary Warbler	1.12				1.12
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.82			10.75	11.57
			Rusty Blackbird			26.92		26.92
			Wood Thrush	4.81				4.81
		Mississippi	Bald Eagle				5.59	5.59
			Kentucky Warbler	5.59				5.59

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
			Prothonotary Warbler	5.32				5.32
			Red-headed Woodpecker				5.59	5.59
			Rusty Blackbird			5.59		5.59
			Wood Thrush	5.59				5.59
705-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				0.49	0.49
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.33			0.54	0.86
			Rusty Blackbird			1.51		1.51
			Wood Thrush	0.33				0.33
723-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				0.63	0.63
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.67			0.87	1.53
			Rusty Blackbird			6.65		6.65
			Wood Thrush	0.30				0.30
726-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				6.19	6.19
			Kentucky Warbler	6.22				6.22
			Prothonotary Warbler	5.86				5.86
			Red-headed Woodpecker				6.14	6.14
			Rusty Blackbird			12.74		12.74
			Wood Thrush	5.86				5.86
741-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				7.92	7.92
			Kentucky Warbler	7.80				7.80
			Prothonotary Warbler	5.84				5.84
			Red-headed Woodpecker				7.80	7.80
			Rusty Blackbird			8.51		8.51
			Wood Thrush	7.18				7.18
747-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				4.33	4.33
			Kentucky Warbler	5.68				5.68
			Prothonotary Warbler	5.16				5.16
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.05			5.53	5.58
			Rusty Blackbird			6.00		6.00
			Wood Thrush	5.17				5.17
754-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				60.37	60.37
			Kentucky Warbler	42.16				42.16
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.01				0.01
			Red-headed Woodpecker	5.78			60.75	66.54
			Rusty Blackbird			86.81		86.81
			Wood Thrush	58.53				58.53
762-R	MVM	Arkansas	Bald Eagle				0.85	0.85
			Kentucky Warbler	14.26				14.26
			Prothonotary Warbler	12.18				12.18
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.29			14.27	14.56

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
			Rusty Blackbird			24.64	24.64	
			Wood Thrush	12.18			12.18	
766-R	MVM	Arkansas	Kentucky Warbler	3.48			3.48	
			Prothonotary Warbler	3.06			3.06	
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.58			3.43	
			Rusty Blackbird			10.02	10.02	
			Wood Thrush	3.06			3.06	
807-R	MVM	Arkansas	Kentucky Warbler	1.47			1.47	
			Prothonotary Warbler	1.11			1.11	
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.39			0.38	
			Rusty Blackbird			0.62	0.62	
			Wood Thrush	1.11			1.11	
832-L	MVM	Tennessee	Bald Eagle				6.25	
			Kentucky Warbler	5.98			5.98	
			Prothonotary Warbler	2.62			2.62	
			Red-headed Woodpecker	5.18			7.53	
			Rusty Blackbird			12.38	12.38	
			Wood Thrush	7.91			7.91	
84.3-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.27	
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.27	
			Rusty Blackbird			4.12	4.12	
848-L	MVM	Tennessee	Bald Eagle				30.42	
			Kentucky Warbler	38.74			38.74	
			Prothonotary Warbler	33.21			33.21	
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.73			41.46	
			Rusty Blackbird			46.10	46.10	
			Wood Thrush	42.36			42.36	
86.1-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.08	
			Prothonotary Warbler		1.10		1.10	
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.05			1.08	
			Rusty Blackbird			5.85	5.85	
			Wood Stork			1.18	1.18	
877-R	MVM	Missouri	Bald Eagle				0.68	
			Kentucky Warbler	0.68			0.68	
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.68	
			Rusty Blackbird			0.68	0.68	
			Wood Thrush	0.50			0.50	

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
88.5-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				2.63	2.63
			Prothonotary Warbler		2.63			2.63
			Red-headed Woodpecker				2.63	2.63
			Rusty Blackbird				2.72	2.72
			Wood Stork				1.12	1.12
882-R	MVM	Missouri	Bald Eagle				1.49	1.49
			Kentucky Warbler	0.18				0.18
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.34			1.56	1.90
			Rusty Blackbird			2.70		2.70
			Wood Thrush	0.99				0.99
889-R	MVM	Missouri	Rusty Blackbird			0.00	0.00	
88-R	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				2.14	2.14
			Prothonotary Warbler		1.85			1.85
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.18			2.81	2.99
			Rusty Blackbird			4.54		4.54
			Wood Stork			1.52		1.52
90.6-R	MVN	Louisiana	Rusty Blackbird			0.00	0.00	
			Wood Stork			0.09	0.09	
90.8-L	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			0.79	0.79	
902-L	MVM	Tennessee	Bald Eagle				0.09	0.09
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.09	0.09
			Rusty Blackbird			0.31		0.31
90-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				0.83	0.83
			Prothonotary Warbler		0.83			0.83
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.83	0.83
			Rusty Blackbird			0.83		0.83
			Wood Stork			0.01		0.01
91.2-L	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			3.59	3.59	
915-R	MVM	Missouri	Bald Eagle				10.88	10.88
			Kentucky Warbler	17.77				17.77
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.82				0.82
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.64			17.83	18.47
			Rusty Blackbird			66.59		66.59
			Wood Thrush	12.77				12.77
918-L	MVM	Kentucky	Bald Eagle				0.45	0.45
			Kentucky Warbler	0.00				0.00
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.02			0.48	1.50

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
			Rusty Blackbird			1.13	1.13	
			Wood Thrush	0.15			0.15	
91-L	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			0.78	0.78	
92.6-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				7.02	
			Prothonotary Warbler		7.02		7.02	
			Red-headed Woodpecker				7.02	
			Rusty Blackbird			7.11	7.11	
			Wood Stork			2.29	2.29	
920-R	MVM	Missouri	Bald Eagle				11.64	
			Kentucky Warbler	11.59			11.59	
			Prothonotary Warbler	5.67			5.67	
			Red-headed Woodpecker				11.61	
			Rusty Blackbird			32.82	32.82	
			Wood Thrush	6.12			6.12	
921-L	MVM	Kentucky	Red-headed Woodpecker				0.04	
			Rusty Blackbird			0.15	0.15	
			Wood Thrush	0.01			0.01	
922-L	MVM	Kentucky	Kentucky Warbler	0.05			0.05	
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.05	
			Rusty Blackbird			0.07	0.07	
92-L	MVN	Louisiana	Bald Eagle				1.31	
			Prothonotary Warbler		1.31		1.31	
			Red-headed Woodpecker				1.31	
			Rusty Blackbird			1.31	1.31	
			Wood Stork			0.52	0.52	
94.5-L	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			0.00	0.00	
94.6-R	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			0.04	0.04	
947-R	MVM	Missouri	Kentucky Warbler	0.58			0.58	
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.69			1.27	
			Rusty Blackbird			5.86	5.86	
			Wood Thrush	0.97			0.97	
955-R	MVM	Illinois	Bald Eagle				2.25	
			Kentucky Warbler	2.65			2.65	
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.10			2.55	
			Rusty Blackbird			5.59	5.59	
			Wood Thrush	2.14			2.14	

MRL SEIS II Work Items	District	State	Species	Season			Year- round	Total
				Breeding	Migration	Winter		
956-R	MVM	Illinois	Bald Eagle				2.54	2.54
			Kentucky Warbler	2.56				2.56
			Red-headed Woodpecker	1.37			2.43	3.80
			Rusty Blackbird			4.65		4.65
			Wood Thrush	2.59				2.59
958-R	MVM	Illinois	Bald Eagle				0.04	0.04
			Kentucky Warbler	0.04				0.04
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.04	0.04
			Rusty Blackbird			0.04		0.04
961-R	MVM	Illinois	Bald Eagle				0.44	0.44
			Kentucky Warbler	0.43				0.43
			Red-headed Woodpecker				0.43	0.43
			Wood Thrush	0.51				0.51
962.5-R	MVM	Illinois	Bald Eagle				3.99	3.99
			Kentucky Warbler	4.00				4.00
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.45				0.45
			Red-headed Woodpecker			0.22	3.78	4.00
			Rusty Blackbird			3.48		3.48
			Wood Thrush	4.32				4.32
965-R	MVM	Illinois	Bald Eagle				0.41	0.41
			Kentucky Warbler	0.19				0.19
			Prothonotary Warbler	0.46				0.46
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.05		0.64		0.69
			Rusty Blackbird			1.35		1.35
			Wood Thrush	1.49				1.49
97.4-R	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			0.08	0.08	
98.3-R	MVN	Louisiana	Wood Stork			0.06	0.06	
98.7-L	MVN	Louisiana	Prothonotary Warbler		0.47			0.47
			Red-headed Woodpecker	0.04			0.56	0.60
			Rusty Blackbird			1.13		1.13
Cumulative Total				1,786	79	1,668	1,356	4,890