

State Abbreviation	State Name	State Based Assessment Included	State & plan date, Title of map	Comments & link to the plan and dataset if publicly posted. Abbreviations: SWAP = State Wildlife Action Plan, COA = Conservation Opportunity Areas, SCGN = Species of Greatest Conservation Need, TNC= The Nature Conservancy
AK	Alaska	Y	Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G). 2014. CHAT: Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool	Included categories 1-4 to represent those areas of highest biodiversity value. <a href="https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=chat.main">https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=chat.main</a>
AK	Alaska	Y	Alaska Gap Analysis Project (AKGAP) 2013. Vertebrate Species Distribution Models.	Individual species distribution maps were downloaded from <a href="http://akgap.uaa.alaska.edu/species-data">http://akgap.uaa.alaska.edu/species-data</a> and included amphibian, mammal, and bird species. We created a state-wide vertebrate richness map by summing the number of species that co-occurred in the pixel. We extracted areas > .5 SD above the mean in species richness to use in our area of high biodiversity significance.
AK	Alaska	Y	Alaska Natural Heritage Program (AKNHP). 2020. Rare plant inventory.	Each rare plant was mapped as a polygon with 1-km radius around the location of survey and included in our high value biodiversity area.
AK	Alaska	Y	Boggs, K., L. Flagstad, T. Boucher, A. Steer, P. Lema, B. Bernard, B. Heitz, T. Kuo, and M. Aisu. 2019. Alaska Ecosystems of Conservation Concern: Biophysical Settings and Plant Associations. Alaska Center for Conservation Science, University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska, 301 pp.	Thirty-five ecosystems, representing different levels of ecological organization (plant associations and biophysical settings) and geographic scale were modeled. All available detailed occupancy models were merged together and used to represent areas of high biodiversity value.
AK	Alaska	Y	Whited, D.C, J.S. Kimball, M.S. Lang, JA Standford. 2013. Estimation of juvenile salmon habitat in pacific rim rivers using multiscale remote sensing and geospatial analysis. River Research and Applications V.29 135-148.	The floodplain patches scoring >0.5 SD above average in the landscape metric "node-complexity" in within their stratification region were extracted to represent the floodplains likely to provide the highest biodiversity value.
AL	Alabama	Y	Alabama (2017). SWAP.	SWAP areas based on TNC Original Portfolio.
AZ	Arizona	Y	Arizona (2004). Native Grasslands in high quality	No Statewide SWAP available. Used portions of statewide grasslands study: <a href="http://azconservation.org/downloads/category/grassland_assessment">http://azconservation.org/downloads/category/grassland_assessment</a> A GIS data set depicting the results of a two-year study to delineate grasslands and evaluate their ecological condition in Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and northern Mexico. This study was completed with the assistance of resource professionals from U.S. and Mexico universities and public agencies. We extracted class "A", "B", "A&B", these are native grasslands based on this statewide field survey. The Nature Conservancy, Arizona, 2004.
AR	Arkansas	N	Arkansas (2015): None.	In the plan they rank the ecoregions by number of SGCN (Fig 3.3 in the SWAP), but do not present mapped priorities at more local scales. <a href="http://www.wildlifearkansas.com">http://www.wildlifearkansas.com</a>
CA	California	Y	California Bird Species Richness Index from Modeling Bird Distribution Responses to Climate Change. 2010. Point Blue Conservation Science.	Recognized Biodiversity Value is based on the species richness index for the historic time period and includes the areas with the top 10% richness index in the state and the top 5% richness index within each ecoregion. <a href="http://climate.calcommons.org/dataset/14">http://climate.calcommons.org/dataset/14</a>
CA	California	Y	California Amphibian and Reptile Richness from Wright et al. 2013. California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Future Concern: Conservation and Climate Change. California Department of Fish and Wildlife.	Recognized Biodiversity Value is based on species richness for the historic time period and includes the top 10% richest areas in the state and the top 5% richest areas within each ecoregion for each taxa. <a href="https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=83972">https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=83972</a>
CA	California	Y	California Mammal Richness Index from Stewart et al. 2016. A Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for Twenty California Mammal Taxa. California Department of Fish and Wildlife.	Recognized Biodiversity Value is based on a species richness index calculated from the Species Distribution Models described in this report, but for all mammals in CA using the methodology described in 'A Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for Twenty California Mammal Taxa'. Recognized Biodiversity Value is based on species richness for the historic time period and includes the top 10% richest areas in the state and the top 5% richest areas within each ecoregion for each taxa. <a href="https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=135825&amp;inline">https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=135825&amp;inline</a>
CA	California	Y	Plant Species Richness Index and Range-restricted Endemic Species Richness Index from Kling et al. 2018. Facets of phylodiversity: evolutionary diversification, divergence and survival as conservation targets. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B Biological Sciences.	Recognized Biodiversity Value is based on a species richness index and a range-restricted endemic species richness index and includes the areas with the top 20% of values in the state and the top 5% values within each ecoregion for each dataset. <a href="https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/full/10.1098/rstb.2017.0397">https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/full/10.1098/rstb.2017.0397</a>
CA	California	Y	Rarity-weighted Occurrence Density based on observation from the California Natural Diversity Database. 2018. California Department of Fish and Wildlife.	Recognized Biodiversity Value is based on the top 80% of values from rarity weighted recent occurrence density within 1km of observations. <a href="https://wildlife.ca.gov/data/cnddb">https://wildlife.ca.gov/data/cnddb</a>
CO	Colorado	Y	Colorado (2015): Crucial Habitat for Tier 1 Terrestrial Animal and Plant SGCN (Figure 21).	The state was mapped into 5 priority levels for crucial habitat for SGCN, and we incorporated the two highest levels into our composite SWAP map. Details on the map methodology are in Chapter 8 of the Colorado plan. <a href="http://cpw.state.co.us/aboutus/Pages/StateWildlifeActionPlan.aspx">http://cpw.state.co.us/aboutus/Pages/StateWildlifeActionPlan.aspx</a>
CT	Connecticut		Connecticut (2019). Natural Diversity Areas.	Natural Diversity Areas. The State of Connecticut, Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, June 2019. The Natural Diversity Database Areas is a 1:24,000-scale, polygon feature-based layer that represents general locations of endangered, threatened and special concern species and significant natural communities. The layer includes state and federally listed species and significant natural communities. It does not include Natural Area Preserves, designated wetland areas or wildlife concentration areas. These data are recognized by the State of Connecticut supporting biodiversity and was used for this purpose in the state's SWAP.
DE	Delaware	N		
DC	District of Columbia	N		
FL	Florida	Y	Florida (2016) Priority 1 and 2 CLIP V.4 Biodiversity Resource Category Priorities Model	The Florida biodiversity layer is from: Critical Lands and Waters Identification Project (CLIP) Version 4.0 Biodiversity Resource Category Priorities Model. The CLIP version 4.0 model combines conservation priorities from the SHCA, Vertebrate Richness, FNAIHAB, and Priority Natural Communities Core Data layers. For the TNC Recognized Biodiversity Value Analysis, we included only Priority 1 and 2 land (highest conservation priority). Credits: Florida State University - Florida Natural Areas Inventory, and University of Florida - Center for Landscape Conservation Planning. Credit: Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Florida State University (Jon Oetting) and Center for Landscape Conservation Planning, University of Florida (Tom Hoxtor and Michael Volk). <a href="https://www.fnai.org/pdf/CLIP_v4_technical_report.pdf">https://www.fnai.org/pdf/CLIP_v4_technical_report.pdf</a>

State Abbreviation	State Name	State Based Assessment Included	State & plan date, Title of map	Comments & link to the plan and dataset if publicly posted. Abbreviations: SWAP = State Wildlife Action Plan, COA = Conservation Opportunity Areas, SCGN = Species of Greatest Conservation Need, TNC= The Nature Conservancy
GA	Georgia	Y	Georgie (2006). SWAP Priority Conservation Areas.	Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources Priority Conservation Areas 2006. In Georgia SWAP 2015 report.
HI	Hawaii	Y	Jacobi, J, Price, J., Cannarella, R., Yuen, E., Gon, S., Tom, S., Sumiye, J., and Menard, T. 2010. Hawaii Terrestrial Biodiversity Value Layer. The Statewide Assessment and Resource Strategy (SWARS). As part of Hawaii Statewide Assessment of Forest Conditions and Resource Strategy 2010.	The biodiversity value layer combined landcover, plant richness and diversity from Hawaii GAP program (HIGAP, Gon 2006), existing vegetation type from LANDFIRE, Bird ranges from Gorresen et. al 2009, USFWS core and supporting waterbird locations (US Fish and Wildlife Service 2011), and TNC's mapping of previously surveyed coastal vegetation (TNC 2009). The top 6 categories from this assessment were used as areas of recognized biodiversity value.
ID	Idaho	N		
IL	Illinois	Y	Illinois (2016): COAs currently recognized through the Illinois Wildlife Action Plan (Figure 1).	Defined as "areas with significant existing or potential wildlife and habitat resources; places where partners are willing to plan, implement, and evaluate conservation actions; where financial and human resources are available, and where conservation is motivated by an agreed-upon conservation purpose and set of objectives" Centered on dataset of state's key blocks of habitat & the corridors that connect them. We removed polygons identified as rivers. <a href="https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/iwap/pages/default.aspx">https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/iwap/pages/default.aspx</a>
IN	Indiana	Y	Indiana (2015): Indiana conservation opportunity areas (Figure 5-22).	COAs were designated based on SGCN distribution data, unique habitat communities, assessment of long term viability, current conservation actions and partnerships, threat assessment, and connectivity/potential to reconnect, and likelihood of obtaining funding. We used just the terrestrial polygons. <a href="https://www.in.gov/dnr/fishwild/7580.htm">https://www.in.gov/dnr/fishwild/7580.htm</a>
IA	Iowa	Y	Iowa (2015): High Opportunity Areas for Cooperative Conservation Actions (Map 8-25).	This map sums the priorities from 22 terrestrial and aquatic assessments from field staff and many partners. Values range from 1-12, indicating the number of plans that highlighted each pixel. We selected areas that scored 4 or above (i.e. were identified in four or more of the component maps). The sources and methods are in Chapter 8. <a href="http://www.iowadnr.gov/Conservation/Iowas-Wildlife/Iowa-Wildlife-Action-Plan">http://www.iowadnr.gov/Conservation/Iowas-Wildlife/Iowa-Wildlife-Action-Plan</a>
KS	Kansas	Y	Kansas (2016): Terrestrial Ecological Focal Areas (Chapter 2, Figure 3B).	Designated "Ecological Focus Areas" – landscapes where conservation actions can be applied for maximum benefit to all Kansas wildlife (Ch. 2, p. 8). Each includes a suite of SCGN and priority habitats, and a "unique set of conservation actions designed to address the specific resource concerns facing these species and habitats." Data layers include large natural areas & connectivity from the CHAT. <a href="https://ksoutdoors.com/Services/Kansas-SWAP">https://ksoutdoors.com/Services/Kansas-SWAP</a>
KY	Kentucky	N		
LA	Louisiana	Y	Louisiana (2019) Conservation Opportunity Areas.	LA Wildlife & Fisheries. Conservation Opportunity Areas COAS April 2019
ME	Maine	Y	Maine Focus Areas (2010)	Maine Department of Conservation, Maine Natural Areas Program
MD	Maryland	Y	Maryland (2016) Bionet	Maryland Biodiversity Conservation Network (Bionet). 2016 Tier 1-3 sites. Those sites described in Tiers as Critically (1), Extremely (2), Highly Significant (3) for biodiversity.
MA	Massachusetts	Y	Massachusetts (2010) BioMap2	Woolsey, H., et al. 2010. BioMap2: Conserving the Biodiversity of Massachusetts in a Changing World. MA Department of Fish and Game/Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program and The Nature Conservancy/Massachusetts Program. 6 Feature types were extracted from BioMap2: Forest Cores, Priority Natural Communities, Species of Conservation Concern, Biomap2 Wetlands, Vernal Pool Core, and Landscape Blocks.
MI	Michigan	Y	Michigan: Biodiversity Stewardship areas	Not from the SWAP but recommended and shared by the SWAP coordinator as the most appropriate dataset for Michigan. Developed through an intensive statewide process to develop a map of high priority areas for protecting biodiversity approximately 10 years ago. Informed the current SWAP, but map not presented in the 2015 plan.
MN	Minnesota	Y	Minnesota (2015): The Wildlife Action Network map, terrestrial components (Fig 1.3)	The Wildlife Action Network incorporates SGCN populations and sites with high SGCN richness, as well as viability. It serves three purposes: 1) addresses large-scale habitat stressors such as climate change, fragmentation, and invasive species; 2) increase the efficiency of actions by the conservation community; 3) prioritize and focus conservation through an additional step of identifying Conservation Focus Areas (a prioritization for the next 10 years). <a href="https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/mnwap/index.html">https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/mnwap/index.html</a> <a href="https://gisdata.mn.gov/dataset/env-mnwap-wildlife-action-netwrk">https://gisdata.mn.gov/dataset/env-mnwap-wildlife-action-netwrk</a>
MS	Mississippi	Y	Mississippi (2015) Mississippi Conservation Opportunity Areas	Mississippi Conservation Opportunity Areas: Geospatial Data Presentation Form: vector digital data <a href="https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/5849874be4b06d80b7b094fa">https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/5849874be4b06d80b7b094fa</a>
MO	Missouri	Y	Missouri (2015): 2015 Conservation Opportunity Areas separated by habitat systems (Fig. 4)	In the MO SWAP, COAs were divided by type (grassland, forest, river, etc.) and each had a different set of scoring criteria. For grasslands, the criteria include a pre-settlement prairie layer, current land condition from NLCD, and community records from the Heritage Program database. We used just the terrestrial system COAs. <a href="https://mdc.mo.gov/sites/default/files/downloads/SWAPopt.pdf">https://mdc.mo.gov/sites/default/files/downloads/SWAPopt.pdf</a>
MT	Montana	Y	Montana (2015): Tier 1 Terrestrial Focal Areas (Fig. 133)	The plan delineates habitat (plant communities) of most critical conservation need as well as SGCN, emphasizing SGCN with state ranks of S1 or S2. The plan notes differences in the process east and west of Continental Divide; the east focused more on intact landscapes, while teams in the west focused more on connectivity between protected areas. <a href="http://fwp.mt.gov/fishAndWildlife/conservationInAction/actionPlan.html">http://fwp.mt.gov/fishAndWildlife/conservationInAction/actionPlan.html</a>
NE	Nebraska	Y	Nebraska (2015): Nebraska Natural Legacy Project: Biologically Unique Landscapes and Demonstration Sites	Identified Biologically Unique Landscapes (BULs) – based on key habitats, Heritage Program data on locations of natural communities, and at-risk species. Incorporated a fine filter of Tier 1 and Tier 2 species; the list includes vertebrates, mollusks, insects, and plants (768 species). Incorporated Spatial Analysis Optimization Tool (SPOT) and Natural Heritage Program Hotspot analysis but did not attempt to capture corridors/connectivity. Map also includes Natural Legacy demonstration sites. We removed rivers and streams. <a href="http://outdoornebraska.gov/naturallegacyproject/">http://outdoornebraska.gov/naturallegacyproject/</a>
NV	Nevada	Y	Nevada (2017) Wildlife Action Plan.	Focal areas identified in the Nevada Wildlife Action Plan (2012) as discrete landscape units that provide a framework for evaluating the WAP in a statewide context. Feature Layer by cvandellen Created: Mar 13, 2017 Updated: Mar 13, 2017
NH	New Hampshire	N		

State Abbreviation	State Name	State Based Assessment Included	State & plan date, Title of map	Comments & link to the plan and dataset if publicly posted. Abbreviations: SWAP = State Wildlife Action Plan, COA = Conservation Opportunity Areas, SCGN = Species of Greatest Conservation Need, TNC= The Nature Conservancy
NJ	New Jersey	Y	New Jersey (2017). SWAP Conservation Focal Areas.	Conservation Focal Areas Version 1.0 All Landscape Regions (2017). State Wildlife Action Plan Dept of Environmental Protection.
NM	New Mexico	Y	New Mexico (2016): Conservation Opportunity Areas (Fig. 11)	Defined as areas considered to have superior potential for conserving SGCN. Incorporates priority habitats from assessments with the New Mexico CHAT tool. This priority habitat layer was intersected with 5 other GIS layers, including SCGN point locations, species distribution model polygons for SCGN, large intact blocks from CHAT. The weighting scheme included availability of funding. Clusters with scores in the top 10% were selected as COAs. <a href="http://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/conservation/state-wildlife-action-plan/">http://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/conservation/state-wildlife-action-plan/</a>
NY	New York	Y	New York (2019 TNC Portfolio update)	June 2019 Update to polygon shapes for Portfolio Species and Community Element Occurrences: Port_species_poly_int100m_woEOID.shp, Port_comms_poly_int100m_woEOID.shp Updated Matrix Forest Blocks: Matrix Update: 11 new or boundary revised blocks: Matrix_Forest_Blocks_2006_pGLny_2012_NYNHP = THIS is the NY-only version that includes the 2006 matrix blocks PLUS the Great Lakes blocks but NOT the 2011 expansion of matrix blocks in the Catskills and Hudson Highlands. It includes Tier 1 and Tier 2 matrix forest blocks. It matches subsequent data products around (including the "Biodiversity and Wind Energy Siting in New York" web map tool (2014) and the "Natural Resource Navigator" web map tool (2017).
NC	North Carolina	Y	North Carolina (2015) State Wildlife Action Plan	Theses NC SWAP Conservation Opportunity Area ShapeFiles were appended and included for the confirmed diversity layer/analysis. COASTAL PLAIN: Blackwater_Floodplains, Brownwater_Floodplains, Caves_Mines, Dry_LL_Pine_Forest, Estuarine_Wetlands, FW_Tidal_Wetlands, Low_Elev_Rocks, Maritime_Grasslands, Maritime_Upland_Forests, Maritime_Wetland_Forests, Mesic_Forests, Nonalluvial_Mineral_Wetlands, Pocosins, Upland_Pools_Depressions, Upland_Seeps_Spray_Cliffs, Wet_Pine_Savannas MOUNTAINS: Bogs_Fens, Caves_Mines, Cove_Forest, Dry_Coniferous_Woodlands, Grass_Heath_Balds, GW_Springs_Cavewaters_coldwater, High_Elev_Cliffs_Rocks, Inland_Floodplains, Low_Elev_Rocks, Mafic_Glades_Barrens, Montane_Oak_Forest, Northern_HW_Forest, Spruce_Fir_Forest, Upland_Pools_Depressions, Upland_Seepages_Spray_Cliffs PIEDMONT: Caves_Mines, Dry_Coniferous_Forest, Dry_LL_Pine_Forest, Low_Elev_Rocks, Mafic_Glades_Barrens, Mesic_Forests, Upland_Pools_Depressions, Upland_Seepages_Spray_Cliffs SANDHILLS: Brownwater_Floodplains, Caves_Mines, Dry_LL_Pines, Inland_Floodplains, Mesic_Forest, Nonalluvial_Mineral_Wetlands, Pocosins, Upland_Pools_Depressions, Wet_Pine_Savannas
ND	North Dakota	Y	North Dakota (2015): North Dakota State Wildlife Plan focal areas (Figure 7)	The plan notes that "focus areas typically exhibited unique or easily identifiable differences in vegetation, soils, topography, hydrology, or land use. Focal areas are highly variable in size and often represent an area of native vegetation or a natural community type rare to North Dakota." We removed the river and stream focal areas. <a href="https://gf.nd.gov/wildlife/swap">https://gf.nd.gov/wildlife/swap</a>
OH	Ohio	Y	Ohio (2015): COAs in individual maps – for example, Appalachian Foothills Forest COA (Fig 11).	A set COAs were developed by habitat type. "The idea is to concentrate efforts and resources to provide all the necessary habit requirements in a few, relatively large landscapes of major habitat types, along with the remnants of several unique habitats, for species that are of limited distribution or have low populations." COAs tend to connect nearby public lands/protected areas. We obtained a shapefile with all terrestrial COAs from the plan coordinator. <a href="http://wildlife.ohiodnr.gov/ohioswap">http://wildlife.ohiodnr.gov/ohioswap</a>
OK	Oklahoma	N	Oklahoma (2015): None.	Focus area delineation is in progress.
OR	Oregon	Y	Oregon Conservation Strategy. 2016. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Salem, Oregon	The delineation of the 2016 Conservation Opportunity Area boundaries was based upon a rigorous spatial analysis, using a conservation prioritization and spatial modeling program called Marxan. Marxan provided decision support for the design of conservation areas, using best available data to focus on concentrations of Strategy Species, Strategy Habitats, and additional datasets related to selected Key Conservation Issues. The results of the spatial modeling analysis were reviewed by ODFW Fish and Wildlife Biologists as well as the Stakeholder Advisory Committee convened by the ODFW for the Conservation Strategy. <a href="https://oregonconservationstrategy.org/media/kalins-pdf/COAs.pdf">https://oregonconservationstrategy.org/media/kalins-pdf/COAs.pdf</a> .
PA	Pennsylvania	Y	Pennsylvania (2011). Conservation Opportunity Areas.	Pennsylvania Conservation Opportunity Areas from <a href="https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/584991a4e4b06d80b7b0954b">https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/584991a4e4b06d80b7b0954b</a> Terrestrial sites (freshwater sites removed). This layer displays Conservation Opportunity Areas (COA's), which are places in Pennsylvania that represent clusters of Species, as well as most critically imperiled plants and their associated habitats where collaborative conservation action should be targeted. The COAs are intended to complement, not replace, other conservation planning efforts, by providing specific recommendations focused on Species and their habitats. Credits Pennsylvania DCNR, 2011

State Abbreviation	State Name	State Based Assessment Included	State & plan date, Title of map	Comments & link to the plan and dataset if publicly posted. Abbreviations: SWAP = State Wildlife Action Plan, COA = Conservation Opportunity Areas, SCGN = Species of Greatest Conservation Need, TNC= The Nature Conservancy
RI	Rhode Island	Y	Rhode Island (2019). Natural Heritage Areas. TNC Portfolio Update	<p>1. Natural Heritage Element Occurrence Concentration Areas  Citation: RIGIS, 2019. Rhode Island Natural Heritage Areas; natHeritage19_EO_concentrations. Rhode Island Geographic Information System (RIGIS) Data Distribution System, URL: <a href="http://www.rigis.org">http://www.rigis.org</a>, Environmental Data Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island (last date accessed: 6 August 2019).  Description: The Natural Heritage Areas were developed from a kernel density analysis of Heritage data element occurrences (EO). The calculation, based on a 30 meter pixel size, determines the mean number of EOs per square kilometer for each pixel. Element Occurrences are discreet observations of a community or nesting site of State or Federally listed rare or threatened species OR species deemed noteworthy by the State. These data are recognized by the State of Rhode Island as places supporting biodiversity. This layer was used for this purpose in the state's SWAP.</p> <p>2. Recognized Biodiversity: The Nature Conservancy in Rhode Island's Whole System Portfolio.  Citation: Kevin Ruddock, GIS Manager, The Nature Conservancy in Rhode Island. It identifies examples of common habitats (matrix forest) and complementary rare habitats (patch systems), of roadless blocks identified as the best opportunity to provide connectivity between the "Borderlands" matrix forest</p>
SC	South Carolina	N		SWAP map covers most of the state so not precise enough to use.
SD	South Dakota	Y	South Dakota (2015): Map of terrestrial conservation opportunity areas (Fig. 6.6).	Terrestrial and aquatic COAs were proposed to encourage voluntary ecosystem restoration with an emphasis on the occurrence of SGCN and intact native habitats (101 SCGN were identified). Used NRCS Major Land Resource Areas as framework, then within each, attempted to meet the goal of maintaining more than or restoring at least 10% of primary historical ecological ecosystems for each ecological site type. Incorporated large intact blocks from CHAT model, species richness data & other sources. <a href="https://gfp.sd.gov/wildlife-action-plan/">https://gfp.sd.gov/wildlife-action-plan/</a>
TN	Tennessee	Y	Tennessee (2015) SWAP Terrestrial Habitat Priorities High and Very High.	Tennessee SWAP 2015. Terrestrial Habitat Priorities. Category 4 High and 5 Very High
TX	Texas	Y	Texas (2012, revising now):	Texas is in the process of revising their plan and has two types of assessments that were appropriate for this application, but only one was complete at the time of our compilation. We have incorporated an assessment a CHAT product, which incorporates SCGN distributions, but is primarily intended to identify sensitive resources and direct development away from them. This map draws information from an aggregated biodiversity value metric that is not yet complete for the state. The CHAT map uses these terrestrial maps as input, prioritizing areas that have confirmed presence and high-quality habitats. These "in progress" products were shared directly by the plan developers and are not in the current SWAP.
UT	Utah	N		
VT	Vermont	Y	Vermont (2019) Natural communities and species.	<p>Natural communities and species. Vermont Natural Heritage Inventory, VT ANR, F&amp;W. 2-27-2019. RTE and Significant Natural Communities at <a href="http://geodata.vermont.gov/datasets/VTANR::rte-and-significant-natural-communities">http://geodata.vermont.gov/datasets/VTANR::rte-and-significant-natural-communities</a>;</p> <p>This is the most recent version (2/27/2019) of the RTE species and state significant natural communities available for the State of Vermont. The Vermont State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) adopts a coarse filter /fine filter strategy and relies upon this dataset for the fine filter component of the plan. As such, it is the best representation of field-verified biodiversity in the state. It is also intended to represent the natural community component of Vermont's ecoregional portfolio sites.</p>
VA	Virginia	Y	Virginia (2018). Conserve Virginia	<p>Conserve Virginia NatHabitat (2018). VaNLA Cores YES high priority ConservationVision Ecological Cores are included</p> <p>NH Conservation Site YES- high priority Natural Heritage Conservation Sites are included</p>
WA	Washington			
WV	West Virginia	N		Focus areas that covered most of the state in its SWAP so not precise enough to use.
WI	Wisconsin	Y	Wisconsin 2015: Wisconsin Conservation Opportunity Areas (multiple regional maps).	COAs were defined as places on the landscape that contain significant ecological features, natural communities, or SCGN habitat for which WI has responsibility. These were ranked by global, continental, Upper Midwest, and state priority. The report presents separate terrestrial and aquatic COAs. We incorporated all these levels. <a href="https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wildlifehabitat/actionplan.html">https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wildlifehabitat/actionplan.html</a> A compiled statewide map is here: <a href="https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/WildlifeHabitat/documents/MapCOA_statewide.pdf">https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/WildlifeHabitat/documents/MapCOA_statewide.pdf</a>
WY	Wyoming	Y	Wyoming (2010): No map in the 2017 revision, but we incorporated SGCN priority areas from the 2010 plan.	Wyoming defined COAs in the 2010 SWAP based on a MARXAN analysis of priority habitats for SCGN for a suite of habitat types (input maps are shown in Figs 1-10 and 15 in the 2010 plan). This prioritization was not included in the 2017 SWAP revision, as stakeholders in Wyoming preferred access to input datasets on overlap in SCGN ranges, landscape intactness, etc., rather than the final prioritization product. We included this 2010 product but note that this is not a product that WY is currently using to guide implementation. Links to the 2017 and the 2010 plan: <a href="https://wgfd.wyo.gov/Habitat/Habitat-Plans/Wyoming-State-Wildlife-Action-Plan">https://wgfd.wyo.gov/Habitat/Habitat-Plans/Wyoming-State-Wildlife-Action-Plan</a>