

July 20, 2020

**BY ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION**

Via Federal eRulemaking Portal  
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Attn: FWS-HQ-MB-2018-0900-8411  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
MS:JAO/1N;  
5275 Leesburg Pike,  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

RE: EIS No. 20200117, Draft, USFWS, REG, Regulations Governing Take of Migratory Birds

To whom it may concern:

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) works to save wildlife and wild places worldwide through science, conservation action, education, and inspiring people to value nature. To achieve our mission, WCS, headquartered at the Bronx Zoo, harnesses the power of its Global Conservation Program—in nearly 60 countries and in all the world's oceans—and its five wildlife parks in New York City, visited by 4 million people annually.

WCS works in six priority regions in the Americas and eight additional priority regions across the globe. For two decades, *Arctic Beringia* staff have actively engaged in nesting conditions and migration assessments for the millions of birds that breed each summer in the region before migrating to all seven continents of the globe. For more than 20 years, *WCS Adirondacks Program's* field research on abundance, distribution, and habitat use of the southern extent of migrant boreal birds breeding range has informed conservation management strategies. Hundreds of migratory bird species migrate to or through the *North American Boreal Forests* region. *WCS Andes, Amazon & Orinoco* is the region with the highest diversity of birds in the world and works to conserve important habitat for migratory birds, including coasts, montane forests and lowland forest and wetlands. The *Patagonia* region is home to some of the largest coastal colonies of birds anywhere. Additionally, WCS's *New York Aquarium*, in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) and Audubon Society, hosts a bird tower at our facility in Brooklyn, New York. This tower tracks nano-tagged birds, providing coverage in an urban area of the coastal Atlantic Flyway that was previously a gap in the network of monitoring stations stretching up and down the Atlantic coast. Over the course of the last several years, the tower has helped collect data on migratory shorebird species that has contributed to local, regional, and international tagging efforts. Furthermore, WCS works with 205 indigenous population and 1,241 local communities around the world. The proposed rule to define the scope of the MBTA to exclude incidental take will have a significant negative impact on our work around the world as well as on the millions of people who rely on migratory birds for any of a myriad of reasons.

Recent revelations about the precipitous declines in migratory bird populations presents an incredible challenge for humanity. The continued loss of birds threatens the wellbeing, economies, and livelihoods of millions of people. In short, this is not a time to add more challenges to the individuals, groups, agencies, and international efforts to stem the losses – it is a time to strengthen protections.

WCS is well-acquainted with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and its related laws and bilateral treaties. Additionally, our staff have considerable expertise in the ecology and conservation of migratory birds, leading multiple field-based efforts and working with our government and local community partners in many sites around the world. Our first Director William Hornaday played a key role in the ratification of

the Convention between the United States and Great Britain [on behalf of Canada] for the Protection of Migratory Birds and the passage of the Migratory Bird Act of 1913 and the MBTA itself. More than 100 years later, the treaty stands as a world-class model for multinational commitment to actions that saved birds from overexploitation. Today, however, these species are faced with multiple additional stressors and threats that require our sustained attention and cooperation. Again, now is not the time to decrease protection for vulnerable species such as migratory birds. It is with this history and our mission to save wildlife and wild places worldwide, including our commitment to the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats and our strong scientific expertise, that we submit the following comments regarding the draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Regulations Governing Take of Migratory Birds.

- WCS opposes the proposed rule to codify the M-Opinion 37050 and urges the Service to terminate the rulemaking process.
- In the face of well-documented decline in migratory bird populations, the DEIS is based on inaccurate scientific information and incomplete analyses.
- The DEIS undermines the interests and rights of many native and Indigenous Peoples throughout the Western Hemisphere that are reliant on migratory birds for their food security, cultural expression and economic well-being.
- The No-Action and preferred alternative undermine the economic opportunities for business interests in ecotourism, birdwatching, and ancillary hospitality industry investments.
- The DEIS and its No-Action and preferred alternative are inconsistent with the administrative implementation carried out over the past 50 years and a robust body of administrative, regulatory and case law.
- The No-Action and preferred alternative are inconsistent with the MBTA.
- While DEIS acknowledges that migratory bird populations will be negatively affected by this rule, it fails to acknowledge the costs associated with exacerbating already pronounced declines in many species, which will lead to ESA listing and the necessity of expensive recovery actions.

## **I. The DEIS fails to comply with Federal NEPA mandates.**

### ***A. The proposed action / preferred alternative is inconsistent with Federal NEPA policy.***

When Congress enacted the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), they declared “[I]t is the continuing policy of the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local governments, and other concerned public and private organizations, to use all practicable means and measures, including financial and technical assistance, in a manner calculated to foster and promote the general welfare, to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans.”<sup>1</sup> Congress also made it the responsibility of the Federal Government “to use all practicable means... to improve and coordinate Federal plans, functions, programs, and resources to the end that the Nation may – 1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generation; assure for all Americans... esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings; 3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation...or other undesirable and unintended consequences; 4) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity...”<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 42 U.S.C. § 4331(a).

<sup>2</sup> 42 U.S.C. § 4331(b).

The primary purpose of an EIS is “to serve as an action-forcing device to ensure that the policies and goals defined in the Act are infused into the ongoing programs and actions of the Federal Government.”<sup>3</sup> However, the Service’s proposed action / preferred alternative (i.e. to define the scope of the MBTA to exclude incidental take) conflicts with the NEPA’s policy as it will more than likely have negative effects on migratory birds, other biological resources, cultural resources, and ecosystem services and increases the rate and severity of cumulative effects.<sup>4</sup> The Federal Government did not select the proposed action / preferred alternative based on fulfilling its role as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations. Rather, the Federal Government selected it based on a flawed and forced legal opinion.

***B. The proposed action / preferred alternative is inconsistent with U.S. foreign policy and obstructs international cooperation, and the DEIS fails to recognize worldwide potentially negative effects.***

The NEPA “authorizes and directs that, to the fullest extent possible:...all agencies of the Federal Government shall...recognize the worldwide and long-range character of environmental problems and, where consistent with the foreign policy of the United States, lend appropriate support to initiatives, resolutions, and programs designed to maximize international cooperation in anticipating and preventing a decline in the quality of mankind’s world environment.”<sup>5</sup> We contend that the proposed rule to define the scope of the MBTA to exclude incidental take is inconsistent with U.S. foreign policy and obstructs international cooperation designed to anticipate and prevent environmental decline (see section V.B below). Furthermore, we contend that the DEIS purposely fails to recognize the worldwide and long-range potentially negative effects of the proposed rule on over 1,000 migratory bird species, billions of acres of habitat, and thousands of other species that depend on migratory birds and specific habitats for their survival in order to justify a decision that is neither based on law nor science.

***C. The Final EIS must be rewritten to not merely justify the decision made in M-Opinion.***

An EIS is to “serve as the means of assessing the environmental impact of proposed agency actions, rather than justifying decisions already made.”<sup>6</sup> The decision to exclude incidental take from the MBTA occurred on December 22, 2017 through M-Opinion 37050, and the proposed action is the codification of the M-Opinion’s claim to provide legal certainty and improve enforcement consistency. The DEIS’s Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences sections are limited in scope, contain inadequate analysis, and lack discussions on subsistence use, ecosystem, and federal and state policies. The proposed action / preferred alternative will have negative environmental impacts, and we can only assume these essential analyses were left out or reduced to justify the decision to exclude incidental take from the MBTA.

## **II. The Service failed to adequately scope the EIS due to technological and pandemic constraints affecting tribes, indigenous populations, local communities, and the public in general.**

The Service failed to adequately scope the EIS. Given the importance of migratory birds to Indigenous Food Security across the Arctic, it was startling to see the lack of proactive attention with some of the people who would be most affected by further declines in migratory bird populations. Webinars were held between March 3 and March 16, 2020, and public comments were due on March 19, 2020. However, the timing of these events coincided with a global pandemic, and many indigenous populations lack wifi. These factors, together, undoubtedly constrain adequate engagement.

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<sup>3</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1502.1.

<sup>4</sup> See DEIS Table S1. Summary of Effects of the Alternatives.

<sup>5</sup> 42 U.S.C. § 4332(F).

<sup>6</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1502.2(g).

### **III. The DEIS fails to adequately discuss and analyze the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives and excludes reasonable alternatives.**

An EIS must “provide full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts” and “inform decisionmakers and the public of the reasonable alternatives which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment.”<sup>7</sup> The Alternatives section should present the environmental impacts of the proposed action and the alternatives based on the information and analysis presented in the Affected Environment and the Environmental Consequences sections.<sup>8</sup> Impacts and effects are synonymous.<sup>9</sup> Effects can be both direct and indirect and include ecological, aesthetic, historical, cultural, economic, social, and health effects.<sup>10</sup> Additionally, the Alternatives section must “rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives,” “include reasonable alternatives not within the jurisdiction of the lead agency,” and “include appropriate mitigation measures not already included in the proposed action or alternatives.”<sup>11</sup>

Based on these regulatory requirements, we make the follow specific comments regarding the Alternatives section of the DEIS.

*A. The Final EIS's Alternatives section must present and “rigorously explore and objectively evaluate” the transboundary impacts of the proposed action and alternatives.*<sup>12</sup>

Within the Environmental Consequences’ section, the DEIS includes a “Transboundary Impacts” subsection. The United States also recognizes the transboundary scope of migratory bird migration and the need for bilateral, multilateral, and intergovernmental collaboration to ensure the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats through membership in numerous councils, agreements, and partnerships.<sup>13</sup> Furthermore, as discussed in section V.C below, the proposed action / alternatives will have significant direct and indirect transboundary effects. However, the Alternatives section neither mentions nor discusses transboundary impacts. Therefore, the Alternatives section must be revised to incorporate transboundary impacts into the analysis in order to fully present the environmental impacts of the proposed rule and alternatives based on the Environmental Consequences section and to rigorously explore and objectively evaluate the alternatives.

*B. The Final EIS's Alternatives section must “rigorously explore and objectively evaluate” the impacts of the alternatives based on the information presented in the Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences sections.*<sup>14</sup>

As discussed in section III and IV below, the DEIS must be expanded for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, analysis of subsistence use, ecosystems, and policies. Therefore, the Alternatives section must be revised to incorporate these new discussions and analysis in order to

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<sup>7</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1502.1.

<sup>8</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14.

<sup>9</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8.

<sup>10</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8.

<sup>11</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14; 40 C.F.R. § 1508.20 (Mitigation includes: a) avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; b) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree of magnitude of the action and its implementation; c) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; d) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; and e) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.”).

<sup>12</sup> See DEIS Section 2 Alternatives

<sup>13</sup> See Appendix B.

<sup>14</sup> See DEIS Section 2 Alternatives.

fully present the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives based on the Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences sections and to rigorously explore and objectively evaluate the alternatives.

*C. The Final EIS must include additional primary alternatives.<sup>15</sup>*

Primary alternatives are substitutes for the proposed agency action that accomplish the proposal's desired goals, and the Service is required to include *reasonable* alternatives not within the Service's jurisdiction.<sup>16</sup> The Service's proposed action is development of a regulation that defines the scope of a law enacted to implement four bilateral treaties. The goals of the MBTA proposed rule are to improve MBTA prohibition enforcement consistency and eliminate public uncertainty.<sup>17</sup> We have identified additional primary alternatives the Service must analyze that accomplish the proposal's goals and that are reasonable within the international context of the proposed action. We do not support these alternatives but, rather, support the goals and legal requirements of NEPA.

The first primary alternative the Service must analyze in the final EIS is amending the four migratory bird bilateral treaties and Congress amending the MBTA to implement each amended treaty. The amendments would define the scope of each treaty and thus, the MBTA, to either include or exclude the incidental take of migratory bird species. This is a primary alternative because the proposed rule's goals could be accomplished through this method. Additionally, this alternative is reasonable because the MBTA implements the four migratory bird bilateral treaties and the Department of State has the authority and jurisdiction to negotiate such amendments. Furthermore, this alternative is neither remote nor speculative as the governments of Canada, Mexico, the Russian Federation, and Japan have a great interest in protecting migratory bird species that migrate through their jurisdiction. While we do not support this alternative and believe the scope of the treaties and MBTA include incidental take, we support the goals and legal requirements of NEPA.

The second primary alternative the Service must analyze in the FEIS is entering into resolutions with the governments of Canada, Mexico, the Russian Federation, and Japan to clarify the scope of the existing migratory bird bilateral treaties to either include or exclude incidental take. This is a primary alternative because the proposed rule's goals could be accomplished through this method. Additionally, this alternative is reasonable because the MBTA implements the four migratory bird bilateral treaties and the Department of State has the authority and jurisdiction to negotiate such resolutions. Furthermore, this alternative is neither remote nor speculative as the governments of Canada, Mexico, the Russian Federation, and Japan have a great interest in protecting migratory bird species that migrate through their jurisdiction. While we do not support this alternative and believe the scope of the treaties and MBTA includes incidental take, we support the goals and legal requirements of NEPA.

The third primary alternative the Service must include in the final EIS is legislative action. Congress could enact a law that defines the scope of the MBTA to either exclude or include incidental take. This is a primary alternative because the goals of the proposed rule can be accomplished through this method. Additionally, this alternative is reasonable as Congress makes our nation's laws and enacted the law the proposed rule seeks to define. This alternative is neither remote nor speculative as Rep. Lowenthal has introduced the Migratory Bird Protection Act of 2020 (H.R. 5552) in the House of Representatives, and forty-two members of Congress signed onto

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<sup>15</sup> See DEIS Section 2 Alternatives.

<sup>16</sup> 40 C.F.R. §1502.14(c). Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ's National Environmental Policy Act Regulations, 46 Fed. Reg. 18,026 (1981).

<sup>17</sup> Draft EIS § 1.2.

a MBTA proposed rule comment letter specifically mentioning the Migratory Bird Protection Act of 2020. While we do not support this alternative and believe the scope of the treaties and MBTA include incidental take, we support the goals and legal requirements of NEPA.

The fourth alternative the Service must include in the final EIS is greater engagement through consultation, such as the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic, to develop incidental take regulations for migratory bird species. In that context, we suggest considering how models of collaboration associated with mitigating impacts of industry on key marine mammal resources could inform incidental take regulations for migratory birds, particularly in the Alaskan context. The Open Water Conflict Avoidance Agreement provides such a model.<sup>18</sup> In the same manner, industry could be encouraged to improve mitigation measures for the incidental take of birds by working with other stakeholders (e.g., local communities, eNGOs, researchers), rather than eroding this essential component of striving for best operating practices.

#### **IV. The DEIS fails to fully describe the environment to be affected by the alternatives.**

An EIS is required to “provide [a] full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts.”<sup>19</sup> The Affected Environment section of an EIS must “succinctly describe the environment of the area(s) to be affected... by the alternatives under consideration.”<sup>20</sup> Effects include both direct and indirect effects.<sup>21</sup> Indirect effects “may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.”<sup>22</sup> Effects includes ecological effects, such as effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative.<sup>23</sup> Additionally, “Impacts shall be discussed in proportion to their significance,” and “Data and analyses... shall be commensurate with the importance of the impact, with less important material summarized, consolidated, or simply referenced.”<sup>24</sup>

Based on these regulatory requirements, we make the follow specific comments regarding the Affected Environment section of the DEIS.

*A. The Final EIS’s Affected Environment – Status of Bird Population Trends subsection must be expanded to describe the effects of climate change.*<sup>25</sup>

The DEIS’s Status of Bird Population Trends subsection fails to describe one of the largest threats to bird populations – climate change. A recent study demonstrates the alarming loss of 2.9 billion birds from 529 species in North America since 1970.<sup>26</sup> This new data, published in *Science*, revealed a 30% decline in birds in less than one human generation. On top of these current losses, substantial changes to bird and ecological communities due to climate change are anticipated in

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<sup>18</sup> Lefevre, J.S. 2013. A pioneering effort in the design of process and law supporting integrated Arctic Ocean management. *Envtl. L. Rep. News & Analysis*, 43, p. 10893.

<sup>19</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1502.1

<sup>20</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1502.15.

<sup>21</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8

<sup>22</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8

<sup>23</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8

<sup>24</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1502.2(b); 40 C.F.R. § 1502.15.

<sup>25</sup> See DEIS 3.4.2 Status of Bird Population Trends.

<sup>26</sup> Rosenberg, K. V., A. M. Dokter, P. J. Blancher, J. R. Sauer, A. C. Smith, P. A. Smith, J. C. Stanton, A. Panjabi, L. Helft, M. Parr, and P. P. Marra. 2019. Decline of the North American avifauna. *Science* 366:120-124. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaw1313>

coming decades.<sup>27</sup> Effects of climate change are predicted to negatively impact bird populations via many different routes, including increasing ocean temperature, reduction in sea ice, changes in ocean currents, ocean acidification, and invasive alien species.<sup>28</sup> Additionally, an increase in contagious diseases affecting seabirds on their terrestrial breeding grounds may also be linked to increasing temperatures. An example is the recent occurrence of avian cholera in the northern Bering Sea and in the Arctic Archipelago.<sup>29</sup> A recent forward-looking climate report determined that 389 (64%) of 604 North American bird species studied are at risk of extinction from climate change.<sup>30</sup> The analysis also showed that if we take action now, we can help improve the survival for 76% of species at risk.<sup>31</sup> Climate change is associated with loss of shorebird productivity in the Arctic, changes in habitat quality and quantity throughout the flyway, and effects on shorebird migration and timing of migration. If incidental take is excluded, these population losses will clearly be exacerbated, which undermines the Migratory Bird Treaties and the MBTA. In light of this information, especially the current loss of 2.9 billion birds, the impacts of climate change must be discussed.

*B. The Final EIS's Affected Environment – Hazards Affecting Birds subsection must be expanded to describe indirect effects.<sup>32</sup>*

The DEIS incorrectly limits the Hazards Affecting Birds subsection to “immediate bird mortality resulting from *direct* anthropogenic threats on the landscape, rather than mortality caused by secondary negative effects, such as habitat change.”<sup>33</sup> “Secondary negative effects” is synonymous with indirect effects. Indirect effects include effects on ecosystems (e.g. habitat change). Additionally, the “area to be affected ... by the alternatives under consideration” is not limited to political boundaries (see section V.C Transboundary Impacts below). Therefore, the Hazards Affecting Birds subsection must be expanded to include indirect effects throughout the range of migratory bird species covered under the MBTA to correctly describe the environment of the area to be affected by the alternatives under consideration.

*C. The Final EIS's Affected Environment – Incidental Take subsection must be expanded to include large-scale environmental disasters.<sup>34</sup>*

The DEIS fails to include predictable, although rare, large-scale environmental disasters (e.g., Deep Water Horizon, Exxon Valdez oil spills) within the Incidental Take subsection. Under specific conditions, such an event could have both significant direct and indirect effects on migratory bird populations. Therefore, the Incidental Take subsection must be expanded to include predictable, large-scale environmental disasters to correctly describe the environment of the area to be affected by the alternatives under consideration.

<sup>27</sup> Wu JX, Wilsey CB, Taylor L, Schuurman GW (2018) Projected avifaunal responses to climate change across the U.S. National Park System. PLoS ONE 13(3): e0190557. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0190557>

<sup>28</sup> CAFF. 2017. State of the Arctic Marine Biodiversity Report. Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna International Secretariat, Akureyri, Iceland. 978-9935-431-63-9

<sup>29</sup> *Id.*

<sup>30</sup> Wilsey, C, B Bateman, L Taylor, JX Wu, G LeBaron, R Shepherd, C Koseff, S Friedman, R Stone. 2019. Survival by Degrees: 389 Bird Species on the Brink. National Audubon Society: New York. <https://www.audubon.org/sites/default/files/climatereport-2019-english-lowres.pdf>

<sup>31</sup> Bateman, B. L., C. Wisley, L. Taylor, J. Wu, G. S. LeBaron, G. Langham. 2019. North American Birds Require Mitigation and Adaptation to Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change. bioRxiv 798652. <https://doi.org/10.1101/798652>.

<sup>32</sup> See DEIS 3.5 Hazards Affecting Birds.

<sup>33</sup> See DEIS 3.5 Hazards Affecting Birds.

<sup>34</sup> See DEIS 3.7 Incidental Take.

*D. The Final EIS's Affected Environment - Cultural Resources subsection must be expanded to describe all migratory bird cultural resources throughout their range to be affected by alternatives under consideration.<sup>35</sup>*

The DEIS fails to include cultural resources beyond the boundaries of the United States within the Cultural Resources subsection. The “area to be affected ... by the alternatives under consideration” is not limited to political boundaries (see section V.C Transboundary Impacts below). Effects specifically includes cultural effects. There are numerous indigenous populations throughout South and Central America whose use migratory bird species as cultural resources and will be impacted by the alternatives. For example, migrating ospreys represent an omen for changes by the Sikuani people of the Orinoquia, and migrating flamencos are important to the Wayuu people of northern Colombia and Venezuela. Therefore, the Cultural Resources subsection must be expanded to include cultural effects throughout the range of migratory bird species covered under the MBTA to correctly describe the environment of the area to be affected by the alternatives under consideration.

*E. The Final EIS's Affected Environment section must be expanded to include a subsection describing subsistence use of migratory birds throughout their range to be affected by alternatives under consideration.<sup>36</sup>*

The DEIS's discussion of subsistence use of migratory birds throughout various subsections is inadequate. The best available science and other available literature present a picture of significant reliance on migratory birds by Indigenous Peoples for both food security and cultural values. Furthermore, the past conflicts associated with the MBTA due to impacts on Indigenous Food Security in Alaska reinforce the need to better address this topic in the current EIS.<sup>37</sup> Management actions that affect the conservation of migratory birds will likely harm the food security these birds provide in Alaska Native communities. Consequently, it is essential that Indigenous Peoples reliant on migratory birds are presented with reasonable opportunities for substantive engagement through consultation. As currently written the EIS abstracts Indigenous hunting only as a cultural resource (which it is) but neglects to present the intentional and critically important take of a large number of birds and eggs to support food security. Given this significant reliance on migratory birds by Indigenous Peoples across the Arctic, and the likely impacts of having greater incidental take of species that are traditionally taken, conducting an online webinar on March 16, 2020 highlighted as the single key tribal engagement during the rapid onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated travel restrictions is unconscionable. There needs to be greater effort and time afforded to enable Indigenous Peoples to fully discuss comment on these issues and not rush the consultative process in the midst of a global pandemic (when people may not have access to the internet, webinars, etc.). Furthermore, the applicability of this webinar to the Inuit and other Indigenous Peoples across the migratory range of these birds is doubtful.

**In recent decades, subsistence communities in remote Alaska harvested about 361,000 migratory birds and 181,000 migratory bird eggs per year (Table 1).** Eligibility for participation in the subsistence harvest of migratory birds and their eggs is based on region of residency and excludes urban areas (U.S. National Archives and Records Administration 2020). There are 202 communities in the regions eligible for the spring-summer subsistence harvest of migratory birds in Alaska. These communities have total population of 87,739 people, representing 12% of the statewide population (U.S. census Bureau 2011).

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<sup>35</sup> See DEIS 3.8.1 Native American, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Cultural Resources.

<sup>36</sup> See DEIS 3. Affected Environment.

<sup>37</sup> Burwell, Michael. 2004. “Hunger Knows No Law: Seminal Native Protest and the Barrow Duck-in of 1961.” International Congress of Arctic Social Scientists, Fairbanks, Alaska



Table 1. Annual subsistence harvest of migratory birds and their eggs in Alaska.<sup>38</sup>

<b>Migratory birds</b>	<b>Annual harvest (number of birds/year)</b>	<b>Proportion of the total</b>
<b>Geese</b>	118,659	32.9%
<b>Ducks</b>	197,577	54.8%
<b>Swans</b>	9,953	2.8%
<b>Cranes</b>	7,200	2.0%
<b>Shorebirds</b>	2,783	0.8%
<b>Seabirds</b>	24,315	6.7%
<b>Total</b>	360,487	
<b>Migratory bird eggs</b>	<b>Annual harvest (number of eggs/year)</b>	<b>Proportion of the total</b>
<b>Geese</b>	5,244	2.9%
<b>Ducks</b>	9,294	5.1%
<b>Crane</b>	787	0.4%
<b>Swan</b>	1,016	0.6%
<b>Shorebird</b>	4,678	2.6%
<b>Seabird</b>	150,781	83.3%
<b>Unknown</b>	9,295	5.1%
<b>Total</b>	181,095	

While some annual harvest statistics for Alaska are summarized here, we have not attempted to collate information for northern Canada Inuit. Regional wildlife management authorities (e.g., from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region<sup>39</sup> or Nunavut<sup>40</sup>) and Canadian Wildlife Service must be consulted by the Service to collect and analyze this information, given their reliance on migratory birds and the availability of information.

The “area to be affected ... by the alternatives under consideration” is not limited to political boundaries (see section V.C Transboundary Impacts below). Effects specifically includes cultural, economic, social, and health effects. There are numerous indigenous populations throughout South and Central America and the Russian Federations whose subsistence use of migratory bird species will be impacted by the alternatives. Therefore, the DEIS must include a new subsistence use subsection, which will clarify the discussion. This new subsection must include subsistence use throughout the range of migratory bird species covered under the MBTA to correctly describe the environment of the area to be affected by the alternatives under consideration.

*F. The Final EIS’s Affected Environment – Other Biological Resources subsection must be expanded to describe biotic ecosystem factors throughout the range of migratory birds to be affected by alternatives under consideration.<sup>41</sup>*

The DEIS’s Other Biological Resources section fails to discuss the biotic ecological environment to be affected by the alternatives. Effects specifically include ecological effects. Migratory birds play numerous unique roles throughout varying ecosystems, and these ecosystems will be impacted

<sup>38</sup> Paige and Wolfe (1997, 1998), Naves (2018), Naves et al. (2019). Harvest in spring, summer, fall, and winter in areas eligible for the spring-summer harvest of migratory birds.

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.jointsecretariat.ca/new-page-2>

<sup>40</sup> Priest, H. and Usher, P.J., 2004. *The Nunavut wildlife harvest study, August 2004*. Nunavut Wildlife Management Board= Nunavumi Umayuligiit Katimayit.

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as migratory bird populations increase or decrease. The DEIS only describes ecosystem services - the benefits *humans* derive from ecosystems. Additionally, the “area to be affected ... by the alternatives under consideration” is not limited to political boundaries (see section V.C Transboundary Impacts below). For example, as migratory birds travel through various ecosystems, they scatter seeds, which aids in vegetation dispersal. Therefore, the Other Biological Resources subsection must be expanded to include the biotic ecological effects throughout the range of migratory bird species covered under the MBTA to correctly describe the environment of the area to be affected by the alternatives under consideration.

*G. The Final EIS’s Affected Environment section must be expanded to include a subsection describing abiotic ecosystem factors throughout the range of migratory birds to be affected by alternatives under consideration.*

The DEIS’s Other Biological Resources section fails to discuss the abiotic ecological environment to be affected by the alternatives. Effects specifically include ecological effects, including effects on components, structures, and functioning. Animal migrations, of which birds are the longest distance migrants, influence communities and ecosystems along their routes. Migrants transport nutrients, energy, and other organisms as they forage and are preyed upon; rendering migration a potentially powerful yet underappreciated dimension of biodiversity that is intimately embedded within resident communities. Migratory animals can alter ecological networks, community dynamics and ecosystem functioning.<sup>42</sup> Specific examples include:

1. Emergent aquatic insect prey can provide an important food resource to riparian consumers like birds and bats with concomitant consequences for nutrient cycling through aquatic–terrestrial food webs, thus increasing the spatial influence of river regulation into the riparian zone and beyond.<sup>43</sup>
2. Nutrient flow from marine sources via seabirds to the terrestrial habitats where they nest can impact resident organisms and neighboring ecosystems.<sup>44</sup>
3. Seabird nutrients from islands are assimilated by endosymbionts in corals on fringing reefs and enhance growth of a dominant reef-building species.<sup>45</sup>

Additionally, the “area to be affected ... by the alternatives under consideration” is not limited to political boundaries (see section V.C Transboundary Impacts below). Therefore, the DEIS must be expanded to include abiotic ecological effects throughout the range of migratory bird species covered under the MBTA to correctly describe the environment of the area to be affected by the alternatives under consideration.

*H. The Final EIS’s Ecosystem Services and Socioeconomics subsection must be expanded to include the economic benefits of migratory bird species throughout their range to be affected by the alternatives under consideration.*

The DEIS’s Ecosystem Services and Socioeconomics subsection fails to adequately discuss the economic benefits of migratory bird species through bird watching and ecotourism. Additionally, the “area to be affected ... by the alternatives under consideration” is not limited to political

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<sup>42</sup> Bauer, S., and Hoye, B. J. 2014. Migratory Animals Couple Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning Worldwide. *Science* 344(6179):1242552.

<sup>43</sup> Jackson, B. K., S. L. Stock, L. S. Harris, J. M. Szewczak, L. N. Schofield, and M. A. Desrosiers. 2020. River food chains lead to riparian bats and birds in two mid-order rivers. *Ecosphere* 11(6):e03148. 10.1002/ecs2.3148 )

<sup>44</sup> Rowe, J.A., Litton, C.M., Lepczyk, C.A., and Popp, B.N. 2017. Impacts of Endangered Seabirds on Nutrient Cycling in Montane Forest Ecosystems of Hawai‘i. *Pacific Science* 71(4), 495-509.

<sup>45</sup> Savage, C. 2019. Seabird nutrients are assimilated by corals and enhance coral growth rates. *Sci Rep* 9, 4284. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-41030-6>

boundaries (see section V.C Transboundary Impacts below). For example, ecotourism, specifically related to birds, in Columbia over the next ten years is expected to generate \$9 million dollars and 7,500 new jobs.<sup>46</sup> Therefore, the DEIS must be expanded to fully discuss the economic benefits of migratory birds throughout their range to correctly describe the environment of the area to be affected by the alternatives under consideration.

## **V. The DEIS fails to fully analyze the effects of the alternatives on the environment.**

An EIS's Environmental Consequences section is to form "the scientific and analytic basis for the comparisons under [the Alternatives sections]."<sup>47</sup> This section must discuss 1) direct effects and their significance; 2) indirect effects and their significance; 3) possible conflicts between the proposed action and the objectives of Federal, regional, State, local, and Indian tribe land use plans, policies, and controls; 4) the environmental effects of the alternatives and the proposed action; 5) natural resource requirements and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures, and 6) means to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.<sup>48</sup> Effects include both direct and indirect effects.<sup>49</sup> Indirect effects "may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems."<sup>50</sup> Effects includes ecological effects, such as effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative.<sup>51</sup> Additionally, CEQ guidance requires agencies to "include analysis of reasonably foreseeable transboundary effects of proposed actions" and "be particularly alert to actions that may affect *migratory species*..."<sup>52</sup> Furthermore, impacts are to be "discussed in proportion to their significance."<sup>53</sup>

Based on these regulatory requirements, we make the follow specific comments regarding the Environmental Consequences section of the DEIS.

A. *The Final EIS's Environmental Consequences – Effects of the Alternatives on the Human Environment subsections must include discussions of the ecosystem impacts of the alternatives.*  
The DEIS's Effects of the Alternatives on the Human Environment subsections fail to discuss the ecological effects of the proposed action and alternatives. As discussed above in sections IV.F and IV.G, ecosystems will be impacted as migratory bird populations increase or decrease, and the DEIS claims migratory bird populations are likely to decrease under the proposed action / preferred alternative and increased under Alternative B. Therefore, the DEIS must be expanded to discuss and analyze the effects of the alternatives on ecosystems.<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> [https://www.conservation-strategy.org/sites/default/files/field-file/csf\\_policy\\_brief\\_28\\_en\\_0\\_REVISEDv2.PDF](https://www.conservation-strategy.org/sites/default/files/field-file/csf_policy_brief_28_en_0_REVISEDv2.PDF)

<sup>47</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1502.16.

<sup>48</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1502.16.

<sup>49</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8

<sup>50</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8

<sup>51</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8

<sup>52</sup> Memorandum to Heads of Agencies on the Application of the National Environmental Policy Act to Proposed Federal Actions in the United States with Transboundary Effects, Council of Environmental Quality, (1997).

<sup>53</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1502.2(b).

<sup>54</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1502.1.

*B. The Final EIS's Environmental Consequences – Effects of the Alternatives on the Human Environment subsections must include discussions of possible conflicts between the proposed action and the objective of federal, regional, state, local, and Indian tribe land use plans, policies, and controls for the area concerned.*<sup>55</sup>

The DEIS fails to discuss conflicts between federal, regional, state, local, and Indian tribe land use plans, policies, or controls and the alternatives proposed. Therefore, the DEIS must be expanded to discuss and analyze these conflicts. Below, we have highlighted a few examples of where the proposed action and alternatives will conflict with Federal and State policies. This is not meant to be an exhaustive list, and Service must conduct the research and analysis necessary to fully evaluate the impact of their proposed action and alternatives.

We believe that the proposed rule to codify the Trump Administration M-Opinion, the DEIS, and the removal of incidental take provisions from implementation of the MBTA, undermines and conflicts with longstanding U.S. foreign policy that relates to treaty obligations of the United States. We believe the United States is obligated to undertake a full analysis of all relevant treaty and other multilateral obligations, and decisions that the U.S. has supported, before finalization of the DEIS or proposed rule. We believe that the following formal consultations must be undertaken by the Service:

- The Department of State, through the Office of the Legal Advisor (including but not limited to the Office of Treaty Affairs) must be formally consulted by the Service on these issues, in particular as relates to whether or not the proposed rule and DEIS violate, undermine, or fail to implement any treaties or other multilateral agreements to which the United States is a Party (having ratified or acceded to the treaty). Some examples are listed below:
  - The United States is a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). There are currently 183 Parties to CITES, including all but one of the countries in the Americas, and including our migratory bird treaty partners (Japan, Canada, Mexico, and the Russian Federation). Currently, more than 300 species of birds are listed on the CITES Appendices, and a large proportion are migratory birds, including many species that are found in the United States.
  - The United States is a Party to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention), which is a regional legal agreement for the protection of the Caribbean Sea. The United States is also a Party to the Cartagena Convention's Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) in the Wider Caribbean Region. The SPAW Protocol is a regional agreement for the protection and sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity in the Wider Caribbean Region. More than 40 bird species are listed on the SPAW Protocol, and a large number are migratory species, including many species that are found in the United States. The SPAW protocol also has provisions and obligations relevant to the conservation of habitats, including those of migratory birds.
  - The United States is a Party to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention), and has formally designated 40 sites under the Ramsar Convention. There are currently 171 Parties to Ramsar, including our migratory bird treaty partners (Japan, Canada, Mexico, and the Russian

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<sup>55</sup> See DEIS 4. Environmental Consequences.

Federation). The Ramsar Convention provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. Wetlands are critical migratory bird habitats. According to the Ramsar website, “The Convention on Wetlands is the oldest of the modern global intergovernmental environmental agreements. The treaty was negotiated through the 1960s by countries and non-governmental organizations concerned about the increasing loss and degradation of wetland habitat for migratory waterbirds.” It was adopted in 1971 and entered into force in 1975. If this proposed rule is adopted and the DEIS stands as proposed, implementation of its obligations under the Ramsar Convention by the United States will be seriously undermined, along with significant loss of United States leadership in Ramsar and with harm to migratory bird populations and their habitats.

- All multilateral treaties and agreements that are in force for the United States as of Jan. 1, 2019 can be found at <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/2019-TIF-Multilaterals-7-31-2019-1.pdf>. The Department of State should be asked to analyze all U.S. treaty obligations in the context of this proposed rule and DEIS, including but not limited to CITES, Ramsar, and the Cartagena Convention and the SPAW Protocol (discussed above).
- The United States, through the Department of State, must formally consult and invite input and comments on this matter from the four countries with which it has signed and ratified bilateral migratory bird treaties (Canada, Mexico, Japan, and the Russian Federation); such consultation must go through formal diplomatic channels through our embassies and missions in those countries.
- The United States, through the Department of State, must formally consult all countries through which migratory bird species listed in Appendix A migrate, and all countries listed Annex B of this document, as to whether or not this proposed rule or DEIS undermine their conservation efforts for migratory birds and their habitats. Such consultation must go through formal diplomatic channels through our embassies and missions in those countries.

Under the Public Trust Doctrine, States own and hold wildlife in trust for their citizenry. The States of New York, California, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Oregon recognized the impact the M-Opinion 37050, which the current proposed action is based on, has on their ability to manage migratory bird species within their jurisdiction. In September 2018, these States filed a lawsuit against the Department of the Interior and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In doing so, the States cited numerous State laws and policies regarding the management of migratory bird species that conflict with the proposed action.<sup>56</sup> The FEIS must fully identify and discuss these and other possible conflicts between the proposed action and State law and policy.

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<sup>56</sup> N.Y. Envtl. Conserv. Law §11-0105; N.Y. Envtl. Conser. Law § 11-2001; 520 ILCS 5/2.2; 1817 Mass. 504-05; N.J. Stat. Ann. § 23:2A-2; N.M Const. art. XX, § 21; Ore. Rev. Stat. § 498.002.

C. The Final EIS's Environmental Consequences – Transboundary Impacts subsection must be expanded to “be discussed in proportion to [its] significance”, analyze the ecological, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, and health effects of the alternatives throughout the range of migratory bird species, and discuss possible conflicts with Federal and regional land use plans, policies, and controls for areas concerned.<sup>57</sup>

The DEIS fails to analyze the ecological, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, and health effects of the alternatives beyond the boundaries of the United States. Agencies are required to include analysis of the reasonably foreseeable transboundary effects of the alternatives. However, the DEIS merely states if migratory birds are negatively affected in the United States, such could have a negative effect on bird populations, ecosystem services, and socioeconomics in other countries throughout their range.<sup>58</sup> This is not an analysis but rather a broad general statement. Additionally, it is greatly concerning that this section is limited to less than a page discussion when the impacts are extremely significant. Therefore, the DEIS must be expanded to discuss and actually analyze the ecological, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, and health effects of the alternatives throughout the range of migratory bird species.

DEIS also fails to discuss possible conflicts with Federal and regional land use plans, policies, and controls within the transboundary context of migratory species. In section V.B above, we outlined several federal policies that are in conflict with the alternatives. The United States is a member to numerous councils and partnerships, including the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, Pacific Shorebird Conservation Initiative, and the Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative.<sup>59</sup> Therefore, the DEIS must be expanded to discuss and analyze the effects of the alternatives on plans, policies, and controls throughout the range of migratory bird species.

D. The Final EIS's Environmental Consequences – Cumulative Impacts subsection must be expanded to “be discussed in proportion to [its] significance” and analyze transboundary impacts throughout the range of migratory bird species.

Cumulative impacts are “the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions.”<sup>60</sup> The ecological, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, and health impacts are not limited to political boundaries (see section V.C Transboundary Impacts above). Therefore, the DEIS must be expanded to fully analyze the cumulative effects of the alternatives throughout the range of migratory bird species.

## Conclusion

Since the signing of the Migratory Bird Treaty and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act the protection of migratory birds and their habitats has been of utmost importance to the U.S. government. More than 100 years later, the treaty stands as a world-class model for multinational commitment to actions that saved birds from overexploitation. Today, these species face more complex and intertwined threats. The DEIS for the implementation of Regulations Governing Take of Migratory Birds, particularly incidental take, is incomplete, inaccurate and fails to comply with governing NEPA requirements. Now is not the time to decrease protection for migratory birds. For all the reasons detailed in the comments above, the Wildlife

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<sup>57</sup> See DEIS 4.3 Transboundary Impacts.

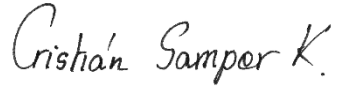
<sup>58</sup> 4.3 Transboundary Impacts.

<sup>59</sup> See Appendix B

<sup>60</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1508.7.

Conservation Society opposes the proposed rule to codify the M-Opinion 37050 and urges the Service to terminate the rulemaking process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cristian Samper K." The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Cristian Samper  
President and CEO  
Wildlife Conservation Society

## Appendix A - List of Migratory Bird Species<sup>61</sup>

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck
<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	West Indian Whistling-Duck
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-Duck
<i>Anser canagicus</i>	Emperor Goose
<i>Anser caerulescens</i>	Snow Goose
<i>Anser rossii</i>	Ross's Goose
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Taiga Bean-Goose
<i>Anser serrirostris</i>	Tundra Bean-Goose
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brant
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose
<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>	Cackling Goose
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose
<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>	Hawaiian Goose
<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Trumpeter Swan
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck
<i>Sibirionetta formosa</i>	Baikal Teal
<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey
<i>Spatula discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal
<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>	Cinnamon Teal
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler
<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Gadwall
<i>Mareca falcata</i>	Falcated Duck
<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon
<i>Mareca americana</i>	American Wigeon
<i>Anas laysanensis</i>	Laysan Duck
<i>Anas wyvilliana</i>	Hawaiian Duck
<i>Anas zonorhyncha</i>	Eastern Spot-billed Duck
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
<i>Anas rubripes</i>	American Black Duck
<i>Anas fulvigula</i>	Mottled Duck
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck

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<sup>61</sup> 50 C.F.R. § 10.13(c).



<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	White-cheeked Pintail
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal
<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Canvasback
<i>Aythya americana</i>	Redhead
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard
<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard
<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Ring-necked Duck
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup
<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider
<i>Somateria fischeri</i>	Spectacled Eider
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Harlequin Duck
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Surf Scoter
<i>Melanitta deglandi</i>	White-winged Scoter
<i>Melanitta stejneger</i>	Stejneger's Scoter
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter
<i>Melanitta americana</i>	Black Scoter
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck
<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Bufflehead
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye
<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Barrow's Goldeneye
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common Merganser
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser
<i>Nomonyx dominicus</i>	Masked Duck
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	American Flamingo
<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	Least Grebe
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Eared Grebe
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Western Grebe
<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Clark's Grebe
<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>	Scaly-naped Pigeon
<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>	White-crowned Pigeon

<i>Patagioenas flavirostris</i>	Red-billed Pigeon
<i>Patagioenas inornata</i>	Plain Pigeon
<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Band-tailed Pigeon
<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Oriental Turtle-Dove
<i>Alopecoenas xanthonurus</i>	White-throated Ground-Dove
<i>Alopecoenas stairi</i>	Shy Ground-Dove
<i>Columbina inca</i>	Inca Dove
<i>Columbina passerina</i>	Common Ground Dove
<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Ruddy Ground Dove
<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	Ruddy Quail-Dove
<i>Geotrygon chrysia</i>	Key West Quail-Dove
<i>Geotrygon mystacea</i>	Bridled Quail-Dove
<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	White-tipped Dove
<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	White-winged Dove
<i>Zenaida aurita</i>	Zenaida Dove
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove
<i>Ptilinopus perousii</i>	Many-colored Fruit-Dove
<i>Ptilinopus porphyraceus</i>	Crimson-crowned Fruit-Dove
<i>Ptilinopus roseicapilla</i>	Mariana Fruit-Dove
<i>Ducula pacifica</i>	Pacific Imperial-Pigeon
<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Smooth-billed Ani
<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	Groove-billed Ani
<i>Urodynamis taitensis</i>	Long-tailed Koel
<i>Hierococcyx nasicolor</i>	Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo
<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	Greater Roadrunner
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo
<i>Coccyzus minor</i>	Mangrove Cuckoo
<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Black-billed Cuckoo
<i>Coccyzus vieilloti</i>	Puerto Rican Lizard-Cuckoo
<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	Lesser Nighthawk
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk
<i>Chordeiles gundlachii</i>	Antillean Nighthawk
<i>Nyctidromus albigollis</i>	Common Pauraque
<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	Common Poorwill
<i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i>	Chuck-will's-widow
<i>Antrostomus ridgwayi</i>	Buff-collared Nightjar
<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	Eastern Whip-poor-will
<i>Antrostomus arizonae</i>	Mexican Whip-poor-will
<i>Antrostomus noctitherus</i>	Puerto Rican Nightjar

<i>Hydropsalis cayennensis</i>	White-tailed Nightjar
<i>Caprimulgus jotaka</i>	Gray Nightjar
<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Black Swift
<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	White-collared Swift
<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Vaux's Swift
<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Short-tailed Swift
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail
<i>Aerodramus spodiopygius</i>	White-rumped Swiftlet
<i>Aerodramus bartschi</i>	Mariana Swiftlet
<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift
<i>Apus melba</i>	Alpine Swift
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	White-throated Swift
<i>Tachornis phoenicobia</i>	Antillean Palm-Swift
<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>	Mexican Violetear
<i>Anthracothorax prevostii</i>	Green-breasted Mango
<i>Anthracothorax dominicus</i>	Antillean Mango
<i>Anthracothorax viridis</i>	Green Mango
<i>Eulampis jugularis</i>	Purple-throated Carib
<i>Eulampis holosericeus</i>	Green-throated Carib
<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>	Rivoli's Hummingbird
<i>Helimaster constantii</i>	Plain-capped Starthroat
<i>Lampornis amethystinus</i>	Amethyst-throated Mountain-gem
<i>Lampornis clemenciae</i>	Blue-throated Mountain-gem
<i>Calothorax lucifer</i>	Lucifer Hummingbird
<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird
<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	Black-chinned Hummingbird
<i>Mellisuga minima</i>	Vervain Hummingbird
<i>Nesophlox evelynae</i>	Bahama Woodstar
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's Hummingbird
<i>Atthis heloisa</i>	Bumblebee Hummingbird
<i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>	Broad-tailed Hummingbird
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Rufous Hummingbird
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's Hummingbird
<i>Selasphorus calliope</i>	Calliope Hummingbird
<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i>	Puerto Rican Emerald
<i>Cynanthus latirostris</i>	Broad-billed Hummingbird
<i>Orthorhyncus cristatus</i>	Antillean Crested Hummingbird
<i>Amazilia beryllina</i>	Berylline Hummingbird

<i>Amazilia yucatanensis</i>	Buff-bellied Hummingbird
<i>Amazilia rutila</i>	Cinnamon Hummingbird
<i>Amazilia violiceps</i>	Violet-crowned Hummingbird
<i>Hylocharis leucotis</i>	White-eared Hummingbird
<i>Hylocharis xantusii</i>	Xantus's Hummingbird
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Yellow Rail
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	Black Rail
<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	Buff-banded Rail
<i>Gallirallus owstoni</i>	Guam Rail
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corn Crake
<i>Rallus obsoletus</i>	Ridgway's Rail
<i>Rallus crepitans</i>	Clapper Rail
<i>Rallus elegans</i>	King Rail
<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Virginia Rail
<i>Aramides axillaris</i>	Rufous-necked Wood-Rail
<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora
<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crake
<i>Hapalocrex flaviventer</i>	Yellow-breasted Crake
<i>Neocrex erythrops</i>	Paint-billed Crake
<i>Pardirallus maculatus</i>	Spotted Rail
<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>	Purple Gallinule
<i>Porphyrio flavirostris</i>	Azure Gallinule
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swamphen
<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	Common Gallinule
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot
<i>Fulica alai</i>	Hawaiian Coot
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot
<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Limpkin
<i>Antigone canadensis</i>	Sandhill Crane
<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane
<i>Grus americana</i>	Whooping Crane
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Black-necked Stilt
<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	American Avocet
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher
<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	American Oystercatcher
<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	Black Oystercatcher
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Black-bellied Plover
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	European Golden-Plover

<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden-Plover
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden-Plover
<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	Eurasian Dotterel
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semipalmated Plover
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand-Plover
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand-Plover
<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	Wilson's Plover
<i>Charadrius collaris</i>	Collared Plover
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover
<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	Snowy Plover
<i>Jacana spinosa</i>	Northern Jacana
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland Sandpiper
<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	Bristle-thighed Curlew
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel
<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little Curlew
<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Eskimo Curlew
<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Long-billed Curlew
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far Eastern Curlew
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit
<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit
<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Marbled Godwit
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone
<i>Arenaria melanocephala</i>	Black Turnstone
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot
<i>Calidris virgata</i>	Surfbird
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff
<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	Stilt Sandpiper
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint
<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint
<i>Calidris pygmea</i>	Spoon-billed Sandpiper

<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin
<i>Calidris ptilocnemis</i>	Rock Sandpiper
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird's Sandpiper
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper
<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper
<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western Sandpiper
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher
<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Long-billed Dowitcher
<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i>	Jack Snipe
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock
<i>Scolopax minor</i>	American Woodcock
<i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	Solitary Snipe
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pin-tailed Snipe
<i>Gallinago megala</i>	Swinhoe's Snipe
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe
<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	Wilson's Snipe
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Gray-tailed Tattler
<i>Tringa incana</i>	Wandering Tattler
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs
<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	Willet
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank
<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Nordmann's Greenshank
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Wilson's Phalarope
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope

Phalaropus fulicarius	Red Phalarope
Stercorarius skua	Great Skua
Stercorarius maccormicki	South Polar Skua
Stercorarius pomarinus	Pomarine Jaeger
Stercorarius parasiticus	Parasitic Jaeger
Stercorarius longicaudus	Long-tailed Jaeger
Alle alle	Dovekie
Uria aalge	Common Murre
Uria lomvia	Thick-billed Murre
Alca torda	Razorbill
Cephus grylle	Black Guillemot
Cephus columba	Pigeon Guillemot
Brachyramphus perdix	Long-billed Murrelet
Brachyramphus marmoratus	Marbled Murrelet
Brachyramphus brevirostris	Kittlitz's Murrelet
Synthliboramphus scrippsi	Scripps's Murrelet
Synthliboramphus hypoleucus	Guadalupe Murrelet
Synthliboramphus craveri	Craveri's Murrelet
Synthliboramphus antiquus	Ancient Murrelet
Ptychoramphus aleuticus	Cassin's Auklet
Aethia psittacula	Parakeet Auklet
Aethia pusilla	Least Auklet
Aethia pygmaea	Whiskered Auklet
Aethia cristatella	Crested Auklet
Cerorhinca monocerata	Rhinoceros Auklet
Fratercula arctica	Atlantic Puffin
Fratercula corniculata	Horned Puffin
Fratercula cirrhata	Tufted Puffin
Creagrus furcatus	Swallow-tailed Gull
Rissa tridactyla	Black-legged Kittiwake
Rissa brevirostris	Red-legged Kittiwake
Pagophila eburnea	Ivory Gull
Xema sabini	Sabine's Gull
Chroicocephalus philadelphia	Bonaparte's Gull
Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus	Gray-hooded Gull
Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull
Hydrocoloeus minutus	Little Gull
Rhodostethia rosea	Ross's Gull
Leucophaeus atricilla	Laughing Gull
Leucophaeus pipixcan	Franklin's Gull
Larus belcheri	Belcher's Gull

<i>Larus crassirostris</i>	Black-tailed Gull
<i>Larus heermanni</i>	Heermann's Gull
<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ring-billed Gull
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Western Gull
<i>Larus livens</i>	Yellow-footed Gull
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California Gull
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
<i>Larus michahellis</i>	Yellow-legged Gull
<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	Iceland Gull
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull
<i>Larus schistisagus</i>	Slaty-backed Gull
<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	Glaucous-winged Gull
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull
<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull
<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown Noddy
<i>Anous minutus</i>	Black Noddy
<i>Anous ceruleus</i>	Blue-gray Noddy
<i>Gygis alba</i>	White Tern
<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	Sooty Tern
<i>Onychoprion lunatus</i>	Gray-backed Tern
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern
<i>Onychoprion aleuticus</i>	Aleutian Tern
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern
<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	Least Tern
<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>	Large-billed Tern
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern
<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	Black-naped Tern
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern
<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Forster's Tern
<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	Royal Tern
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Great Crested Tern
<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern
<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	Elegant Tern



<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black Skimmer
<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed Tropicbird
<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Arctic Loon
<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	Pacific Loon
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Yellow-nosed Albatross
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	White-capped Albatross
<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	Chatham Albatross
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross
<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	Light-mantled Albatross
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross
<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Laysan Albatross
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Black-footed Albatross
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Short-tailed Albatross
<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Wilson's Storm-Petrel
<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	White-faced Storm-Petrel
<i>Fregetta tropica</i>	Black-bellied Storm-Petrel
<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	European Storm-Petrel
<i>Fregetta grallaria</i>	White-bellied Storm-Petrel
<i>Nesofregetta fuliginosa</i>	Polynesian Storm-Petrel
<i>Hydrobates furcatus</i>	Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel
<i>Hydrobates hornbyi</i>	Ringed Storm-Petrel
<i>Hydrobates monorhis</i>	Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel
<i>Hydrobates leucorhous</i>	Leach's Storm-Petrel
<i>Hydrobates socorroensis</i>	Townsend's Storm-Petrel
<i>Hydrobates homochroa</i>	Ashy Storm-Petrel
<i>Hydrobates castro</i>	Band-rumped Storm-Petrel
<i>Hydrobates tethys</i>	Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel
<i>Oceanodroma matsudairae</i>	Matsudaira's Storm-Petrel
<i>Hydrobates melania</i>	Black Storm-Petrel
<i>Hydrobates tristrami</i>	Tristram's Storm-Petrel
<i>Hydrobates microsoma</i>	Least Storm-Petrel
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Northern Fulmar
<i>Pterodroma gouldi</i>	Gray-faced Petrel
<i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	Providence Petrel
<i>Pterodroma neglecta</i>	Kermadec Petrel

<i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>	Trindade Petrel
<i>Pterodroma heraldica</i>	Herald Petrel
<i>Pterodroma ultima</i>	Murphy's Petrel
<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	Mottled Petrel
<i>Pterodroma cahow</i>	Bermuda Petrel
<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	Black-capped Petrel
<i>Pterodroma externa</i>	Juan Fernandez Petrel
<i>Pterodroma sandwichensis</i>	Hawaiian Petrel
<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>	White-necked Petrel
<i>Pterodroma hypoleuca</i>	Bonin Petrel
<i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>	Black-winged Petrel
<i>Pterodroma feae</i>	Fea's Petrel
<i>Pterodroma madeira</i>	Zino's Petrel
<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	Cook's Petrel
<i>Pterodroma longirostris</i>	Stejneger's Petrel
<i>Pterodroma alba</i>	Phoenix Petrel
<i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>	Gould's Petrel
<i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i>	Tahiti Petrel
<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Bulwer's Petrel
<i>Bulweria fallax</i>	Jouanin's Petrel
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	White-chinned Petrel
<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	Parkinson's Petrel
<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	Streaked Shearwater
<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Cory's Shearwater
<i>Calonectris edwardsii</i>	Cape Verde Shearwater
<i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	Wedge-tailed Shearwater
<i>Ardenna bulleri</i>	Buller's Shearwater
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater
<i>Ardenna gravis</i>	Great Shearwater
<i>Ardenna creatopus</i>	Pink-footed Shearwater
<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed Shearwater
<i>Puffinus nativitatis</i>	Christmas Shearwater
<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Manx Shearwater
<i>Puffinus newelli</i>	Newell's Shearwater
<i>Puffinus bryani</i>	Bryan's Shearwater
<i>Puffinus opisthomelas</i>	Black-vented Shearwater
<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	Audubon's Shearwater
<i>Puffinus baroli</i>	Barolo Shearwater
<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	Jabiru
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork

<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird
<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Magnificent Frigatebird
<i>Fregata minor</i>	Great Frigatebird
<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby
<i>Sula granti</i>	Nazca Booby
<i>Sula nebouxii</i>	Blue-footed Booby
<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Brown Booby
<i>Sula sula</i>	Red-footed Booby
<i>Papasula abbotti</i>	Abbott's Booby
<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Northern Gannet
<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	Brandt's Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Neotropic Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax urile</i>	Red-faced Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>	Pelagic Cormorant
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Anhinga
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American White Pelican
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Brown Pelican
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern
<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Yellow Bittern
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern
<i>Ixobrychus eurhythmus</i>	Schrenck's Bittern
<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern
<i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i>	Bare-throated Tiger-Heron
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Gray Heron
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret
<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	Chinese Egret
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret
<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Pacific Reef-Heron
<i>Egretta gularis</i>	Western Reef-Heron
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored Heron
<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Reddish Egret
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret
<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Chinese Pond-Heron
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron

<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Rufous Night-Heron
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron
<i>Gorsachius goisagi</i>	Japanese Night-Heron
<i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>	Malayan Night-Heron
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White Ibis
<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>	Scarlet Ibis
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	White-faced Ibis
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate Spoonbill
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	California Condor
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Kite
<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	Hook-billed Kite
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle
<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	Double-toothed Kite
<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	Eastern Marsh-Harrier
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	Northern Harrier
<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Chinese Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Japanese Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle
<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	Steller's Sea-Eagle
<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi Kite
<i>Butastur indicus</i>	Gray-faced Buzzard
<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>	Crane Hawk
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Snail Kite
<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	Common Black Hawk
<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	Great Black Hawk
<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	Roadside Hawk
<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	Harris's Hawk
<i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i>	White-tailed Hawk
<i>Buteo plagiatus</i>	Gray Hawk
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk

<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Broad-winged Hawk
<i>Buteo solitarius</i>	Hawaiian Hawk
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Hawk
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk
<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Zone-tailed Hawk
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Hawk
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl
<i>Otus sunia</i>	Oriental Scops-Owl
<i>Psiloscops flammeolus</i>	Flammulated Owl
<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	Western Screech-Owl
<i>Megascops asio</i>	Eastern Screech-Owl
<i>Megascops trichopsis</i>	Whiskered Screech-Owl
<i>Megascops nudipes</i>	Puerto Rican Screech-Owl
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great Horned Owl
<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Snowy Owl
<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Northern Hawk Owl
<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Northern Pygmy-Owl
<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl
<i>Micrathene whitneyi</i>	Elf Owl
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl
<i>Ciccaba virgata</i>	Mottled Owl
<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	Spotted Owl
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great Gray Owl
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl
<i>Asio stygius</i>	Stygian Owl
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Boreal Owl
<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Northern Saw-whet Owl
<i>Ninox japonica</i>	Northern Boobook
<i>Trogon elegans</i>	Elegant Trogon
<i>Euptilotis neoxenus</i>	Eared Quetzal
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Eurasian Hoopoe
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher
<i>Todiramphus sacer</i>	Pacific Kingfisher
<i>Todiramphus cinnamominus</i>	Guam Kingfisher
<i>Todiramphus albicilla</i>	Mariana Kingfisher
<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	Ringed Kingfisher
<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher

<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Amazon Kingfisher
<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Green Kingfisher
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian Wryneck
<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Lewis's Woodpecker
<i>Melanerpes portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rican Woodpecker
<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Woodpecker
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Acorn Woodpecker
<i>Melanerpes uropygialis</i>	Gila Woodpecker
<i>Melanerpes aurifrons</i>	Golden-fronted Woodpecker
<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Red-bellied Woodpecker
<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	Williamson's Sapsucker
<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>	Red-naped Sapsucker
<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	Red-breasted Sapsucker
<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>	American Three-toed Woodpecker
<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Black-backed Woodpecker
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker
<i>Dryobates pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker
<i>Dryobates nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Woodpecker
<i>Dryobates scalaris</i>	Ladder-backed Woodpecker
<i>Dryobates borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker
<i>Dryobates villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker
<i>Dryobates albolarvatus</i>	White-headed Woodpecker
<i>Dryobates arizonae</i>	Arizona Woodpecker
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker
<i>Colaptes chrysoides</i>	Gilded Flicker
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Pileated Woodpecker
<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	Ivory-billed Woodpecker
<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	Collared Forest-Falcon
<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	Crested Caracara
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Eurasian Kestrel
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon
<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Amur Falcon
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian Hobby
<i>Falco femoralis</i>	Aplomado Falcon
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyr Falcon
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie Falcon
<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Masked Tityra

<i>Pachyramphus major</i>	Gray-collared Becard
<i>Pachyramphus aglaiae</i>	Rose-throated Becard
<i>Camptostoma imberbe</i>	Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet
<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>	Greenish Elaenia
<i>Elaenia martinica</i>	Caribbean Elaenia
<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>	White-crested Elaenia
<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Dusky-capped Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Ash-throated Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus nuttingi</i>	Nutting's Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Great Crested Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Brown-crested Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus sagrae</i>	La Sagra's Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus antillarum</i>	Puerto Rican Flycatcher
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Great Kiskadee
<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Social Flycatcher
<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher
<i>Legatus leucophaius</i>	Piratic Flycatcher
<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	Variegated Flycatcher
<i>Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus</i>	Crowned Slaty Flycatcher
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tropical Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus couchii</i>	Couch's Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus crassirostris</i>	Thick-billed Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Gray Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus</i>	Loggerhead Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Fork-tailed Flycatcher
<i>Mitrephanes phaeocercus</i>	Tufted Flycatcher
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher
<i>Contopus pertinax</i>	Greater Pewee
<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western Wood-Pewee
<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood-Pewee
<i>Contopus caribaeus</i>	Cuban Pewee
<i>Contopus hispaniolensis</i>	Hispaniolan Pewee
<i>Contopus latirostris</i>	Lesser Antillean Pewee
<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	Acadian Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Alder Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher

<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Least Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax hammondi</i>	Hammond's Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	Gray Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	Dusky Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax affinis</i>	Pine Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific-slope Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax occidentalis</i>	Cordilleran Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax fulvifrons</i>	Buff-breasted Flycatcher
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe
<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Eastern Phoebe
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's Phoebe
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Vermilion Flycatcher
<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Brown Shrike
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike
<i>Lanius borealis</i>	Northern Shrike
<i>Vireo atricapilla</i>	Black-capped Vireo
<i>Vireo griseus</i>	White-eyed Vireo
<i>Vireo crassirostris</i>	Thick-billed Vireo
<i>Vireo gundlachii</i>	Cuban Vireo
<i>Vireo latimeri</i>	Puerto Rican Vireo
<i>Vireo bellii</i>	Bell's Vireo
<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	Gray Vireo
<i>Vireo huttoni</i>	Hutton's Vireo
<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Yellow-throated Vireo
<i>Vireo cassinii</i>	Cassin's Vireo
<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Blue-headed Vireo
<i>Vireo plumbeus</i>	Plumbeous Vireo
<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Vireo
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo
<i>Vireo flavoviridis</i>	Yellow-green Vireo
<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Black-whiskered Vireo
<i>Vireo magister</i>	Yucatan Vireo
<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Canada Jay
<i>Psilorhinus morio</i>	Brown Jay
<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>	Green Jay
<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	Pinyon Jay
<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Steller's Jay
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida Scrub-Jay
<i>Aphelocoma insularis</i>	Island Scrub-Jay



<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	California Scrub-Jay
<i>Aphelocoma woodhouseii</i>	Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay
<i>Aphelocoma wollweberi</i>	Mexican Jay
<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	Clark's Nutcracker
<i>Pica hudsonia</i>	Black-billed Magpie
<i>Pica nuttalli</i>	Yellow-billed Magpie
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Eurasian Jackdaw
<i>Corvus kubaryi</i>	Mariana Crow
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
<i>Corvus caurinus</i>	Northwestern Crow
<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	White-necked Crow
<i>Corvus imparatus</i>	Tamaulipas Crow
<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Fish Crow
<i>Corvus hawaiiensis</i>	Hawaiian Crow
<i>Corvus cryptoleucus</i>	Chihuahuan Raven
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow
<i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	Bahama Swallow
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Violet-green Swallow
<i>Tachycineta albilinea</i>	Mangrove Swallow
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow
<i>Progne tapera</i>	Brown-chested Martin
<i>Progne dominicensis</i>	Caribbean Martin
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin
<i>Progne cryptoleuca</i>	Cuban Martin
<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Gray-breasted Martin
<i>Progne elegans</i>	Southern Martin
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Common House-Martin
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow
<i>Petrochelidon fulva</i>	Cave Swallow
<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>	Carolina Chickadee
<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Black-capped Chickadee
<i>Poecile gambeli</i>	Mountain Chickadee
<i>Poecile sclateri</i>	Mexican Chickadee
<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	Chestnut-backed Chickadee
<i>Poecile hudsonicus</i>	Boreal Chickadee
<i>Poecile cinctus</i>	Gray-headed Chickadee

<i>Baeolophus wollweberi</i>	Bridled Titmouse
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak Titmouse
<i>Baeolophus ridgwayi</i>	Juniper Titmouse
<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Tufted Titmouse
<i>Baeolophus atricristatus</i>	Black-crested Titmouse
<i>Auriparus flaviceps</i>	Verdin
<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit
<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Red-breasted Nuthatch
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted Nuthatch
<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	Pygmy Nuthatch
<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	Brown-headed Nuthatch
<i>Certhia americana</i>	Brown Creeper
<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	Rock Wren
<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	Canyon Wren
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren
<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i>	Pacific Wren
<i>Troglodytes hiemalis</i>	Winter Wren
<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren
<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Marsh Wren
<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Carolina Wren
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i>	Cactus Wren
<i>Thryophilus sinaloa</i>	Sinaloa Wren
<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher
<i>Polioptila californica</i>	California Gnatcatcher
<i>Polioptila melanura</i>	Black-tailed Gnatcatcher
<i>Polioptila nigriceps</i>	Black-capped Gnatcatcher
<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	American Dipper
<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Golden-crowned Kinglet
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned Kinglet
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler
<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Dusky Warbler
<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Pallas's Leaf Warbler
<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Yellow-browed Warbler
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler
<i>Phylloscopus examinandus</i>	Kamchatka Leaf Warbler
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Wrentit
<i>Arundinax aedon</i>	Thick-billed Warbler

<i>Acrocephalus luscinius</i>	Nightingale Reed Warbler
<i>Acrocephalus hiwae</i>	Saipan Reed warbler
<i>Acrocephalus nijoi</i>	Aguiguan Reed Warbler
<i>Acrocephalus yamashinae</i>	Pagan Reed Warbler
<i>Acrocephalus familiaris</i>	Millerbird
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler
<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Blyth's Reed Warbler
<i>Locustella ochotensis</i>	Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler
<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	River Warbler
<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Lanceolated Warbler
<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Gray-streaked Flycatcher
<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Asian Brown Flycatcher
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher
<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Dark-sided Flycatcher
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	European Robin
<i>Larvivora cyane</i>	Siberian Blue Robin
<i>Larvivora sibilans</i>	Rufous-tailed Robin
<i>Cyanecula svecica</i>	Bluethroat
<i>Calliope calliope</i>	Siberian Rubythroat
<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Red-flanked Bluetail
<i>Ficedula narcissina</i>	Narcissus Flycatcher
<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	Mugimaki Flycatcher
<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	Taiga Flycatcher
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Common Redstart
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	Stonechat
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear
<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	Pied Wheatear
<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue Rock-Thrush
<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Eastern Bluebird
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Western Bluebird
<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	Mountain Bluebird
<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	Townsend's Solitaire
<i>Myadestes occidentalis</i>	Brown-backed Solitaire
<i>Myadestes myadestinus</i>	Kāma'o
<i>Myadestes lanaiensis</i>	Oloma'o
<i>Myadestes obscurus</i>	'Ōma'o
<i>Myadestes palmeri</i>	Puaiohi
<i>Catharus aurantiirostris</i>	Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush
<i>Catharus mexicanus</i>	Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush
<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Veery
<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Gray-cheeked Thrush

<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	Bicknell's Thrush
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Hermit Thrush
<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Wood Thrush
<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	Eye-browed Thrush
<i>Turdus naumanni</i>	Dusky Thrush
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing
<i>Turdus grayi</i>	Clay-colored Thrush
<i>Turdus assimilis</i>	White-throated Thrush
<i>Turdus rufopalliatu</i> s	Rufous-backed Robin
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin
<i>Turdus plumbeus</i>	Red-legged Thrush
<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	Varied Thrush
<i>Ridgwayia pinicola</i>	Aztec Thrush
<i>Melanotis caerulescens</i>	Blue Mockingbird
<i>Melanoptila glabrirostris</i>	Black Catbird
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird
<i>Margarops fuscatus</i>	Pearly-eyed Thrasher
<i>Toxostoma curvirostre</i>	Curve-billed Thrasher
<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Brown Thrasher
<i>Toxostoma longirostre</i>	Long-billed Thrasher
<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	Bendire's Thrasher
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California Thrasher
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	LeConte's Thrasher
<i>Toxostoma crissale</i>	Crissal Thrasher
<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Sage Thrasher
<i>Mimus gundlachii</i>	Bahama Mockingbird
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird
<i>Agropsar philippensis</i>	Chestnut-cheeked Starling
<i>Spodiopsar cineraceus</i>	White-cheeked Starling
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Bohemian Waxwing
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar Waxwing
<i>Ptiliogonys cinereus</i>	Gray Silky-flycatcher
<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	Phainopepla
<i>Peucedramus taeniatus</i>	Olive Warbler
<i>Prunella montanella</i>	Siberian Accentor
<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	Eastern Yellow Wagtail
<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Citrine Wagtail
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Gray Wagtail
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail

<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit
<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Olive-backed Pipit
<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	Pechora Pipit
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American Pipit
<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Sprague's Pipit
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Common Chaffinch
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling
<i>Euphonia musica</i>	Antillean Euphonia
<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Evening Grosbeak
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch
<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Common Rosefinch
<i>Carpodacus roseus</i>	Pallas's Rosefinch
<i>Melamprosops phaeosoma</i>	Po'ouli
<i>Oreomystis bairdi</i>	'Akikiki
<i>Paroreomyza maculata</i>	O'ahu 'Alauahio
<i>Paroreomyza flammea</i>	Kākāwahie
<i>Paroreomyza montana</i>	Maui 'Alauahio
<i>Loxioides bailleui</i>	Palila
<i>Telespiza cantans</i>	Laysan Finch
<i>Telespiza ultima</i>	Nihoa Finch
<i>Palmeria dolei</i>	'Akohekohe
<i>Himatione fraithii</i>	Laysan Honeycreeper
<i>Himatione sanguinea</i>	'Apapane
<i>Drepanis coccinea</i>	'I'iwi
<i>Psittirostra psittacea</i>	'Ō'ū
<i>Pseudonestor xanthophrys</i>	Maui Parrotbill
<i>Hemignathus hanapepe</i>	Kauai Nukupu'u
<i>Hemignathus lucidus</i>	O'ahu Nukupu'u
<i>Hemignathus affinis</i>	Maui Nukupu'u
<i>Hemignathus wilsoni</i>	'Akiapola'au
<i>Akialoa stejnegeri</i>	Kauai 'Akialoa
<i>Akialoa ellisiana</i>	O'ahu 'Akialoa
<i>Akialoa lanaiensis</i>	Maui Nui 'Akialoa
<i>Magumma parva</i>	'Anianiau
<i>Chlorodrepanis virens</i>	Hawaii 'Amakihi
<i>Chlorodrepanis flava</i>	O'ahu 'Amakihi
<i>Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri</i>	Kaua'i 'Amakihi
<i>Loxops mana</i>	Hawaii Creeper
<i>Loxops caeruleirostris</i>	'Akeke'e
<i>Loxops wolstenholmei</i>	O'ahu 'Akepa

<i>Loxops ochraceus</i>	Maui 'Akepa
<i>Loxops coccineus</i>	Hawaii 'Akepa
<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Pine Grosbeak
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Eurasian Bullfinch
<i>Leucosticte arctoa</i>	Asian Rosy-Finch
<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>	Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch
<i>Leucosticte atrata</i>	Black Rosy-Finch
<i>Leucosticte australis</i>	Brown-capped Rosy-Finch
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House Finch
<i>Haemorhous purpureus</i>	Purple Finch
<i>Haemorhous cassinii</i>	Cassin's Finch
<i>Chloris sinica</i>	Oriental Greenfinch
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	Common Redpoll
<i>Acanthis hornemanni</i>	Hoary Redpoll
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Red Crossbill
<i>Loxia sinesciuris</i>	Cassia Crossbill
<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	White-winged Crossbill
<i>Spinus spinus</i>	Eurasian Siskin
<i>Spinus pinus</i>	Pine Siskin
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's Goldfinch
<i>Spinus tristis</i>	American Goldfinch
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Longspur
<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	Chestnut-collared Longspur
<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	Smith's Longspur
<i>Rhynchophanes mccownii</i>	McCown's Longspur
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting
<i>Plectrophenax hyperboreus</i>	McKay's Bunting
<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>	Pine Bunting
<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	Yellow-browed Bunting
<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little Bunting
<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Rustic Bunting
<i>Emberiza elegans</i>	Yellow-throated Bunting
<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting
<i>Emberiza variabilis</i>	Gray Bunting
<i>Emberiza pallasi</i>	Pallas's Bunting
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting
<i>Peucaea carpalis</i>	Rufous-winged Sparrow
<i>Peucaea botterii</i>	Botteri's Sparrow
<i>Peucaea cassinii</i>	Cassin's Sparrow
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow

<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper Sparrow
<i>Arremonops rufivirgatus</i>	Olive Sparrow
<i>Amphispiza quinquestrata</i>	Five-striped Sparrow
<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	Black-throated Sparrow
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow
<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	Lark Bunting
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow
<i>Spizella pallida</i>	Clay-colored Sparrow
<i>Spizella atrogularis</i>	Black-chinned Sparrow
<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Field Sparrow
<i>Spizella breweri</i>	Brewer's Sparrow
<i>Spizella wortheni</i>	Worthen's Sparrow
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox Sparrow
<i>Spizelloides arborea</i>	American Tree Sparrow
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed Junco
<i>Junco phaeonotus</i>	Yellow-eyed Junco
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow
<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	Golden-crowned Sparrow
<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	Harris's Sparrow
<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	White-throated Sparrow
<i>Artemisiospiza nevadensis</i>	Sagebrush Sparrow
<i>Artemisiospiza belli</i>	Bell's Sparrow
<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	Vesper Sparrow
<i>Ammospiza leconteii</i>	LeConte's Sparrow
<i>Ammospiza maritima</i>	Seaside Sparrow
<i>Ammospiza nelsoni</i>	Nelson's Sparrow
<i>Ammospiza caudacuta</i>	Saltmarsh Sparrow
<i>Centronyx bairdii</i>	Baird's Sparrow
<i>Centronyx henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow
<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	Lincoln's Sparrow
<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Swamp Sparrow
<i>Melospiza fusca</i>	Canyon Towhee
<i>Melospiza aberti</i>	Abert's Towhee
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California Towhee
<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i>	Rufous-crowned Sparrow
<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	Green-tailed Towhee
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted Towhee
<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Eastern Towhee
<i>Nesospingus speculiferus</i>	Puerto Rican Tanager

<i>Spindalis zena</i>	Western Spindalis
<i>Spindalis portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rican Spindalis
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted Chat
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Yellow-headed Blackbird
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink
<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Eastern Meadowlark
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western Meadowlark
<i>Icterus portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rican Oriole
<i>Icterus wagleri</i>	Black-vented Oriole
<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Orchard Oriole
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Oriole
<i>Icterus pustulatus</i>	Streak-backed Oriole
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's Oriole
<i>Icterus gularis</i>	Altamira Oriole
<i>Icterus graduacauda</i>	Audubon's Oriole
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Baltimore Oriole
<i>Icterus abeillei</i>	Black-backed Oriole
<i>Icterus parisorum</i>	Scott's Oriole
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored Blackbird
<i>Agelaius humeralis</i>	Tawny-shouldered Blackbird
<i>Agelaius xanthomus</i>	Yellow-shouldered Blackbird
<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Shiny Cowbird
<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>	Bronzed Cowbird
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird
<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Common Grackle
<i>Quiscalus major</i>	Boat-tailed Grackle
<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	Great-tailed Grackle
<i>Quiscalus niger</i>	Greater Antillean Grackle
<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Ovenbird
<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>	Worm-eating Warbler
<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>	Louisiana Waterthrush
<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush
<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	Bachman's Warbler
<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Warbler
<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i>	Blue-winged Warbler
<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Black-and-white Warbler
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler
<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	Swainson's Warbler



<i>Oreothlypis superciliosa</i>	Crescent-chested Warbler
<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>	Tennessee Warbler
<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>	Orange-crowned Warbler
<i>Leiothlypis crissalis</i>	Colima Warbler
<i>Leiothlypis luciae</i>	Lucy's Warbler
<i>Leiothlypis ruficapilla</i>	Nashville Warbler
<i>Leiothlypis virginiae</i>	Virginia's Warbler
<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	Connecticut Warbler
<i>Geothlypis poliocephala</i>	Gray-crowned Yellowthroat
<i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i>	MacGillivray's Warbler
<i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i>	Mourning Warbler
<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>	Kentucky Warbler
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat
<i>Setophaga angelae</i>	Elfin-woods Warbler
<i>Setophaga citrina</i>	Hooded Warbler
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart
<i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	Kirtland's Warbler
<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	Cape May Warbler
<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	Cerulean Warbler
<i>Setophaga americana</i>	Northern Parula
<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>	Tropical Parula
<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>	Magnolia Warbler
<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler
<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler
<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	Chestnut-sided Warbler
<i>Setophaga striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler
<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>	Black-throated Blue Warbler
<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	Palm Warbler
<i>Setophaga pinus</i>	Pine Warbler
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler
<i>Setophaga dominica</i>	Yellow-throated Warbler
<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	Prairie Warbler
<i>Setophaga adelaidae</i>	Adelaide's Warbler
<i>Setophaga graciae</i>	Grace's Warbler
<i>Setophaga nigrescens</i>	Black-throated Gray Warbler
<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>	Townsend's Warbler
<i>Setophaga occidentalis</i>	Hermit Warbler
<i>Setophaga chrysoparia</i>	Golden-cheeked Warbler
<i>Setophaga virens</i>	Black-throated Green Warbler
<i>Basileuterus lachrymosus</i>	Fan-tailed Warbler

<i>Basileuterus rufifrons</i>	Rufous-capped Warbler
<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	Golden-crowned Warbler
<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler
<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler
<i>Cardellina rubrifrons</i>	Red-faced Warbler
<i>Myioborus pictus</i>	Painted Redstart
<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	Slate-throated Redstart
<i>Piranga flava</i>	Hepatic Tanager
<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Summer Tanager
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager
<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Western Tanager
<i>Piranga bidentata</i>	Flame-colored Tanager
<i>Rhodothraupis celaeno</i>	Crimson-collared Grosbeak
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Northern Cardinal
<i>Cardinalis sinuatus</i>	Pyrrhuloxia
<i>Pheucticus chrysopheplus</i>	Yellow Grosbeak
<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Grosbeak
<i>Cyanocompsa parellina</i>	Blue Bunting
<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	Blue Grosbeak
<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Lazuli Bunting
<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Indigo Bunting
<i>Passerina versicolor</i>	Varied Bunting
<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Painted Bunting
<i>Spiza americana</i>	Dickcissel
<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	Red-legged Honeycreeper
<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Bananaquit
<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	Yellow-faced Grassquit
<i>Melopyrrha portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rican Bullfinch
<i>Melanospiza bicolor</i>	Black-faced Grassquit
<i>Sporophila moreletii</i>	Morelet's Seedeater

## **Appendix B – Migratory Bird Flyway Councils, Initiatives, and Partnerships**

Name	Member States	Member Countries
<b>Atlantic Flyway Council</b>	Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia U.S. territories of Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands	Canadian territory of Nunavut and provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec
<b>Mississippi Flyway Council</b>	Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin	Canadian provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario.
<b>Central Flyway Council</b>	Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota	Canadian provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories.
<b>Pacific Flyway Council</b>	Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and those portions of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming west of the Continental Divide.	United States, Canada, and Mexico, and Alaska subsistence harvest management bodies
<b>East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership</b>		Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, United States, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Kingdom of Thailand, Mongolia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Myanmar, Vietnam, Democratic People's Republic of Korea
<b>Arctic Council's Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative</b>		Canada, Kingdom of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden, United States, and Six Indigenous Permanent Participant Organizations
<b>Pacific Shorebird Conservation Initiative</b>		Russia, United States of America, Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa

		Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile.
<b>Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative</b>		Canada, United States, The Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, Aruba, Venezuela, Colombia, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile
<b>Partners in Flight</b>		United States, Canada
<b>North American Bird Conservation Initiative</b>		Canada, Mexico, United States