

APPENDIX 5.2A

Special-status Species List

TABLE 5.2A-1a
Regional Special-Status Plant Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1 mile potential	Rationale
		Federal	State	CNPS	SHCP			
Plants								
Apiaceae								
<i>Lilaeopsis masonii</i>	Mason's lilaeopsis		Rare	1B.1	Yes	Marshes and swamps (brackish or freshwater), Riparian scrub. Blooms April-November. Elevation 0 to 10 feet. (CNPS 2008)	None	No suitable habitat occurs within 1 mile of the project site.
<i>Lomatium repostum</i>	Napa lomatium			4.3	No	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/serpentinite. Blooms March-June. Elevation 90 to 830 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within 1 mile of the project site.
<i>Perideridia gairdneri</i> ssp. <i>gairdneri</i>	Gairdner's yampah			4.2	Yes	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Coastal prairie, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/vernally mesic. Blooms June-October. Elevation 0 to 365 feet.	Low	Potential habitat manmade or degraded within the 1-mile survey area
Asteraceae								
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> var. <i>macrolepis</i>	big-scale balsamroot			1B.2		Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/sometimes serpentinite. Blooms March-June. Elevation 90 to 1400 feet.	None	Known elevation range is above 1-mile survey area elevation.
<i>Blepharizonia plumosa</i>	big tarplant			1B.1		Valley and foothill grassland. Blooms July-October. Elevation 30 to 505 feet.	Low	Degraded and manmade habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i>	Congdon's tarplant			1B.2		Valley and foothill grassland(alkaline). Blooms May-Oct(Nov). Elevation 1 to 230 feet.	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i>	pappose tarplant			1B.2	Yes	Chaparral, Coastal prairie, Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps(coastal salt), Valley and foothill grassland(vernally mesic)/often alkaline. Blooms May-November. Elevation 2 to 420 feet.	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>rudis</i>	Parry's red tarplant			4.2		Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/alkaline, vernally mesic, seeps, sometimes roadsides. Blooms May-October. Elevation 0 to 100 feet.	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Cirsium hydrophilum</i> var. <i>hydrophilum</i>	Suisun thistle	FE		1B.1	Yes	Marshes and swamps(salt). Blooms June-September. Elevation 0 to 1 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within 1 mile of the project site. Known elevation is below the 1-mile survey area elevation
<i>Erigeron biolettii</i>	streamside daisy			3		Broadleaved upland forest, Cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest/rocky, mesic. Blooms June-October. Elevation 30 to 1100 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within 1 mile of the project site.
<i>Grindelia stricta</i>	Marsh gum plant				Yes	Tidal flats, marshes, dunes and sea bluffs	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Hesperexax caulescens</i>	hogwallow starfish			4.2	Yes	Valley and foothill grassland(mesic, clay), Vernal pools(shallow). Blooms March-June. Elevation 0 to 505 feet.	Low	Potential habitat degraded and manmade occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Isocoma arguta</i>	Carquinez goldenbush			1B.1	Yes	Valley and foothill grassland(alkaline). Blooms August-December. Elevation 1 to 20 feet.	Low	Potential habitat degraded or manmade occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	Contra Costa goldfields	FE		1B.1	Yes	Cismontane woodland, Playas(alkaline), Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/mesic. Blooms March-June. Elevation 0 to 470 feet.	None	No suitable habitat found within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Lasthenia ferrisiae</i>	Ferris' goldfields			4.2	Yes	Vernal pools(alkaline, clay). Blooms February-May. Elevation 20 to 700 feet.	Low	Degraded or manmade habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Lessingia hololeuca</i>	woolly-headed lessingia			3		Broadleaved upland forest, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland/clay, serpentinite. Blooms June-October. Elevation 15 to 305 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Micropus amphibolus</i>	Mt. Diablo cottonweed			3.2		Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/rocky. Blooms March-May. Elevation 45 to 825 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Microseris sylvatica</i>	sylvan microseris			4.2		Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Great Basin scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland(serpentinite). Blooms March-June. Elevation 45 to 1500 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Psilocarphus brevissimus</i> var. <i>multiflorus</i>	Delta woolly-marbles			4.2		Vernal pools. Blooms May-June. Elevation 10 to 500 feet.	Low	Degraded or manmade habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	chaparral ragwort			2.2		Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub/sometimes alkaline. Blooms January-April. Elevation 15 to 800 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within 1 mile of the project site.
<i>Symphotrichum lentum</i>	Suisun Marsh aster			1B.2	Yes (as Aster lentus)	Marshes and swamps(brackish and freshwater). Blooms May-November. Elevation 0 to 3 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within 1 mile of the project site.

TABLE 5.2A-1a
Regional Special-Status Plant Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1 mile potential	Rationale
		Federal	State	CNPS	SHCP			
Boraginaceae								
<i>Arabis modesta</i>	modest rock cress			4.3		Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest. Blooms March-July. Elevation 120 to 800 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within 1 mile of the project site.
<i>Lepidium latipes</i> var. <i>heckardii</i>	Heckard's pepper-grass			1B.2	Yes	Valley and foothill grassland(alkaline flats). Blooms March-May. Elevation 10 to 200 feet.	Low	Degraded or manmade habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Plagiobothrys hystriculus</i>	bearded popcorn-flower			1B.1		Valley and foothill grassland(mesic). Vernal poolmargins/often verna swales. Blooms April-May. Elevation 0 to 52 feet.	Low	Degraded or manmade habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
Campanulaceae								
<i>Downingia pusilla</i>	dwarf downingia			2.2	Yes	Valley and foothill grassland(mesic), Vernal pools. Blooms March-May. Elevation 1 to 445 feet.	Low	Manmade or degraded habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Legenere limosa</i>	legenere			1B.1	Yes	Vernal pools. Blooms April-June. Elevation 1 to 880 feet. This species has been reported within 1 mile of the project vicinity, but the occurrence is presumed extirpated.	Low	Manmade or degraded habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
Chenopodiaceae								
<i>Atriplex cordulata</i>	heartscale			1B.2	Yes	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland(sandy)/saline or alkaline. Blooms April-October. Elevation 1 to 375 feet.	Low	Manmade or degraded habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>coronata</i>	crownscale			4.2	Yes	Chenopod scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/alkaline. Blooms March-October. Elevation 1 to 590 feet.	Low	Manmade or degraded habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Atriplex depressa</i>	brittsescale			1B.2	Yes	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/alkaline, clay. Blooms May-October. Elevation 1 to 320 feet.	Low	Manmade or degraded habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Atriplex joaquiniana</i>	San Joaquin spearscale			1B.2	Yes	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland/alkaline. Blooms April-October. Elevation 1 to 835 feet.	Low	Manmade or degraded habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Atriplex persistens</i>	vernal pool smallscale			1B.2	Yes	Vernal pools(alkaline). Blooms June-October. Elevation 10 to 115 feet.	Low	Suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
Fabaceae								
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>ferrisiae</i>	Ferris' milk-vetch			1B.1	Yes	Meadows and seeps(vernally mesic), Valley and foothill grassland(subalkaline flats). Blooms April-May. Elevation 5 to 75 feet.	Low	Manmade or degraded habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i>	alkali milk-vetch			1B.2	Yes	Playas, Valley and foothill grassland(adobe clay), Vernal pools/alkaline. Blooms March-June. Elevation 1 to 60 feet.	Low	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Lathyrus jepsonii</i> var. <i>jepsonii</i>	Delta tule pea			1B.2	Yes	Marshes and swamps(freshwater and brackish). Blooms May-Jul(Sep). Elevation 0 to 4 feet.	None	No suitable habitat found within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i>	two-fork clover	FE		1B.1		Coastal bluff scrub, Valley and foothill grassland(sometimes serpentinite). Blooms April-June. Elevation 5 to 415 feet.	None	This species was recorded from the Elmira area between 1892-1909 and has not been reported within the 1-mile survey area since then. Occurrence is presumed extirpated by CNPS.
<i>Trifolium depauperatum</i> var. <i>hydrophilum</i>	saline clover			1B.2	Yes	Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill grassland(mesic, alkaline), Vernal pools. Blooms April-June. Elevation 0 to 300 feet.	Low	Degraded or manmade habitat may occur within the 1-mile survey area
Geraniaceae								
<i>Erodium macrophylla</i>	round-leaved filaree			1B.1		Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/clay. Blooms March-May. Elevation 15 to 1200 feet.	Low	Degraded or manmade habitat may occur within the 1-mile survey area
Grossulariaceae								
<i>Ribes victoris</i>	Victor's gooseberry			4.3		Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral/mesic, shady. Blooms March-April. Elevation 100 to 750 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within 1 mile of the project site.
Iridaceae								
<i>Iris longipetala</i>	coast iris			4.2		Coastal prairie, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps/mesic. Blooms March-May. Elevation 0 to 600 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within 1 mile of the project site.
Juglandaceae								
<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	Northern California black walnut			1B.1		Riparian forest, Riparian woodland. Blooms April-May. Elevation 0 to 440 feet.	Moderate	Suitable riparian habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area

TABLE 5.2A-1a
Regional Special-Status Plant Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1 mile potential	Rationale
		Federal	State	CNPS	SHCP			
Lamiaceae								
<i>Monardella viridis</i> ssp. <i>viridis</i>	green monardella			4.3		Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland. Blooms June-September. Elevation 100 to 1010 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within 1 mile of the project site.
Liliaceae								
<i>Calochortus pulchellus</i>	Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern			1B.2		Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. Blooms April-June. Elevation 30 to 840 feet.	Low	Limited riparian habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	fragrant fritillary			1B.2	Yes	Cismontane woodland, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/often serpentine. Blooms February-April. Elevation 3 to 410 feet.	Low	Degraded grassland/pasture habitats occur within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Fritillaria pluriflora</i>	adobe-lily			1B.2		Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/often adobe. Blooms February-April. Elevation 60 to 705 feet.	Low	Degraded grassland/pasture habitats occur within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Triteleia lugens</i>	dark-mouthed triteleia			4.3		Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest. Blooms April-June. Elevation 100 to 1000 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within 1 mile of the project site.
<i>Hesperolinon breweri</i>	Brewer's western flax			1B.2		Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/usually serpentine. Blooms May-July. Elevation 30 to 900 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
Malvaceae								
<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i>	woolly rose-mallow			2.2	Yes	Marshes and swamps(freshwater). Blooms June-September. Elevation 0 to 120 feet.	Low	Manmade marsh habitat/water features unlikely to be potential habitat within the 1-mile survey area.
Poaceae								
<i>Tuctoria mucronata</i>	Crampton's tuctoria or Solano grass	FE	SE	1B.1	Yes	Valley and foothill grassland(mesic), Vernal pools. Blooms April-August. Elevation 5 to 10 feet.	None	No suitable habitat within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Neostapfia colusana</i>	Colusa grass	FT	SE	1B.1	Yes	Vernal pools(adobe, large). Blooms May-August. Elevation 5 to 200 feet.	None	No suitable habitat within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Orcuttia inaequalis</i>	San Joaquin Valley Orcutt grass	FT	SE	1B.1	Yes	Vernal pools. Blooms April-September. Elevation 10 to 755 feet.	None	No suitable habitat within the 1-mile survey area.
Polemoniaceae								
<i>Navarretia cotulifolia</i>	cotula navarretia			4.2	Yes	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/adobe. Blooms May-June. Elevation 4 to 1830 feet.	Low	Degraded grassland/pasture habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>	Baker's navarretia			1B.1	Yes	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/mesic. Blooms April-July. Elevation 5 to 1740 feet.	Low	This species was reported in 1962 within the 1-mile survey area. Field surveys in 2008 failed to locate the population or appropriate habitat. Occurrence is presumed extant.
Polygonaceae								
<i>Eriogonum truncatum</i>	Mt. Diablo buckwheat			1B.1		Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/sandy. Blooms April-Sep(November-Dec). Elevation 3 to 350 feet.	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Polygonum marinense</i>	Marin knotweed			3.1	Yes	Marshes and swamps(coastal salt or brackish). Blooms (Apr)May-Aug(Oct). Elevation 0 to 10 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within 1 mile of the project site.
Ranunculaceae								
<i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>	recurved larkspur			1B.2	Yes	Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/alkaline. Blooms March-June. Elevation 3 to 750 feet.	Low	Degraded grassland/pasture habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i>	little mousetail			3.1		Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools(alkaline). Blooms March-June. Elevation 20 to 640 feet.	Low	Degraded or manmade seasonal wetlands habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Ranunculus lobbii</i>	Lobb's aquatic buttercup			4.2	Yes	Cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/mesic. Blooms February-May. Elevation 15 to 470 feet.	Low	Degraded or manmade habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
Rhamnaceae								
<i>Ceanothus purpureus</i>	holly-leaved ceanothus			1B.2		Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/volcanic, rocky. Blooms February-June. Elevation 120 to 640 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within 1 mile of the project site.

TABLE 5.2A-1a
Regional Special-Status Plant Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1 mile potential	Rationale
		Federal	State	CNPS	SHCP			
Scrophulariaceae								
<i>Cordylanthus mollis</i> ssp. <i>hispidus</i>	hispid bird's-beak			1B.1		Meadows and seeps, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland/alkaline. Blooms June-September. Elevation 1 to 155 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Cordylanthus mollis</i> ssp. <i>mollis</i>	soft bird's-beak	FE	Rare	1B.2	Yes	Marshes and swamps(coastal salt). Blooms July-November. Elevation 0 to 3 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop		SE	1B.2	Yes	Marshes and swamps(lake margins), Vernal pools/clay. Blooms April-August. Elevation 10 to 2375 feet.	Low	Suitable habitat unlikely to occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Limosella subulata</i>	Delta mudwort			2.1	Yes	Marshes and swamps. Blooms May-August. Elevation 0 to 3 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.

Notes:

Federal Status

FE = federally listed as endangered

FT = federally listed as threatened

State Status

SE = state listed as endangered

ST = state listed as threatened

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Status

1A = plants presumed extinct in California

1B = plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

2 = plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

Solano Habitat Conservation Plan (SHCP)

Yes = covered species

No = not a covered species

NE = narrow endemic species

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
Invertebrates								
<i>Andrena blennospermatis</i>	Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee		SSA		No	This bee is oligolectic (collects pollen only from plants within a single genus) on vernal pool blennosperma (CNDDDB, 2008)	Moderate	No suitable habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Anthicus antiochensis</i>	Antioch Dunes anthicid beetle		SSA		No	Extirpated from Antioch dunes but presumed extant in several localities along the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. Inhabits interior sand dunes and sand bars. Collected in areas with bare, unvegetated sand (CNDDDB 2008).	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
<i>Anthicus sacramento</i>	Sacramento anthicid beetle				No	Restricted to the sand dune areas of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (CNDDDB, 2008).	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	Conservancy fairy shrimp	FE			Yes	Endemic to the grasslands of the northern two-thirds of the central valley; found in large, turbid pools (CNDDDB 2008)	Low	No large, turbid pools were observed on aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT			Yes	Inhabits small, clear-water sandstone depression pool and grassland swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools (CNDDDB 2008).	Moderate	No suitable habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Branchinecta mesovallensis</i>	midvalley fairy shrimp		SSA		Yes	Vernal pools in the central valley (CNDDDB 2008).	Moderate	No suitable habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	monarch butterfly		SSA		No	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts are located in wind protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby (CNDDDB 2008).	Moderate	The 1-mile survey area is not within the known roosting range of this species; however, this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT			Yes	Occurs only in the central valley of California, in association with blue elderberry (<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>) (CNDDDB, 2008).	Moderate	Elderberry shrubs are present within the 1-mile survey area along the Alamo Creek riparian corridor.
<i>Dumontia oregonensis</i>	hairy water flea				No	Vernal pools (CNDDDB 2008)	Moderate	Species has poorly described range and habitat requirements. Suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Elaphrus viridis</i>	Delta green ground beetle	FT			Yes	Restricted to the margins of vernal pools in the grassland area between Jepson Prairie and Travis AFB. Prefers the sandy mud substrate where it slopes gently into the water, with low-growing vegetation (CNDDDB 2008).	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
<i>Hydrochara rickseckeri</i>	Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle		SSA		Yes	Vernal pools (CNDDDB 2008)	Moderate	No vernal pools were observed during field surveys or were visible on aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE			Yes	Inhabits vernal pools and swales in the sacramento valley containing clear to highly turbid water (CNDDDB 2008).	Moderate	No vernal pools were observed during field surveys or were visible on aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Lindieriella occidentalis</i>	California lindieriella		SSA		Yes	Seasonal pools in unplowed grasslands with old alluvial soils underlain by hardpan or in sandstone depressions (CNDDDB 2008).	Moderate	No vernal pools were observed during field surveys or were visible on aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Saldula usingeri</i>	Wilbur Springs shorebug		SSA		No	Requires springs or creeks with high concentrations of sodium, chlorine, and lithium. Found only in wet substrate of spring outflows (CNDDDB, 2008).	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
<i>Speyeria callippe callippe</i>	callippe silverspot butterfly	FE			Yes	Restricted to the northern coastal scrub of the San Francisco peninsula. Host plant is <i>Viola pendunculata</i> (CNDDDB, 2008).	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
Fish								
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	green sturgeon	FT (NMFS)			No	Spawns in the Sacramento River and the Klamath River (CNDDDB 2008).	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	delta smelt	FT			Yes	Delta smelt are found only from the Suisun Bay upstream through the Delta in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano and Yolo counties. Shortly before spawning, adults migrate upstream from the brackish-water habitat associated with the mixing zone and disperse widely into river channels and tidally influenced backwater sloughs. (USFWS 2007).	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	coho salmon - central CA coast	FE (NMFS)			No	The ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of coho salmon from Punta Gorda in northern California south to and including the San Lorenzo River in central California, as well as populations in tributaries to San Francisco Bay, excluding the Sacramento-San Joaquin River system	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Central California Coastal steelhead	FT (NMFS)			Yes	The DPS includes all naturally spawned anadromous <i>O. mykiss</i> (steelhead) populations below natural and manmade impassable barriers in California streams from the Russian River (inclusive) to Aptos Creek (inclusive), and the drainages of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bays eastward to Chipps Island at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. Tributary streams to Suisun Marsh including Suisun Creek, Green Valley Creek, and an unnamed tributary to Cordelia Slough (commonly referred to as Red Top Creek).	None	The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Central Valley steelhead	FT (NMFS)			Yes	DPS includes all naturally spawned anadromous <i>O. mykiss</i> (steelhead) populations below natural and manmade impassable barriers in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries.	Moderate	The Solano HCP indicates that steelhead can be expected to occur at least periodically in any of the perennial streams in Solano County, including Alamo Creek, and their tributaries
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon	FT (NMFS)			Yes	The ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of spring-run Chinook salmon in the Sacramento River and its tributaries in California	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	winter-run chinook salmon	FE (NMFS)			Yes	The ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of winter-run Chinook salmon in the Sacramento River and its tributaries in California	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Central Valley fall/late fall run chinook salmon	SC (NMFS)			Yes	The ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of fall/late-fall-run Chinook salmon in the Sacramento River and its tributaries in California	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
<i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>	Sacramento splittail			SC	Yes	Splittail are largely confined to the Delta, Suisun Bay, Suisun Marsh, Napa River, Petaluma River, and other parts of the Sacramento-San Joaquin estuary. In the Delta, they are most abundant in the north and west portions, although other areas may be used for spawning (CDFG 1995).	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
Amphibians								
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California tiger salamander	FT		SC	Yes	The species is restricted to grasslands and low (typically below 2000 feet/610 meters) foothill regions where lowland aquatic sites are available for breeding. They prefer natural ephemeral pools or ponds that mimic them (stock ponds that are allowed to go dry).	Moderate	No suitable habitat was observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT		SC	Yes	Adults need dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation closely associated with deep (greater than 2 1/3-foot deep) still or slow moving water. The largest densities of California red-legged frogs are associated with deep-water pools with dense stands of overhanging willows and an intermixed fringe of cattails. Well-vegetated terrestrial areas within the riparian corridor may provide important sheltering habitat during winter. California red-legged frogs estivate (enter a dormant state during summer or dry weather) in small mammal burrows and moist leaf litter. They have been found up to 100 feet from water in adjacent dense riparian vegetation.	Low	No suitable habitat was observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog			SC	Yes	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats (CNDDDB 2008).	Low	No suitable habitat was observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
Reptiles								
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle			SC	Yes	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation (CNDDDB 2008)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs along Alamo Creek within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Actinemys marmorata marmorata</i>	northwestern pond turtle			SC	No	Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitats (CNDDDB 2008).	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs along Alamo Creek within the 1-mile survey area.

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	giant garter snake	FT	ST		Yes	Prefers freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Has adapted to drainage canals and irrigation ditches (CNDDB 2008).	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs in drainage canals and irrigation ditches within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i>	Alameda whipsnake (=striped racer)	FT			No	The Alameda whipsnake currently inhabits the inner coast range mostly in Contra Costa and Alameda counties, with additional occurrence records in San Joaquin and Santa Clara counties. Alameda whipsnakes are typically found in chaparral—northern coastal sage scrub and coastal sage. (USFWS 2005)	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
Anseriformes								
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose				No	May forage along lower creek channels on to grasslands in surrounding open country. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	High	Suitable habitat occurs in the Cypress Lakes golf course within the 1-mile survey area. Additional suitable habitat may occur within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck				No	Exclusively fresh-water areas; preferably slow moving, lower parts of rivers, and secluded bottomland sloughs and ponds, especially where screened by deciduous trees. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs in the Cypress Lakes golf course within the 1-mile survey area. Additional suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall				No	Rivers, ponds and fresh-water swamplands. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs in the Cypress Lakes golf course within the 1-mile survey area. Additional suitable habitat may occur within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard				No	Typically, fresh water ponds, rivers, and marshes with bordering of tules and cattails. Irrigated territory decidedly attractive. Nest sites are commonly on damp ground in concealing cover, but also may be in general vicinity of water on dry land. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area in the basin to the north of the construction laydown area and in Alamo Creek.
<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal				No	Vicinity of fresh-water ponds and slow-flowing streams. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs in the Cypress Lakes golf course within the 1-mile survey area. Additional suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	Cinnamon Teal				No	Vicinity of tule and grass-bordered ponds, sloughs, slow-flowing streams, reservoirs, and irrigation canals. Restricted to fresh water. Nest sites may be in tules near the water surface or on dry land at some distance from water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs in the Cypress Lakes golf course within the 1-mile survey area. Additional suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler				No	Breeds in open, shallow wetlands. In winter, inhabits both freshwater and saline marshes. Nest consists of a simple scrape lined with down and usually surrounded on at least three sides by vegetation. Placed in short vegetation near water. (Dubowy 1996).	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs in the Cypress Lakes golf course within the 1-mile survey area. Additional suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail				No	Typically, fresh-water ponds and marshes, and adjacent grasslands. Nest sites are situated usually on dry ground near ponds or lakes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs in the Cypress Lakes golf course within the 1-mile survey area. Additional suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal				No	Prefers shallow ponds with lots of emergent vegetation. Along the coast, it prefers tidal creeks, mudflats, and marshes to more open water. (Johnson 1995)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs in the Cypress Lakes golf course within the 1-mile survey area. Additional suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck				No	In summer, tule-bordered ponds and lakes; in winter, these and also brackish and salt-water bodies, including coastal bays. Nests are placed among tules, on or built up from the water's surface. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs in the Cypress Lakes golf course within the 1-mile survey area. Additional suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
Podicipediformes								
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe				No	Typically, small fresh-water ponds with insects, crustaceans or small fishes and at least in part bordered by dense palustrine vegetation; but also, in winter season, larger bodies of open water; salt as well as fresh. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs in the Cypress Lakes golf course within the 1-mile survey area. Additional suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Western Grebe				No	Nesting lakes are characterized by a fair depth of open water, by an adequate fish fauna, and by bordering growths of rushes or tules. Favorable waters for wintering may be salt, brackish or fresh, just so fishes of small size be present. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Clark's Grebe	MBTA			No	In winter Clark's Grebes are found mostly on saltwater bays. During the breeding season they prefer freshwater wetlands with a mix of open water and emergent vegetation. Clark's Grebes tend to forage farther from shore and in deeper water than Western Grebes. (BirdWeb2008)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
Pelecaniformes								
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American White Pelican	MBTA		SC	No	Typically, fresh-water lakes affording fishes of relatively large size and safe roosting and breeding places in the form of well-sequestered islets; also, at nonbreeding times frequents river sloughs and seacoast bays of similar food resource. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed above the 1-mile project area.
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	California brown pelican	FE, MBTA		FP	No	Typically, the ocean littoral, just outside the surf-line. Rarely strays either inland or far offshore. For nesting, coastal islands of small or moderate size where immunity from attacks of ground-dwelling predators is afforded. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant	MBTA			No	Fresh, brackish and salt waters with fish. Roosting places both for daytime and night must be within easy cruising radius to permit periodic drying of plumage. Breeding requirements are sequestered islets or tall trees at lake margins. Ground nests usually are on sloping surfaces. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed in the 1-mile project area.
Ciconiiformes								
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern	MBTA			No	Typically, fresh-water marshlands and lake margins with tules and rushes. Cover is almost continually utilized. Nest sites are afforded within sedge clumps and tule patches close to the surface of damp ground or of water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron	MBTA			No	Foraging areas include swamps, lake margins, tide-flats, kelp-beds, rivers and streams, irrigation ditches and damp meadowlands. Nesting sites include tall trees, cliffsides, and sequestered spots on marshes, both salt and fresh water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed in the 1-mile project area.
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret	MBTA			No	Nests in colonies with other species, in shrubs and trees over water, and on islands. Feeds in variety of wetlands, including marshes, swamps, streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, tide flats, canals, and flooded fields. Nests in colonies with other herons. Nest placed in trees or shrubs, made of sticks covered with green material. (McCrimmon et. al, 2001)	Present	This species has been observed in the 1-mile project area.
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	MBTA			No	Marshes, tide-flats, stream courses, and borders of lakes. Nesting sites are situated in sequestered, dense tule beds. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	MBTA			No	Breeds in colonies with other herons on islands, isolated woods, and swamps. Found foraging in many habitats, terrestrial and aquatic, such as ponds, cattle pasture, roadsides, farmland, dumps, parks, sports fields, and lawns. Nest is a shallow, bowl-shaped nest of sticks placed in trees and shrubs in colonies with other herons (Telfair 1994).	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron	MBTA			No	Willow-bordered sloughs, slow-flowing streams, and lakes; restricted to freshwater. Shaded areas are usually chosen or both roosting and foraging. More commonly found on elevated perches than on the ground. Nests are placed in willows, often in fairly dense tangles of branches in the crowns of middle-aged trees. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs along Alamo Creek within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron	MBTA			No	Various wetland habitats, including salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, streams, lakes, and agricultural fields. A platform of sticks placed in tree or cattails. Nests colonially; more than a dozen nests may be in a single tree (Davis 1993).	Moderate	Suitable habitat is present within the 1-mile survey area along Alamo Creek.

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	White-faced Ibis	MBTA			No	Preferred habitats include salt and fresh marshes in the west, and coastal marshes. (WhatBird 2008)	Moderate	Suitable habitat is present in irrigated agricultural fields within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	MBTA			No	Forages over more or less open terrain of mountain sides, hills, plains, sea-beaches and deserts. For perches when roosting, uses trees with open branch-work. For nesting, prefers rocks or brush on steep hillsides, or cavities in cliff-faces. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed foraging within the 1-mile survey area
Falconiformes								
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	MBTA			No	Near ocean shore, fresh-water lakes, and large streams. Presence, when established for nesting season, determined by presence of fish-producing waters within cruising distance, perhaps fifteen miles. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	None	No suitable habitat observed within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	MBTA	FP		No	Of two sorts: low rolling foothills or valley margins with valley or live oaks; and river bottomlands or marshes adjacent to scattered deciduous woodland. An essential combination of conditions seems to be open grasslands, meadows or marshes for foraging, and nearby isolated dense-topped trees for perching and nesting. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed foraging within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	northern harrier	MBTA		SC	Yes	Characteristically, marshlands, both coastal salt, and freshwater. Forages also over grasslands in general, from patches of salt-grass in desert sinks, and dry prairie, to mountain cienagas. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed foraging and nesting within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	MBTA			No	In summer, either deciduous or coniferous woodland, not dense forest but at edges or where broken; in winter, all sorts of vegetational areas, save open prairie and bare desert. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	MBTA			No	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nesting sites are predominantly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms and on river flood-plains, although live oaks often are used. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk	MBTA			No	Restricted and distinctive: deciduous woodland of broad, lowland river bottoms, especially where interrupted by, or adjacent to, damp grasslands or marshes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	MBTA	ST		Yes	Dry plains and open foothill territory. Sparsest woodland or scattering small trees sufficient for nesting needs. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been reported and observed foraging within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk	MBTA			No	Terrain affording food ordinarily in form of rodents, and nesting sites in trees or on cliffs more or less inaccessible to potential despoilers. Interspersed woodland and open grassland, the latter in predominance, may be ideal. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed foraging and nesting within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk	MBTA			No	Characteristically, open terrain, of plains and foothills; grassland affording adequate prey, most especially ground squirrels. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	BGEPA, MBTA	FP		No	Typically, rolling foothill or coast-range terrain, where open grassland inhabited by ground squirrels and jack rabbits is scatteringly grown to oak trees, sycamores, or large digger pines. Cliff-walled canyons afford nesting habitat in some areas. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	MBTA			No	Typically, open terrain such as plains, deserts, fields, meadows and unforested portions of mountain-sides, where ground surface affords adequate prey-supply, but only where perching places are present. For nesting, holes in trees either dug by the larger woodpeckers or "natural," crevices in cliffs, or holes in earth banks, are required; also utilizes magpie nests. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed foraging within the 1-mile survey area

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	MBTA		FP	No	Vicinity of sea-cliffs, both on islands and mainland coast, and of cliffs inland. A long cruising radius carries foraging individuals very many miles, over ocean and bays, and over lakes and valley marshlands. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	No suitable habitat observed in accessible areas within the 1-mile survey area; however this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie Falcon	MBTA			No	As a rule, dry open terrain, either level or hilly. Breeds in cliffs affording nesting niches. Cruising radius long, even to marshlands or ocean shores. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
Gruiformes								
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	MBTA	ST, FP		Yes	Chiefly, tidal salt marshes, where associated characteristically with heavygrowths of pickle-weed (<i>Salicornia</i>). But also occurs in brackish and fresh-water marshes, all at low elevations. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area. This species is not expected to fly through the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>	California clapper rail	FE, MBTA	SE, FP		Yes	Exclusively salt-water marshes traversed by tidal sloughs. Usually associated with abundant growths of pickle-weed (<i>Salicornia</i>), but feeds out from cover on molluscs obtained from the mud-bottomed sloughs. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Virginia Rail	MBTA			No	Chiefly fresh-water marshes, but also, locally, borders of salt marshes. A very small extent of marshland, if including a bit of open water and this bordered at least in part with cattails and sedges, will often suffice to hold a pair through the nesting season. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area. This species is not expected to fly through the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora	MBTA			No	Typically, fresh-water marshes, wet meadowlands, and margins of slow flowing streams. In winter, occurs also in salt marshes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	MBTA			No	Tule-grown borders of ponds and sluggish streams of lowlands; closely restricted to fresh-water areas. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat may occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot	MBTA			No	Breeds on fresh-water lakes, ponds and slow-moving streams, mostly those bordered by thick growths of cattails, tules or rushes. Forages on and near these waters; also prone to appear on transient rain pools or irrigation overflow. In winter, visits salt water of sheltered coastal bays and estuaries. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs in the Cypress Lakes golf course within the 1-mile survey area. Additional suitable habitat may occur within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer	MBTA			No	Chiefly vicinity of fresh water, either along shores of lakes, ponds, rain pools or streams, or on moist meadowlands adjacent; resorts to irrigated lands, alfalfa fields, and lawns that are kept sprinkled. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Black-necked Stilt	MBTA			No	Typically, open marshlands; margins of shallow bodies of water, permanent or merely rain-pools, whether fresh, brackish, stagnant or strongly alkaline. Irrigated grazing lands are favorable. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	American Avocet	MBTA			No	Interior, open marshlands, fresh or alkaline, especially where there are expanses of shallow water with included low "islands or mud reefs." Flooded grazinglands. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	MBTA			No	In summer and inland, typically sand-bars or gravel-bars along courses of streams and sandy stretches around margins of fresh-water lakes; in winter, chiefly sea-shores that are gravelly, pebbly or rocky, but also as in summer. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Wilson's Phalarope	MBTA			No	Marshlands, usually fresh-water ones where there is some open, shallow water and where the vegetation is low. In migrations includes brackish, even salt playas and bay shores (Grinnell and Miller, 1944).	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Western Gull	MBTA			No	Immediate seacoast. Nests both on islets and on mainland seacliffs. Forages along beach-lines and up estuaries, but not beyond tidal influence. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Sterna (=Sterna, =albifrons) antillarum</i>	California least tern	FE, MBTA	FP		No	For nesting, sandy, upper sea-beaches, or, rarely, inside mud-flats; foraging, adjacent open ocean, surf-line or estuaries. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	MBTA			No	Typically inland, where fresh-water lakes and marshes afford fishes for food; but also brackish or salt waters of coastal estuaries and bays. No record for ocean off mainland shore. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Forster's Tern	MBTA			No	In summer, fresh-water marshlands; in migrations and in winter, sandy seashores, bays, marshes (both fresh and salt), and shallow-bordered lakes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
Charadriiformes								
<i>Charadrius alexandrius nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	FT, MBTA			No	Characteristically, sandy sea-beaches, chiefly the upper portions of these, above upper limit of normal tides. But also present locally on dikes of salt-ponds, and on shores of alkali or brackish lakes inland. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	mountain plover	MBTA		SC	Yes	Plains and low, rolling hills, either where sparsely grown to short grass or essentially barren of vegetation, irrespective of presence of water. Resorts at times to newly ploughed or sprouting grain fields. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
Columbiformes								
<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Band-tailed Pigeon	MBTA			No	In summer, chiefly open oak woodlands, often where mixed with conifers. In winter descends to areas with interior and coast live oaks, blue oaks and valley oaks. Wandering flocks seek fruits of madrone, toyon, manzanita, elderberry, coffee-berry and chokecherry; also they may resort to grain fields, vineyards and cherry orchards. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian collared-dove	MBTA				Widespread. Range is extended from published species descriptions.	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	Mourning Dove	MBTA			No	Characteristically, an open type of deciduous woodland, or interspersed grassland and sparse chaparral. However, foraging for seeds of herbs carries the doves onto all sorts of open ground, as on plains and deserts far from water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
Cuculiformes								
<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	Greater Roadrunner	MBTA			No	Areas of mixed open ground and tracts of brush; arid, open land with scattered bushes or thickets; "edges" of chaparral, where adjoining sparsely vegetated grassland. Requirements include large terrestrial insects and lizards supplemented with other animal prey obtainable on the ground. Thickets, large bushes or small trees for shade, refuge, roosting and nesting. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
Strigiformes								
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	MBTA			No	Requirements include three essential factors: (1) grassland, hay fields, or open hillsides that are productive of small to medium-sized mammals in sufficient abundance for food; (2) thick-foliaged trees, or brush thickets, or buildings for day roosting; and (3) cavities for breeding, such as holes in cliffs, earth banks, tree-trunks, and, human-built structures. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	Western Screech-Owl	MBTA			No	Typically, more or less broken woodland. Preference is shown for belts of oak trees of various kinds; but also any sort of tree species suffices which provides the "natural" or woodpecker-excavated cavities of the right size for daytime shelter and for nesting. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great Horned Owl	MBTA			No	Of wide variety; perhaps most usual, woodland especially of oaks, or broken type of forest, with open ground included or adjacent. Also, cliff-sided canyons; broad washes if with trees such as cottonwood and sycamore containing old hawks' nests; almost any locality affording sheltered daytime roosting places and nesting sites up from the level ground. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Northern Pygmy-Owl	MBTA			No	Woodland; broken forest, or mixed coniferous and deciduous woods; margins of redwood or Douglas spruce forest. Presence of woodpecker-excavated nesting cavities, of about flicker-size, a requisite for breeding. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Athene cucularia</i>	burrowing owl	MBTA		SC	Yes	Open, dry, nearly or quite level, grassland; prairie; desert floor. Depends on insect and reptilian food sources. Dependence on larger burrowing mammals, notably the California ground squirrel. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	High	This species has been reported to occur just beyond the 1-mile survey area. No burrowing owls were observed during protocol surveys.
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	short-eared owl	MBTA		SC	Yes	Swamp lands, both fresh and salt; lowland meadows; irrigated alfalfa fields. Tule patches or tall grass needed for nesting and for day-time seclusion. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
Caprimulgiformes								
<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	Common Poorwill	MBTA			No	Typically, broken, Upper Sonoran chaparral. Nesting and daytime roosting places are on bare ground in more or less complete shade; forages low along openings, lanes, roads or trails. A very frequent plant associate is chamise (<i>Adenostoma</i>); others are scrub-oak, coffee-berry (<i>Rhamnus</i>), and, in coast belt, coyote-brush (<i>Baccharis</i>). (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
Apodiformes								
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	White-throated Swift	MBTA			No	For roosting and nesting, deep crevices in faces of cliffs, bluffs, canyonwalls; For foraging, large daily cruising radius. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	Black-chinned Hummingbird	MBTA			No	Nests chiefly among deciduous trees along stream bottoms, especially in canyons; also, irrigated orchards. Near presence of water thus appears to be a requirement for nest location. Both sexes, and young, forage about many kinds of flowering shrubs and vines. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird	MBTA			No	Broken chaparral or woodland; or, mixed woodland and chaparral, in open stand. This definition holds on an average in primitive situations for the breeding season (December to April). When foraging, or at non-breeding seasons, the birds cruise far and wide; then, absence or presence controlled by kind and abundance of preferred flowers. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's Hummingbird	MBTA			No	In breeding season, as a rule ravines or canyons, wherein the males maintain territorial stations overlooking "soft chaparral," while the females resort to willows, blackberry tangles or beds of brakes along the bottoms for nesting, but departures are common. In migrations, a great variety of flowering herbs, shrubs and trees serves. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
Coraciiformes								
<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher	MBTA			No	Immediate vicinity of waters, fresh or salt, that furnish small fishes; in other words, lakes, ponds, larger streams, and the seacoast including bays, harbors, and even shores of islands. A requisite for breeding is presence of friable, earthen or sandybanks or bluffs above water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs along Alamo Creek within the 1-mile survey area.
Piciformes								
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Acorn Woodpecker	MBTA			No	Woodland, or mixed woods, usually of scattering type, composed of, or at least including, oak trees of one kind or another. The oaks provide food, shelter, perching places, sites for nesting holes, and storage sites. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs along Alamo Creek within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Woodpecker	MBTA			No	Found primarily in oak woodlands and in riparian woods; rarely in conifers. Feeds on insects and arthropods, some fruit. Nest in cavity in trees. (Lowther 2000)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs along Alamo Creek within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker	MBTA			No	Markedly restricted to riparian soft-woods, willow and cottonwood; this involves use for all purposes, foraging, nesting, roosting, shelter. Thus the lowlandstream-bottoms constitute the main areas of activity of this woodpecker. Branches or boles of any of these trees must be far advanced in decay to be excavatable for nest or shelter purposes. Repeatedly, elimination of all such diggable wood in a given neighborhood has been observed to be followed by disappearance of the birds. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs along Alamo Creek within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker	MBTA			No	Roughly, montane forests; but within and adjacent to these, this species affects preferentially open or broken or burned woods of old growth, where there are many dead or partly dead trees. Both conifers, of almost all kinds, and deciduous trees are attractive, of the latter, especially cottonwood and large willow, as these line streamcourses. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker	MBTA			No	Exceedingly varied, more so than for any other woodpecker: semi-open terrain, either stream bottom or hill- or mountainside, where trees, some of them dead and decaying, stand on or closely adjacent to grassland. A requisite for nesting, is a tree-trunk of relative softness of wood, either by reason of advanced stage of decay or because of natural softness. Foraging extends to a wide variety of situations. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Pileated Woodpecker	MBTA			No	Coniferous forest, especially of old trees some of which are dead and decaying, still standing or prone. Dead conifers and large aspens are used for nesting purposes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
Passeriformes								
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	MBTA			No	Typically, coniferous forest of mature but of open or interrupted stand. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western Wood-Pewee	MBTA			No	Typically, woodland or broken coniferous forest, or a mixture of the two. Foraging occurs mostly out into the open. Nesting sites are on the larger horizontal branches of trees with a wide-open pattern of branch-work. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific-slope Flycatcher	MBTA			No	Characteristically, places near running water that are well shaded. Foraging is conducted beneath the crowns of the trees. Nesting sites must be available as exemplified by crevices in earth or rock walls or banks, by cavities or cracks in living or dead tree-trunks, or by protected beams or posts under bridges and about buildings. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe	MBTA			No	Typically, close vicinity of running water where shaded by riparian trees or by high banks. Food source is not only in the airway above the water and above the adjacent moist bottomland, but also, in part, the surface of the water. For nesting, mud must be available, and nest sites, comprised naturally in protected rock faces, must be near if not above water. A tolerated or second-choice habitat is that provided by any kind of open water with near-by buildings. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Ash-throated Flycatcher	MBTA			No	Typically, in breeding season, brushland or chaparral where relieved by an occasional tree affording a hole or hollow for nesting purposes. Always in the vicinity are bushes, furnishing perches and out-look posts for low-height aerial foraging. This is essentially a dry-country inhabiting flycatcher; when bottomlands are invaded, it is not because of accessible water but because nesting holes and tracts of bushes can be found there. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western Kingbird	MBTA			No	Dry open situations where one or two trees provide out-look posts and roosting and nesting sites. In lieu of trees, derricks, windmills, telephone or power poles, or even fence-posts are used. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	MBTA		SC	No	Open terrain with well spaced lookout posts, at least two feet high. West of the Sierra Nevada, farm lands in the valleys and on rolling hills offer favorable habitat. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Vireo cassinii</i>	Cassin's Vireo	MBTA			No	Oak and conifer forests that offer open branch-work at low and middle levels. Comparatively dry, warm forests are favored, although growth in canyons and near streams is also sought, especially in the south. Nest emplacements usually are in the lower branches of trees, not uncommonly in exposed, though shaded, situations. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Vireo huttoni</i>	Hutton's Vireo	MBTA			No	In and beneath the protecting crowns of evergreen oaks. Other plant associations frequented by smaller numbers of individuals are blue and golden oak woodlands, willow thickets, and Monterey pine, tan oak and Douglas fir forests. Large ceanothus bushes mixed with forest trees may be used for nesting. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo	MBTA			No	Deciduous trees, especially those growing in moist places, such as alders, willows and cottonwoods. Nest sites and singing posts are at middle heights. Orchard trees, aspens, and black oaks may in some places be occupied extensively. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Steller's Jay	MBTA			No	Coniferous forest, and constituent trees. Locally, marginally, or sporadically, other kinds of trees and their environs may be inhabited: golden oak, live oaks, laurel, and even eucalyptus. In winter most foraging is done on the ground, even well out in open spots. Early spring sees returning restriction to shadowy places; intense summer sunshine is avoided. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Western Scrub-Jay	MBTA			No	Interrupted woodland; mixed trees and brushland. Present in greatest numbers in localities in which live oaks grow, these providing food, shelter, and desired nest sites. Other plants may serve: willow, elderberry, hazel, spruce, and larger brush plants, such as ceanothus and coffee berry. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Pica nuttalli</i>	Yellow-billed Magpie	MBTA			No	Broad expanses of open ground, valley floors or hills of gentle slope, and large trees either scattering, in linear arrangement as where bordering stream courses, or as forming open park-like groves. Although omnivorous, food in adequate amount inclusive of large insects must be present through the annual cycle to hold a local population. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow	MBTA			No	Restricted to valleys and rolling hills affording both extensive tracts of bare, chiefly open alluvial ground and tracts of woodland with trees large enough to support nests in the breeding season. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	MBTA			No	Requires large areas of open or semi-open terrain for foraging, as well as cliff faces, bluffs or sea-walls which provide safe niches for nests. Substitutes are afforded by trees, deserted barns and windmills, and oil derricks. Seashore, desert floor, open upland, or sequestered mountain meadow all provide productive foraging habitat. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark	MBTA			No	Barren, short-grass, valley and foothill terrain; low mesa land, strewn with rocks (as east of Red Bluff), often where the soil is much exposed most of the year and is of a conspicuously reddish hue; in rice-growing country, roadways and dike-tops. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs in roadways and dike-tops within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow	MBTA			No	Vicinity of bodies of fresh or brackish water such as lakes, ponds, sloughs, large streams, stagnant meadow creeks, or marshes. For nesting, trees or stubs containing woodpecker-excavated holes. Perches are provided by the naked twig-tips of dead trees or, where available, overheadwires along roads or dikes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Violet-green Swallow	MBTA			No	Nesting habitat can be in the vicinity of cliff-faces or precipitous canyon walls, with small crevices for nesting, or in broken or open woods, or margins of heavy forest, on either level, rolling or steep-sloping terrain, with trees containing woodpecker excavations for nesting. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	MBTA			No	During nesting period, low earthen banks, as along slow-flowing streams, for the nesting burrows; but these burrows as a rule are modified holes already dug by rodents or kingfishers, or are "natural" ones. Vicinity of water is not an essential, thus localities that are extremely arid within the nesting period can be tolerated. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	MBTA			No	In summer, extremely restricted due to specialized nesting requirements. To dig their own holes in the vertical faces of banks or bluffs, there must be layers of sand or sandy loam, of diggable consistency. Sea bluffs and banks of the lower courses of large streams are represented. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow	MBTA			No	Requirements through breeding season include at least: (1) rough rock surfaces to which mud nests will adhere; (2) mud for nest material; (3) presence of smooth-surfaced fresh water for drinking; (4) insect-carrying airways, over water, marshes or grassland, for forage purposes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	MBTA			No	Habitat must afford water and mud for nest-building purposes. Also, there must be nest sites of "natural," overhung hollows in banks of streams or lakes of rock or almost as solid, to make possible firm fixation of the mud nests. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	Chestnut-backed Chickadee	MBTA			No	Coniferous forest and adjacent woodland. Cavities for nesting seem most often chosen in dead or partly dead deciduous kinds of trees. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak Titmouse	MBTA			No	Characteristically, open-type woodland of which oaks of one kind or another are exclusive or dominant constituents. Rotted out knot holes, split stubs and cavities excavated by woodpeckers usually are abundantly available as nest sites, utilization may include a large variety of natural and artificial cavities when conditions demand. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit	MBTA			No	Bushes and small trees of kinds which bear broadleaved, evergreen foliage--this being essential especially in winter for food production and for the gathering of the food items. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted Nuthatch	MBTA			No	Open-branched trees with trunks and larger branches that are roughbarked, upon which most of the foraging is done. There must be present dead, or partly dead, trunks, providing cavities for nesting purposes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Certhia americana</i>	Brown Creeper	MBTA			No	Mature forest, wherein trees are rather close set. The trunks and larger branches of conifers seem preferred for all purposes, those of broadleaved trees also provide forage ground, especially so in winter. For successful nesting, crevices or spaces in or beneath bark must be available. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	Rock Wren	MBTA			No	Primarily rocky situations but also dry, storm-cut earth banks especially where penetrated by rodent burrows, stony road-side banks, rock walls, deserted wooden buildings, and prone logs in forest-margins. Essential feature is presence of crevices of suitable size which serve the bird for insect foraging, shelter, emergency refuge, and for nesting. Seemingly eschews water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	Canyon Wren	MBTA			No	Cleft faces of rock walls; interstices among boulders of rock slides or among fragments resulting from weather-shattering of rock outcrops. The appertaining surfaces and crevices furnish forage, safety and nest sites (Grinnell and Miller, 1944).	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	MBTA			No	Lower brush-belt of mountain slopes. Broken or discontinuous brushland seems most frequented, especially where interspersed with oak of one species or another, and digger pine. But also the birds extend down out of the mountains along stream courses where there are dense thickets of willow, grapevine, rose and other woody riparian plants. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren	MBTA			No	For foraging, thickets, low trees and tracts of chaparral. For successful nesting, there must be nearby trunks of trees in which cavities are available. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Marsh Wren	MBTA			No	Typically, especially in nesting season, thick tracts of tall, straight stemmed marshland vegetation as comprised of cattail, tule, and bulrush. In the migrations and in winter any sort of low vegetation growing in water or on damp ground suffices for foraging and concealment of these wrens. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	MBTA			No	In nesting season, arid, well insulated park-like tree growths, of low or moderate stature, and broken chaparral. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Western Bluebird	MBTA			No	In breeding season, the prime requisite is well spaced, broken timber, providing nest sites and an abundance of exposed lookout posts. In winter, mistletoe berries commonly are taken and the presence of this plant may govern local occurrence. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush	MBTA			No	In summer, riparian thickets of willows and alders and dense forest understory on moist slopes near streams or meadows. Tangles of blackberry, dogwood, and dense bracken form excellent cover. In such places sources of mud for nests are present, and forage beats in the low humid green foliage are provided. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	MBTA			No	In nesting season, meadows and moist stream-sides, or lawns, gardens and soft cultivated ground, with adjoining, open or scattered trees for nest sites. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird	MBTA			No	As a rule, level terrain scatteringly grown to large bushes or small, stiff twigged, dense-foliaged trees. This type of growth is required for nest sites and for roosting and refuge purposes, in part for foraging. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	Phainopepla	MBTA			No	In general, though most especially in winter, areas which provide scattered stands of usually smallish trees, quite essentially such trees as bear growths of mistletoe. Nesting environs chosen are of the same, open woodland type, but need not include trees bearing mistletoe. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>	Black-throated Gray Warbler	MBTA			No	The common requirement in the diverse areas where this warbler occurs seems to be fairly dense foliage, often stiff, harsh and semi-xerophytic, which either through local exposure or by reason of the prevailing summer climate in the region is warm and at least moderately dry. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat	MBTA			No	For nesting, low thick tangles of plant growth in or about fresh- or brackish-water marshes and sloughs; extremely small areas of flooded ground in river bottoms or along lake shores may suffice. Important is continuous cover for concealment in foraging down to the mud or water surfaces. Nests are placed low down, often over the water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	saltmarsh common yellowthroat	MBTA		SC	Yes	In summer, fresh and salt water marshes, but chiefly the former. More commonly found near salt and brackish water in fall and winter. Tall grasses, tule patches and willow thickets provide normal plant environment for nesting activity. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler	MBTA			No	Low, shaded, plant cover close to streams, meadows or seepage of water on hillsides. Nest sites are found on the ground or up two or three feet in tangles of vegetation. In seasons of migration, low thick vegetation is preferred but not solely in the vicinity of water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	MBTA		SC	Yes	For breeding activities, low dense riparian plant growth, consisting most commonly of willow thickets and tangles of tall weeds, blackberry vines and grapevines. In the tangles of vegetation, spiders, insects and berries afford abundant food supplies in the summer season. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Western Tanager	MBTA			No	Fairly open coniferous forests with their associated broad-leaved trees; less commonly dense live oak or piñon woodland. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted Towhee	MBTA			No	Chaparral, river bottom thickets, and brush patches in open forests. Found especially where there is a good accumulation of leaf litter and humus. For this reason partly dead or dying brush, ravine and river bottoms, and bases of cliffs or of steep slopes are favored situations. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California Towhee	MBTA			No	Broken or marginal chaparral and vicinity of dense shrubby thickets; open ground closely adjacent to brush cover required for foraging purposes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i>	Rufous-crowned Sparrow	MBTA			No	Hillsides that are grass covered and grown to sparse low bushes, scarcely dense enough to constitute true chaparral. Grass clumps and bases of bushes are used to conceal the nests which are sunk level with the ground surface. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow	MBTA			No	Of great variety, but in summer includes the following elements: trees, scattered or in open stands through which much light penetrates to the ground; ground forage area essentially bare or covered with sparse or dense grass, but usually not with continuous, tall grass; the ground usually is not heavily shaded or extensively bush covered. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Spizella atrogularis</i>	Black-chinned Sparrow	MBTA			No	Arid chaparral, in which adenostoma, ceanothus and scrub oak predominate. In one instance has nested in a tract of Baccharis pilularis. Bushes are fairly dense and 3 to 6 feet high, and occasional trees may be intermixed. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	MBTA			No	A combination of open terrain with scattered bushes and trees with opportunity to forage on the ground and yet to utilize elevated places for viewpoints and retreats. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	Sage Sparrow	MBTA			No	Arid chaparral, usually fairly dense or continuous and 2 to 5 feet in height. Preference for tracts of chamise (Adenostoma). Occurs sparingly in Baccharis and Artemisia brush to northward and also is found in brush growing on sand dunes and mesas near seacoast, and in mixed brush and cactus patches in arid washes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow	MBTA			No	Of two main types: most importantly the Salicornia association of tidal marshlands, and secondarily upland grassy slopes in the coastal fog belt. Nests on tidal land are ensconced in the tangled vegetation, usually slightly above the mud so that flooding except by the highest spring tides is avoided (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area, perched on ruderal vegetation in the CPVVS facility site prior to diking.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	grasshopper sparrow	MBTA		SC	No	Grassland, usually that with a considerable variety of plant species. Apparently thick cover of grass or annuals is essential for concealment while foraging and nesting on the ground. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow	MBTA			No	Brushland on ocean-facing slopes, even down to the shore-line and to edges of salt marshes, but not in them; also, fresh-water marshes and riparian growth, especially willow clumps, bottomland shrubby and tangles of nettles, blackberry and other vines. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Melospiza melodia maxillaris</i>	Suisun song sparrow	MBTA		SC	Yes	Brackish-water marshes. Tangles bordering sloughs and those growing in the water are occupied as well as cover over moist ground. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat observed within accessible areas or discerned from aerial imagery; however, suitable habitat may still occur within private inaccessible areas within the 1-mile survey area, and this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area while transitioning from suitable habitat outside of the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed Junco	MBTA			No	Breeds in coniferous and mixed forest. Winters in fields, suburbs, cemeteries, chaparral, parks, gardens, grassy dunes, and fencerows. Feeds on seeds and insects. Nest an open cup with foundation of rootlets, dried leaves, moss, and bark strips. Usually placed in small cavity on sloping bank or rock face, among roots of toppled tree, or along sloping road cut. (Nolan et. al 2002)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Phoebastria melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Grosbeak	MBTA			No	Riparian woodland, oak woodland with associated shrubs, and open coniferous forests of Transition and Upper Sonoran zones, especially where intermixed with deciduous oaks. Food is varied and the species may require several kinds of supply in the nesting area. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	Blue Grosbeak	MBTA			No	For nesting, low thick vegetation in the vicinity of water. All activity centers near the ground; nests rarely are placed as high as 20 feet up, and usually from 2 to 10 feet. In migration, and after nesting, no particular adherence to damp situations is noted. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Lazuli Bunting	MBTA			No	In breeding season, clumps of bushes, broken chaparral, weed thickets and other low vegetation on hillsides or in and about water courses, but not usually over water or damp ground. In arid regions occurs chiefly or exclusively in such cover as grows near streams and springs. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird	MBTA			No	In nesting season, fresh- and brackish-water marshes, lake margins, vicinities of lowland streams, wet pastures, and grain and mustard fields near or overmoist ground or small seeps of water. Nesting cover most commonly is provided by tule patches, cattails, willow thickets, mustard, and heavy stands of grasses, and sites range normally from 5 inches to 6 feet above ground; occasionally nests are placed in the crowns of trees such as oaks. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area perched on ruderal vegetation within the CPVVS site prior to diking, along canal banks and roadways, and flying through the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	MBTA		SC	Yes	In nesting season, vicinity of fresh water, especially marshy areas. The most favored sites for colonies are heavy growths of cattails and tules, but other vegetation may be resorted to for nesting. Nests have even been found on the ground. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western Meadowlark	MBTA			No	Grassy plains, hill slopes and meadowlands in which grass is present in large tracts and is thick or deep enough to permit concealment by crouching. Grass and low annual plants may be moderately intermixed with bushes. Various cultivated crops, particularly alfalfa, provide the requirements otherwise found in native grasslands. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird	MBTA			No	In the spring season, grassland, meadows, or moist lake and stream margins, with trees or tall bushes. Nest emplacements vary greatly; occasionally the ground is used and numerous instances of nesting in crevices in stumps have been reported. Most favored nest sites are in dense masses of foliage. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird	MBTA			No	River bottomlands primarily, especially where pastures or meadowlands lie adjacent to tracts of willows and cottonwoods; also invades orchard and suburban areas. Forages mostly on open ground, often in vicinity of cattle, but roosts in trees. In breeding season seeks fosterers mostly among those passerine species which nest in riparian growths; but the total number of birds in the nests of which this cowbirds' eggs have been found in California is very large and inclusive of species of almost every ecologic niche anywhere in the general breeding area. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Oriole	MBTA			No	Originally, broad-leaved woodland along water courses, including canyons and dry arroyos. With widespread planting of palms and of other large trees about cities and ranches, artificial woodlands are a satisfactory substitute for natural conditions. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's Oriole	MBTA			No	Riparian and oak woodland, especially where trees are large and well spaced or in isolated clumps. Adjacent open fields, grass or bush covered, serve for foraging in addition to the leafy crowns of the trees. Nests are placed in the foliage six feet or more above the ground and often at middle or upper levels in the tree. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Purple Finch	MBTA			No	As breeding, oak woodland and coniferous forest in which there are at least some densely foliated trees or compact tree-clumps. Commonly the plant cover is diversified in the vicinity of the nest, affording mixture with chaparral, grassland and meadowland in which foraging may take place as well as in the terminal foliage of the trees. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch	MBTA			No	Remarkably varied, the following apparent requirements being met by a great diversity of situations: (1) water, with fruits perhaps forming a satisfactory substitute; (2) open ground with low seed-producing plants; (3) fruits and berries during part of year (possibly not essential); (4) trees, cliffs and earth banks, or man-made structures for roosting and placement of nests above ground. Open places and sunshine are favored and in the foothill districts, great interior valleys and coastal plains the House Finch is the predominant avian species in fields and orchards, and about scattered trees and ranch buildings. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the 1-mile survey area
<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch	MBTA			No	Preferred habitats include oak savannas, woodlands, and suburban gardens (WhatBird, 2008)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's Goldfinch	MBTA			No	As breeding, usually oak woodland and open or broken forest of the arid Transition Zone. Grassland, growths of tall annuals, and chaparral are plant formations where seed supplies may be found. Sources of water probably also are necessary. Nests are found in a large variety of trees and bushes (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	American Goldfinch	MBTA			No	For nesting, chiefly the riparian association in which willows and cottonwoods predominate. Nests are less commonly placed in other cover, as orchard trees, oaks, ceanothus bushes, and even low annual vegetation. In the vicinity of the nest open country ordinarily is available where the birds may forage near the ground and in bush tops. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.

TABLE 5.2A-1b
Regional Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	1-Mile Potential	1-mile Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
Mammals								
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	western red bat			SC	No	Roost only in tree foliage, including orchards. Closely associated with cottonwoods in riparian areas at elevations below 6,500 feet. Typically feed along forest edges, in small clearings, or around street-lights where they prefer moths. May burrow into leaf litter or dense grass for hibernation.	Moderate	Suitable roosting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat		SSA		No	May be found at any location in California. Generally roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees (CWHR 2008)	Moderate	Suitable roosting and foraging habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area.
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	salt-marsh harvest mouse	FE	SE, FP		Yes	Occurs in the tidal marshes of San Pablo and Suisun bays. (CNDDDB 2008)	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.
<i>Sorex ornatus sinuosus</i>	Suisun shrew			SC	Yes	Occurs in the tidal marshes of the northern shores of San Pablo and Suisun bays. (CNDDDB 2008)	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the 1-mile survey area. The 1-mile survey area is not within the known range of this species.

Notes:

Federal Status

FE = federally listed as endangered

FT = federally listed as threatened

MBTA = Migratory Bird Treaty Act

BGEPA = Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

State Status

SE = State listed as endangered

ST = State listed as threatened

SC = State species of concern

FP = State fully protected species

SSA = State Special Animal

Solano Habitat Conservation Plan (SHCP)

Yes = covered species

No = not a covered species

TABLE 5.2A-2a
Potential Special Status Plant Species in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site potential	Rationale
		Federal	State	CNPS	SHCP			
Plants								
Apiaceae								
<i>Perideridia gairdneri</i> ssp. <i>gairdneri</i>	Gairdner's yampah			4.2	Yes	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Coastal prairie, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/vernally mesic. Blooms June-October. Elevation 0 to 365 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
Asteraceae								
<i>Blepharizonia plumosa</i>	big tarplant			1B.1		Valley and foothill grassland. Blooms July-October. Elevation 30 to 505 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i>	Congdon's tarplant			1B.2		Valley and foothill grassland(alkaline). Blooms May-Oct(Nov). Elevation 1 to 230 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i>	pappose tarplant			1B.2	Yes	Chaparral, Coastal prairie, Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps(coastal salt), Valley and foothill grassland(vernally mesic)/often alkaline. Blooms May-November. Elevation 2 to 420 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>rudis</i>	Parry's red tarplant			4.2		Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/alkaline, vernally mesic, seeps, sometimes roadsides. Blooms May-October. Elevation 0 to 100 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Hesperexax caulescens</i>	hogwallow starfish			4.2	Yes	Valley and foothill grassland(mesic, clay), Vernal pools(shallow). Blooms March-June. Elevation 0 to 505 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Isocoma arguta</i>	Carquinez goldenbush			1B.1	Yes	Valley and foothill grassland(alkaline). Blooms August-December. Elevation 1 to 20 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Lasthenia ferrisiae</i>	Ferris' goldfields			4.2	Yes	Vernal pools(alkaline, clay). Blooms February-May. Elevation 20 to 700 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Psilocarphus brevissimus</i> var. <i>multiflorus</i>	Delta woolly-marbles			4.2		Vernal pools. Blooms May-June. Elevation 10 to 500 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
Boraginaceae								
<i>Lepidium latipes</i> var. <i>heckardii</i>	Heckard's pepper-grass			1B.2	Yes	Valley and foothill grassland(alkaline flats). Blooms March-May. Elevation 10 to 200 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Plagiobothrys hystericus</i>	bearded popcorn-flower			1B.1		Valley and foothill grassland(mesic), Vernal poolsmargins/often verna swales. Blooms April-May. Elevation 0 to 52 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
Campanulaceae								
<i>Downingia pusilla</i>	dwarf downingia			2.2	Yes	Valley and foothill grassland(mesic), Vernal pools. Blooms March-May. Elevation 1 to 445 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Legenere limosa</i>	legenere			1B.1	Yes	Vernal pools. Blooms April-June. Elevation 1 to 880 feet. This species has been reported within 1 mile of the project vicinity, but the occurrence is presumed extirpated.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
Chenopodiaceae								
<i>Atriplex cordulata</i>	heartscale			1B.2	Yes	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland(sandy)/saline or alkaline. Blooms April-October. Elevation 1 to 375 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>coronata</i>	crownscale			4.2	Yes	Chenopod scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/alkaline. Blooms March-October. Elevation 1 to 590 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Atriplex depressa</i>	brittlescale			1B.2	Yes	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/alkaline, clay. Blooms May-October. Elevation 1 to 320 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Atriplex joaquiniana</i>	San Joaquin spearscale			1B.2	Yes	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland/alkaline. Blooms April-October. Elevation 1 to 835 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Atriplex persistens</i>	vernal pool smallscale			1B.2	Yes	Vernal pools(alkaline). Blooms June-October. Elevation 10 to 115 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.

TABLE 5.2A-2a

Potential Special Status Plant Species in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site potential	Rationale
		Federal	State	CNPS	SHCP			
Fabaceae								
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>ferrisiae</i>	Ferris' milk-vetch			1B.1	Yes	Meadows and seeps(vernally mesic). Valley and foothill grassland(subalkaline flats). Blooms April-May. Elevation 5 to 75 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i>	alkali milk-vetch			1B.2	Yes	Playas, Valley and foothill grassland(adobe clay), Vernal pools/alkaline. Blooms March-June. Elevation 1 to 60 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Trifolium depauperatum</i> var. <i>hydrophilum</i>	saline clover			1B.2	Yes	Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill grassland(mesic, alkaline), Vernal pools. Blooms April-June. Elevation 0 to 300 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
Geraniaceae								
<i>Erodium macrophylla</i>	round-leaved filaree			1B.1		Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/clay. Blooms March-May. Elevation 15 to 1200 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
Juglandaceae								
<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	Northern California black walnut			1B.1		Riparian forest, Riparian woodland. Blooms April-May. Elevation 0 to 440 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
Liliaceae								
<i>Calochortus pulchellus</i>	Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern			1B.2		Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. Blooms April-June. Elevation 30 to 840 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	fragrant fritillary			1B.2	Yes	Cismontane woodland, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/often serpentine. Blooms February-April. Elevation 3 to 410 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Fritillaria pluriflora</i>	adobe-lily			1B.2		Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/often adobe. Blooms February-April. Elevation 60 to 705 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
Malvaceae								
<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i>	woolly rose-mallow			2.2	Yes	Marshes and swamps(freshwater). Blooms June-September. Elevation 0 to 120 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
Polemoniaceae								
<i>Navaretia cotulifolia</i>	cotula navaretia			4.2	Yes	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/adobe. Blooms May-June. Elevation 4 to 1830 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Navaretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>	Baker's navaretia			1B.1	Yes	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/mesic. Blooms April-July. Elevation 5 to 1740 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
Polygonaceae								
<i>Eriogonum truncatum</i>	Mt. Diablo buckwheat			1B.1		Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/sandy. Blooms April-Sep(November-Dec). Elevation 3 to 350 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
Ranunculaceae								
<i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>	recurved larkspur			1B.2	Yes	Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/alkaline. Blooms March-June. Elevation 3 to 750 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i>	little mousetail			3.1		Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools(alkaline). Blooms March-June. Elevation 20 to 640 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.
<i>Ranunculus lobbii</i>	Lobb's aquatic buttercup			4.2	Yes	Cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/mesic. Blooms February-May. Elevation 15 to 470 feet.	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.

TABLE 5.2A-2a

Potential Special Status Plant Species in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site potential	Rationale
		Federal	State	CNPS	SHCP			
<i>Scrophulariaceae</i>								
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop		SE	1B.2	Yes	Marshes and swamps(lake margins), Vernal pools/clay. Blooms April- None August. Elevation 10 to 2375 feet.		No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS project site.

Notes:

Federal Status

FE = federally listed as endangered

FT = federally listed as threatened

State Status

SE = state listed as endangered

ST = state listed as threatened

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Status

1A = plants presumed extinct in California

1B = plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

2 = plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

Solano Habitat Conservation Plan (SHCP)

Yes = covered species

No = not a covered species

NE = narrow endemic species

TABLE 5.2A-2b
Special Status Animal Species Potentially Found in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site Potential	Site Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
Invertebrates								
<i>Andrena blennospermatis</i>	Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee		SSA		No	This bee is oligolectic (collects pollen only from plants within a single genus) on vernal pool blennosperma (CNDDDB, 2008)	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS site. The site does not contain vernal pools, and no Blennosperma was observed during plant surveys.
<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	Conservancy fairy shrimp	FE			Yes	Endemic to the grasslands of the northern two-thirds of the central valley; found in large, turbid pools (CNDDDB 2008)	None	No vernal pool habitat occurs within the CPVVS site. A basin to the north of the project site may provide suitable habitat, but the project is not likely to adversely affect this species.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT			Yes	Inhabits small, clear-water sandstone depression pool and grassland swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools (CNDDDB 2008).	None	No vernal pool habitat occurs within the CPVVS site. A basin to the north of the project site may provide suitable habitat, but the project is not likely to adversely affect this species.
<i>Branchinecta mesovallensis</i>	midvalley fairy shrimp		SSA		Yes	Vernal pools in the central valley (CNDDDB 2008).	None	No vernal pool habitat occurs within the CPVVS site. A basin to the north of the project site may provide suitable habitat, but the project is not likely to adversely impact this species.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	monarch butterfly		SSA		No	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts are located in wind protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby (CNDDDB 2008).	Low	The 1-mile survey area is not within the known roosting range of this species; however, this species may fly through the 1-mile survey area. No suitable roosting habitat was observed at the site during field surveys.
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT			Yes	Occurs only in the central valley of California, in association with blue elderberry (<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>) (CNDDDB, 2008).	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS site. The site does not contain blue elderberry shrubs.
<i>Dumontia oregonensis</i>	hairy water flea				No	Vernal pools (CNDDDB 2008)	None	No vernal pool habitat occurs within the CPVVS site.
<i>Hydrochara rickseckeri</i>	Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle		SSA		Yes	Vernal pools (CNDDDB 2008)	None	No vernal pool habitat occurs within the CPVVS site.
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE			Yes	Inhabits vernal pools and swales in the sacramento valley containing clear to highly turbid water (CNDDDB 2008).	None	No vernal pool habitat occurs within the CPVVS site. A basin to the north of the project site may provide suitable habitat, but the project is not likely to adversely affect this species.
<i>Lindieriella occidentalis</i>	California linderiella		SSA		Yes	Seasonal pools in unplowed grasslands with old alluvial soils underlain by hardpan or in sandstone depressions (CNDDDB 2008).	None	No vernal pool habitat occurs within the CPVVS site. A basin to the north of the project site has been disked and does not provide unplowed habitat.
Fish								
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Central Valley steelhead	FT (NMFS)			Yes	DPS includes all naturally spawned anadromous <i>O. mykiss</i> (steelhead) populations below natural and manmade impassable barriers in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries.	None	No perennial streams occur within the CPVVS site. Alamo Creek 0.18 miles to the north will not be impacted by the project. CONFIRM IF PROJECT LIMITS WATER
Amphibians								
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California tiger salamander	FT		SC	Yes	The species is restricted to grasslands and low (typically below 2000 feet/610 meters) foothill regions where lowland aquatic sites are available for breeding. They prefer natural ephemeral pools or ponds that mimic them (stock ponds that are allowed to go dry).	None	No grassland, aquatic, or burrow habitat occurs within the CPVVS site. A shallow basin to the north of the project site created after 1998 is XX miles from the nearest recorded occurrence, beyond the known upland dispersal range for this species.
<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT		SC	Yes	Adults need dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation closely associated with deep (greater than 2 1/3-foot deep) still or slow moving water. The largest densities of California red-legged frogs are associated with deep-water pools with dense stands of overhanging willows and an intermixed fringe of cattails. Well-vegetated terrestrial areas within the riparian corridor may provide important sheltering habitat during winter. California red-legged frogs estivate (enter a dormant state during summer or dry weather) in small mammal burrows and moist leaf litter. They have been found up to 100 feet from water in adjacent dense riparian vegetation.	None	No riparian habitat occurs within the CPVVS site. Alamo Creek 0.18 miles to the north will not be impacted by the project. CONFIRM IF PROJECT LIMITS WATER
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog			SC	Yes	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats (CNDDDB 2008).	None	No stream habitat occurs within the CPVVS site. Alamo Creek 0.18 miles to the north will not be impacted by the project. CONFIRM IF PROJECT LIMITS WATER
Reptiles								
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle			SC	Yes	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation (CNDDDB 2008)	None	No aquatic habitat or irrigation ditches occur within the CPVVS site. Alamo Creek 0.18 miles to the north will not be impacted by the project. CONFIRM IF PROJECT LIMITS WATER
<i>Actinemys marmorata marmorata</i>	northwestern pond turtle			SC	No	Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitats (CNDDDB 2008).	None	No permanent aquatic habitat occurs within the CPVVS site. Alamo Creek 0.18 miles to the north will not be impacted by the project. CONFIRM IF PROJECT LIMITS WATER

TABLE 5.2A-2b
Special Status Animal Species Potentially Found in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site Potential	Site Rationale	
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP				
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	giant garter snake	FT	ST		Yes	Prefers freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Has adapted to drainage canals and irrigation ditches (CNDDB 2008).	None	No suitable habitat occurs within the CPVVS site. Alamo Creek 0.18 miles to the north will not be impacted by the project. CONFIRM IF PROJECT LIMITS WATER	
Anseriformes									
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose			MBTA		No	May forage along lower creek channels and on to grasslands in surrounding open country. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck			MBTA		No	Exclusively fresh-water areas; preferably slow moving, lower parts of rivers, and secluded bottomland sloughs and ponds, especially where screened by deciduous trees. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall			MBTA		No	Rivers, ponds and fresh-water swamplands. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard			MBTA		No	Typically, fresh water ponds, rivers, and marshes with bordering of tules and cattails. Irrigated territory decidedly attractive. Nest sites are commonly on damp ground in concealing cover, but also may be in general vicinity of water on dry land. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed in the basin to the north of the CPVVS site.
<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal			MBTA		No	Vicinity of fresh-water ponds and slow-flowing streams. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	Cinnamon Teal			MBTA		No	Vicinity of tule and grass-bordered ponds, sloughs, slow-flowing streams, reservoirs, and irrigation canals. Restricted to fresh water. Nest sites may be in tules near the water surface or on dry land at some distance from water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler			MBTA		No	Breeds in open, shallow wetlands. In winter, inhabits both freshwater and saline marshes. Nest consists of a simple scrape lined with down and usually surrounded on at least three sides by vegetation. Placed in short vegetation near water. (Dubowy 1996).	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail			MBTA		No	Typically, fresh-water ponds and marshes, and adjacent grasslands. Nest sites are situated usually on dry ground near ponds or lakes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal			MBTA		No	Prefers shallow ponds with lots of emergent vegetation. Along the coast, it prefers tidal creeks, mudflats, and marshes to more open water. (Johnson 1995)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck			MBTA		No	In summer, tule-bordered ponds and lakes; in winter, these and also brackish and salt-water bodies, including coastal bays. Nests are placed among tules, on or built up from the water's surface. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
Podicipediformes									
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe			MBTA		No	Typically, small fresh-water ponds with insects, crustaceans or small fishes and at least in part bordered by dense palustrine vegetation; but also, in winter season, larger bodies of open water; salt as well as fresh. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Western Grebe			MBTA		No	Nesting lakes are characterized by a fair depth of open water, by an adequate fish fauna, and by bordering growths of rushes or tules. Favorable waters for wintering may be salt, brackish or fresh, just so fishes of small size be present. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Clark's Grebe			MBTA		No	In winter Clark's Grebes are found mostly on saltwater bays. During the breeding season they prefer freshwater wetlands with a mix of open water and emergent vegetation. Clark's Grebes tend to forage farther from shore and in deeper water than Western Grebes. (BirdWeb2008)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.

TABLE 5.2A-2b
Special Status Animal Species Potentially Found in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site Potential	Site Rationale	
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP				
Pelecaniformes									
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American White Pelican	MBTA		SC	No	Typically, fresh-water lakes affording fishes of relatively large size and safe roosting and breeding places in the form of well-sequestered islets; also, at nonbreeding times frequents river sloughs and seacoast bays of similar food resource. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	High	This species has been observed near the CPVVS site during field surveys	
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	California brown pelican	FE, MBTA			FP	No	Typically, the ocean littoral, just outside the surf-line. Rarely strays either inland or far offshore. For nesting, coastal islands of small or moderate size where immunity from attacks of ground-dwelling predators is afforded. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant	MBTA				No	Fresh, brackish and salt waters with fish. Roosting places both for daytime and night must be within easy cruising radius to permit periodic drying of plumage. Breeding requirements are sequestered islets or tall trees at lake margins. Ground nests usually are on sloping surfaces. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed above the CPVVS site.
Ciconiiformes									
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern	MBTA				No	Typically, fresh-water marshlands and lake margins with tules and rushes. Cover is almost continually utilized. Nest sites are afforded within sedge clumps and tule patches close to the surface of damp ground or of water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron	MBTA				No	Foraging areas include swamps, lake margins, tide-flats, kelp-beds, rivers and streams, irrigation ditches and damp meadowlands. Nesting sites include tall trees, cliffsides, and sequestered spots on marshes, both salt and fresh water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret	MBTA				No	Nests in colonies with other species, in shrubs and trees over water, and on islands. Feeds in variety of wetlands, including marshes, swamps, streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, tide flats, canals, and flooded fields. Nests in colonies with other herons. Nest placed in trees or shrubs, made of sticks covered with green material. (McCrimmon et. al. 2001)	Moderate	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	MBTA				No	Marshes, tide-flats, stream courses, and borders of lakes. Nesting sites are situated in sequestered, dense tule beds. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	MBTA				No	Breeds in colonies with other herons on islands, isolated woods, and swamps. Found foraging in many habitats, terrestrial and aquatic, such as ponds, cattle pasture, roadsides, farmland, dumps, parks, sports fields, and lawns. Nest is a shallow, bowl-shaped nest of sticks placed in trees and shrubs in colonies with other herons (Telfair 1994).	Moderate	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron	MBTA				No	Willow-bordered sloughs, slow-flowing streams, and lakes; restricted to freshwater. Shaded areas are usually chosen or both roosting and foraging. More commonly found on elevated perches than on the ground. Nests are placed in willows, often in fairly dense tangles of branches in the crowns of middle-aged trees. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron	MBTA				No	Various wetland habitats, including salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, swamps, streams, lakes, and agricultural fields. A platform of sticks placed in tree or cattails. Nests colonially; more than a dozen nests may be in a single tree (Davis 1993).	Moderate	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Plegadis chihii</i>	White-faced Ibis	MBTA				No	Preferred habitats include salt and fresh marshes in the west, and coastal marshes. (WhatBird 2008)	Moderate	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	MBTA				No	Forages over more or less open terrain of mountain sides, hills, plains, sea-beaches and deserts. For perches when roosting, uses trees with open branch-work. For nesting, prefers rocks or brush on steep hillsides, or cavities in cliff-faces. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed foraging above the CPVVS site.

TABLE 5.2A-2b

Special Status Animal Species Potentially Found in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site Potential	Site Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
Falconiformes								
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	MBTA	FP		No	Of two sorts: low rolling foothills or valley margins with valley or live oaks; and river bottomlands or marshes adjacent to scattered deciduous woodland. An essential combination of conditions seems to be open grasslands, meadows or marshes for foraging, and near-by isolated dense-topped trees for perching and nesting. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed foraging in the CPVVS site during field surveys. No suitable nesting trees are present within the project site; the nearest suitable nesting habitat is in large trees in the Alamo Creek riparian woodland.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	northern harrier	MBTA		SC	Yes	Characteristically, marshlands, both coastal salt, and freshwater. Forages also over grasslands in general, from patches of salt-grass in desert sinks, and dry prairie, to mountain cienagas. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed foraging in the CPVVS site
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	MBTA			No	In summer, either deciduous or coniferous woodland, not dense forest but at edges or where broken; in winter, all sorts of vegetational areas, save open prairie and bare desert. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	MBTA			No	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nesting sites are predominantly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms and on river flood-plains, although live oaks often are used. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk	MBTA			No	Restricted and distinctive: deciduous woodland of broad, lowland river bottoms, especially where interrupted by, or adjacent to, damp grasslands or marshes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	MBTA	ST		Yes	Dry plains and open foothill territory. Sparsest woodland or scattering small trees sufficient for nesting needs. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed foraging in the CPVVS site during field surveys. No suitable nesting trees are present within the project site. The nearest suitable nesting habitat is in large trees in the Alamo Creek riparian woodland, where several nests have been reported; however, no nests were observed during protocol field surveys.
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk	MBTA			No	Terrain affording food ordinarily in form of rodents, and nesting sites in trees or on cliffs more or less inaccessible to potential despoilers. Interspersed woodland and open grassland, the latter in predominance, may be ideal. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed foraging in the CPVVS site
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk	MBTA			No	Characteristically, open terrain, of plains and foothills; grassland affording adequate prey, most especially ground squirrels. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable foraging habitat for this species occurs within the CPVVS site.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	BGEPA, MBTA	FP		No	Typically, rolling foothill or coast-range terrain, where open grassland inhabited by ground squirrels and jack rabbits is scatteringly grown to oak trees, sycamores, or large digger pines. Cliff-walled canyons afford nesting habitat in some areas. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable foraging habitat for this species occurs within the CPVVS site.
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	MBTA			No	Typically, open terrain such as plains, deserts, fields, meadows and unforested portions of mountain-sides, where ground surface affords adequate prey-supply, but only where perching places are present. For nesting, holes in trees either dug by the larger woodpeckers or "natural," crevices in cliffs, or holes in earth banks, are required; also utilizes magpie nests. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed foraging within the CPVVS site
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	MBTA		FP	No	Vicinity of sea-cliffs, both on islands and mainland coast, and of cliffs inland. A long cruising radius carries foraging individuals very many miles, over ocean and bays, and over lakes and valley marshlands. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	No nesting habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may forage at the site or fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie Falcon	MBTA			No	As a rule, dry open terrain, either level or hilly. Breeds in cliffs affording nesting niches. Cruising radius long, even to marshlands or ocean shores. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable foraging habitat for this species occurs within the CPVVS site.
Gruiformes								
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	MBTA	ST, FP		Yes	Chiefly, tidal salt marshes, where associated characteristically with heavy growths of pickle-weed (<i>Salicornia</i>). But also occurs in brackish and fresh-water marshes, all at low elevations. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	None	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat for this species occurs within the CPVVS site. This species is not expected to fly over the site.

TABLE 5.2A-2b

Special Status Animal Species Potentially Found in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site Potential	Site Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Virginia Rail	MBTA			No	Chiefly fresh-water marshes, but also, locally, borders of salt marshes. A very small extent of marshland, if including a bit of open water and this bordered at least in part with cattails and sedges, will often suffice to hold a pair through the nesting season. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	None	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat for this species occurs within the CPVVS site. This species is not expected to fly over the site.
<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora	MBTA			No	Typically, fresh-water marshes, wet meadowlands, and margins of slow flowing streams. In winter, occurs also in salt marshes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	None	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat for this species occurs within the CPVVS site. This species is not expected to fly over the site.
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	MBTA			No	Tule-grown borders of ponds and sluggish streams of lowlands; closely restricted to fresh-water areas. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot	MBTA			No	Breeds on fresh-water lakes, ponds and slow-moving streams, mostly those bordered by thick growths of cattails, tules or rushes. Forages on and near these waters; also prone to appear on transient rain pools or irrigation overflow. In winter, visits salt water of sheltered coastal bays and estuaries. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer	MBTA			No	Chiefly vicinity of fresh water, either along shores of lakes, ponds, rain pools or streams, or on moist meadowlands adjacent; resorts to irrigated lands, alfalfa fields, and lawns that are kept sprinkled. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the CPVVS site. suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs in the project site.
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Black-necked Stilt	MBTA			No	Typically, open marshlands; margins of shallow bodies of water, permanent or merely rain-pools, whether fresh, brackish, stagnant or strongly alkaline. Irrigated grazing lands are favorable. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	American Avocet	MBTA			No	Interior, open marshlands, fresh or alkaline, especially where there are expanses of shallow water with included low "islands or mud reefs." Flooded grazinglands. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	MBTA			No	In summer and inland, typically sand-bars or gravel-bars along courses of streams and sandy stretches around margins of fresh-water lakes; in winter, chiefly sea-shores that are gravelly, pebbly or rocky, but also as in summer. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Wilson's Phalarope	MBTA			No	Marshlands, usually fresh-water ones where there is some open, shallow water and where the vegetation is low. In migrations includes brackish, even salt playas and bay shores (Grinnell and Miller, 1944).	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Western Gull	MBTA			No	Immediate seacoast. Nests both on islets and on mainland seacliffs. Forages along beach-lines and up estuaries, but not beyond tidal influence. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Sterna</i> (= <i>Sterna</i> , = <i>albifrons</i>) <i>antillarum</i>	California least tern	FE, MBTA	FP		No	For nesting, sandy, upper sea-beaches, or, rarely, inside mud-flats; for foraging, adjacent open ocean, surf-line or estuaries. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	MBTA			No	Typically inland, where fresh-water lakes and marshes afford fishes for food; but also brackish or salt waters of coastal estuaries and bays. No record for ocean off mainland shore. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Forster's Tern	MBTA			No	In summer, fresh-water marshlands; in migrations and in winter, sandy seashores, bays, marshes (both fresh and salt), and shallow-bordered lakes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
Charadriiformes								
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	mountain plover	MBTA		SC	Yes	Plains and low, rolling hills, either where sparsely grown to short grassor essentially barren of vegetation, irrespective of presence of water. Resorts at times to newly ploughed or sprouting grain fields. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species occurs within the CPVVS site.
Columbiformes								

TABLE 5.2A-2b
Special Status Animal Species Potentially Found in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site Potential	Site Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Band-tailed Pigeon	MBTA			No	In summer, chiefly open oak woodlands, often where mixed with conifers. In winter descends to areas with interior and coast live oaks, blue oaks and valley oaks. Wandering flocks seek fruits of madrone, toyon, manzanita, elderberry, coffee-berry and chokecherry; also they may resort to grain fields, vineyards and cherry orchards. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian collared-dove	MBTA				Widespread. Range is extended from published species descriptions.	Present	This species has been observed near the CPVVS site and can be expected to forage or fly through the CPVVS site.
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	Mourning Dove	MBTA			No	Characteristically, an open type of deciduous woodland, or interspersed grassland and sparse chaparral. However, foraging for seeds of herbs carries the doves onto all sorts of open ground, as on plains and deserts far from water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the CPVVS site
Cuculiformes								
<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	Greater Roadrunner	MBTA			No	Areas of mixed open ground and tracts of brush; arid, open land with scattered bushes or thickets; "edges" of chaparral, where adjoining sparsely vegetated grassland. Requirements include large terrestrial insects and lizards supplemented with other animal prey obtainable on the ground. Thickets, large bushes or small trees for shade, refuge, roosting and nesting. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	None	No suitable habitat for this species occurs within the CPVVS site. This species is not expected to fly over the site.
Strigiformes								
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	MBTA			No	Requirements include three essential factors: (1) grassland, hay fields, or open hillsides that are productive of small to medium-sized mammals in sufficient abundance for food; (2) thick-foliaged trees, or brush thickets, or buildings for day roosting; and (3) cavities for breeding, such as holes in cliffs, earth banks, tree-trunks, and, human built structures. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable foraging habitat for this species occurs within the CPVVS site.
<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	Western Screech-Owl	MBTA			No	Typically, more or less broken woodland. Preference is shown for belts of oak trees of various kinds; but also any sort of tree species suffices which provides the "natural" or woodpecker-excavated cavities of the right size for daytime shelter and for nesting. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable foraging habitat for this species occurs within the CPVVS site.
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great Horned Owl	MBTA			No	Of wide variety; perhaps most usual, woodland especially of oaks, or broken type of forest, with open ground included or adjacent. Also, cliff-sided canyons; broad washes if with trees such as cottonwood and sycamore containing old hawks' nests; almost any locality affording sheltered daytime roosting places and nesting sites up from the level ground. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable foraging habitat for this species occurs within the CPVVS site.
<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Northern Pygmy-Owl	MBTA			No	Woodland; broken forest, or mixed coniferous and deciduous woods; margins of redwood or Douglas spruce forest. Presence of woodpecker-excavated nesting cavities, of about flicker-size, a requisite for breeding. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may forage or fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	MBTA		SC	Yes	Open, dry, nearly or quite level, grassland; prairie; desert floor. Depends on insect and reptilian food sources. Dependence on larger burrowing mammals, notably the California ground squirrel. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Several occurrences of this species are reported in the project area. No burrowing owls or suitable nesting habitat was observed at the site during protocol field surveys; however, this species may forage at the site and may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	short-eared owl	MBTA		SC	Yes	Swamp lands, both fresh and salt; lowland meadows; irrigated alfalfa fields. Tule patches or tall grass needed for nesting and for day-time seclusion. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Moderate	Suitable foraging habitat for this species occurs within the CPVVS site.
Caprimulgiformes								
<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	Common Poorwill	MBTA			No	Typically, broken, Upper Sonoran chaparral. Nesting and daytime roosting places are on bare ground in more or less complete shade; forages low along openings, lanes, roads or trails. A very frequent plant associate is chamise (<i>Adenostoma</i>); others are scrub-oak, coffee-berry (<i>Rhamnus</i>), and, in coast belt, coyote-brush (<i>Baccharis</i>). (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
Apodiformes								

TABLE 5.2A-2b

Special Status Animal Species Potentially Found in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site Potential	Site Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	White-throated Swift	MBTA			No	For roosting and nesting, deep crevices in faces of cliffs, bluffs, canyonwalls; For foraging, large daily cruising radius. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	Black-chinned Hummingbird	MBTA			No	Nests chiefly among deciduous trees along stream bottoms, especially in canyons; also, irrigated orchards. Near presence of water thus appears to be a requirement for nest location. Both sexes, and young, forage about many kinds of flowering shrubs and vines. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird	MBTA			No	Broken chaparral or woodland; or, mixed woodland and chaparral, in open stand. This definition holds on an average in primitive situations for the breeding season (December to April). When foraging, or at non-breeding seasons, the birds cruise far and wide; then, absence or presence controlled by kind and abundance of preferred flowers. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	High	This species has been observed near the CPVVS site and can be expected to forage or fly through the CPVVS site.
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's Hummingbird	MBTA			No	In breeding season, as a rule ravines or canyons, wherein the males maintain territorial stations overlooking "soft chaparral," while the females resort to willows, blackberry tangles or beds of brakes along the bottoms for nesting, but departures are common. In migrations, a great variety of flowering herbs, shrubs and trees serves. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
Coraciiformes								
<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher	MBTA			No	Immediate vicinity of waters, fresh or salt, that furnish small fishes; in other words, lakes, ponds, larger streams, and the seacoast including bays, harbors, and even shores of islands. A requisite for breeding is presence of friable, earthen or sandybanks or bluffs above water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
Piciformes								
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Acorn Woodpecker	MBTA			No	Woodland, or mixed woods, usually of scattering type, composed of, or at least including, oak trees of one kind or another. The oaks provide food, shelter, perching places, sites for nesting holes, and storage sites. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Woodpecker	MBTA			No	Found primarily in oak woodlands and in riparian woods; rarely in conifers. Feeds on insects and arthropods, some fruit. Nest in cavity in trees. (Lowther 2000)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker	MBTA			No	Markedly restricted to riparian soft-woods, willow and cottonwood; this Low involves use for all purposes, foraging, nesting, roosting, shelter. Thus the lowlandstream-bottoms constitute the main areas of activity of this woodpecker. Branches or boles of any of these trees must be far advanced in decay to be excavatable for nest or shelter purposes. Repeatedly, elimination of all such diggable wood in a given neighborhood has been observed to be followed by disappearance of the birds. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker	MBTA			No	Roughly, montane forests; but within and adjacent to these, this species affects preferentially open or broken or burned woods of old growth, where there are many dead or partly dead trees. Both conifers, of almost all kinds, and deciduous trees are attractive, of the latter, especially cottonwood and large willow, as these line streamcourses. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker	MBTA			No	Exceedingly varied, more so than for any other woodpecker: semi-open terrain, either stream bottom or hill- or mountainside, where trees, some of them dead and decaying, stand on or closely adjacent to grassland. A requisite for nesting, is a tree-trunk of relative softness of wood, either by reason of advanced stage of decay or because of natural softness. Foraging extends to a wide variety of situations. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.

TABLE 5.2A-2b

Special Status Animal Species Potentially Found in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site Potential	Site Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Pileated Woodpecker	MBTA			No	Coniferous forest, especially of old trees some of which are dead and decaying, still standing or prone. Dead conifers and large aspens are used for nesting purposes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
Passeriformes								
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	MBTA			No	Typically, coniferous forest of mature but of open or interrupted stand. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western Wood-Pewee	MBTA			No	Typically, woodland or broken coniferous forest, or a mixture of the two. Foraging occurs mostly out into the open. Nesting sites are on the larger horizontal branches of trees with a wide-open pattern of branch-work. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific-slope Flycatcher	MBTA			No	Characteristically, places near running water that are well shaded. Foraging is conducted beneath the crowns of the trees. Nesting sites must be available as exemplified by crevices in earth or rock walls or banks, by cavities or cracks in living or dead tree-trunks, or by protected beams or posts under bridges and about buildings. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe	MBTA			No	Typically, close vicinity of running water where shaded by riparian trees or by high banks. Food source is not only in the airway above the water and above the adjacent moist bottomland, but also, in part, the surface of the water. For nesting, mud must be available, and nest sites, comprised naturally in protected rock faces, must be near if not above water. A tolerated or second-choice habitat is that provided by any kind of open water with near-by buildings. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Ash-throated Flycatcher	MBTA			No	Typically, in breeding season, brushland or chaparral where relieved by an occasional tree affording a hole or hollow for nesting purposes. Always in the vicinity are bushes, furnishing perches and out-look posts for low-height aerial foraging. This is essentially a dry-country inhabiting flycatcher; when bottomlands are invaded, it is not because of accessible water but because nesting holes and tracts of bushes can be found there. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western Kingbird	MBTA			No	Dry open situations where one or two trees provide out-look posts and roosting and nesting sites. In lieu of trees, derricks, windmills, telephone or power poles, or even fence-posts are used. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the CPVVS site
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	MBTA		SC	No	Open terrain with well spaced lookout posts, at least two feet high. West of the Sierra Nevada, farm lands in the valleys and on rolling hills offer favorable habitat. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed within the CPVVS site
<i>Vireo cassinii</i>	Cassin's Vireo	MBTA			No	Oak and conifer forests that offer open branch-work at low and middle levels. Comparatively dry, warm forests are favored, although growth in canyons and near streams is also sought, especially in the south. Nest emplacements usually are in the lower branches of trees, not uncommonly in exposed, though shaded, situations. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Vireo huttoni</i>	Hutton's Vireo	MBTA			No	In and beneath the protecting crowns of evergreen oaks. Other plant associations frequented by smaller numbers of individuals are blue and golden oak woodlands, willow thickets, and Monterey pine, tan oak and Douglas fir forests. Large ceanothus bushes mixed with forest trees may be used for nesting. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo	MBTA			No	Deciduous trees, especially those growing in moist places, such as alders, willows and cottonwoods. Nest sites and singing posts are at middle heights. Orchard trees, aspens, and black oaks may in some places be occupied extensively. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.

TABLE 5.2A-2b

Special Status Animal Species Potentially Found in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site Potential	Site Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Steller's Jay	MBTA			No	Coniferous forest, and constituent trees. Locally, marginally, or sporadically, other kinds of trees and their environs may be inhabited: golden oak, live oaks, laurel, and even eucalyptus. In winter most foraging is done on the ground, even well out in open spots. Early spring sees returning restriction to shadowy places; intense summer sunshine is avoided. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Western Scrub-Jay	MBTA			No	Interrupted woodland; mixed trees and brushland. Present in greatest numbers in localities in which live oaks grow, these providing food, shelter, and desired nest sites. Other plants may serve: willow, elderberry, hazel, spruce, and larger brush plants, such as ceanothus and coffee berry. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Pica nuttalli</i>	Yellow-billed Magpie	MBTA			No	Broad expanses of open ground, valley floors or hills of gentle slope, and large trees either scattering, in linear arrangement as where bordering stream courses, or as forming open park-like groves. Although omnivorous, food in adequate amount inclusive of large insects must be present through the annual cycle to hold a local population. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed flying through the CPVVS site
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow	MBTA			No	Restricted to valleys and rolling hills affording both extensive tracts of bare, chiefly open alluvial ground and tracts of woodland with trees large enough to support nests in the breeding season. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed flying through the CPVVS site
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	MBTA			No	Requires large areas of open or semi-open terrain for foraging, as well as cliff faces, bluffs or sea-walls which provide safe niches for nests. Substitutes are afforded by trees, deserted barns and windmills, and oil derricks. Seashore, desert floor, open upland, or sequestered mountain meadow all provide productive foraging habitat. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed flying through the CPVVS site
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark	MBTA			No	Barren, short-grass, valley and foothill terrain; low mesa land, strewn with rocks (as east of Red Bluff), often where the soil is much exposed most of the year and is of a conspicuously reddish hue; in rice-growing country, roadways and dike-tops. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow	MBTA			No	Vicinity of bodies of fresh or brackish water such as lakes, ponds, sloughs, large streams, stagnant meadow creeks, or marshes. For nesting, trees or stubs containing woodpecker-excavated holes. Perches are provided by the naked twig-tips of dead trees or, where available, overheadwires along roads or dikes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Violet-green Swallow	MBTA			No	Nesting habitat can be in the vicinity of cliff-faces or precipitous canyon walls, with small crevices for nesting, or in broken or open woods, or margins of heavy forest, on either level, rolling or steep-sloping terrain, with trees containing woodpecker excavations for nesting. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	MBTA			No	During nesting period, low earthen banks, as along slow-flowing streams, for the nesting burrows; but these burrows as a rule are modified holes already dug by rodents or kingfishers, or are "natural" ones. Vicinity of water is not an essential, thus localities that are extremely arid within the nesting period can be tolerated. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	MBTA			No	In summer, extremely restricted due to specialized nesting requirements. To dig their own holes in the vertical faces of banks or bluffs, there must be layers of sand or sandy loam, of diggable consistency. Sea bluffs and banks of the lower courses of large streams are represented. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.

TABLE 5.2A-2b

Special Status Animal Species Potentially Found in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site Potential	Site Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow	MBTA			No	Requirements through breeding season include at least: (1) rough rock surfaces to which mud nests will adhere; (2) mud for nest material; (3) presence of smooth-surfaced fresh water for drinking; (4) insect-carrying airways, over water, marshes or grassland, for forage purposes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	MBTA			No	Habitat must afford water and mud for nest-building purposes. Also, there must be nest sites of "natural," overhung hollows in banks of streams or lakes of rock or almost as solid, to make possible firm fixation of the mud nests. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	Chestnut-backed Chickadee	MBTA			No	Coniferous forest and adjacent woodland. Cavities for nesting seem most often chosen in dead or partly dead deciduous kinds of trees. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak Titmouse	MBTA			No	Characteristically, open-type woodland of which oaks of one kind or another are exclusive or dominant constituents. Rotted out knot holes, split stubs and cavities excavated by woodpeckers usually are abundantly available as nest sites, utilization may include a large variety of natural and artificial cavities when conditions demand. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Bush-tit	MBTA			No	Bushes and small trees of kinds which bear broadleaved, evergreen foliage--this being essential especially in winter for food production and for the gathering of the food items. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted Nuthatch	MBTA			No	Open-branched trees with trunks and larger branches that are roughbarked, upon which most of the foraging is done. There must be present dead, or partly dead, trunks, providing cavities for nesting purposes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Certhia americana</i>	Brown Creeper	MBTA			No	Mature forest, wherein trees are rather close set. The trunks and larger branches of conifers seem preferred for all purposes, those of broadleaved trees also provide forage ground, especially so in winter. For successful nesting, crevices or spaces in or beneath bark must be available. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	Rock Wren	MBTA			No	Primarily rocky situations but also dry, storm-cut earth banks especially where penetrated by rodent burrows, stony road-side banks, rock walls, deserted wooden buildings, and prone logs in forest-margins. Essential feature is presence of crevices of suitable size which serve the bird for insect foraging, shelter, emergency refuge, and for nesting. Seemingly eschews water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	Canyon Wren	MBTA			No	Cleft faces of rock walls; interstices among boulders of rock slides or among fragments resulting from weather-shattering of rock outcrops. The appertaining surfaces and crevices furnish forage, safety and nest sites (Grinnell and Miller, 1944).	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	MBTA			No	Lower brush-belt of mountain slopes. Broken or discontinuous brushland seems most frequented, especially where interspersed with oak of one species or another, and digger pine. But also the birds extend down out of the mountains along stream courses where there are dense thickets of willow, grapevine, rose and other woody riparian plants. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren	MBTA			No	For foraging, thickets, low trees and tracts of chaparral. For successful nesting, there must be nearby trunks of trees in which cavities are available. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Marsh Wren	MBTA			No	Typically, especially in nesting season, thick tracts of tall, straight stemmed marshland vegetation as comprised of cattail, tule, and bulrush. In the migrations and in winter any sort of low vegetation growing in water or on damp ground suffices for foraging and concealment of these wrens. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.

TABLE 5.2A-2b

Special Status Animal Species Potentially Found in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site Potential	Site Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	MBTA			No	In nesting season, arid, well insulated park-like tree growths, of low or moderate stature, and broken chaparral. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Western Bluebird	MBTA			No	In breeding season, the prime requisite is well spaced, broken timber, providing nest sites and an abundance of exposed lookout posts. In winter, mistletoe berries commonly are taken and the presence of this plant may govern local occurrence. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush	MBTA			No	In summer, riparian thickets of willows and alders and dense forest understorey on moist slopes near streams or meadows. Tangles of blackberry, dogwood, and dense bracken form excellent cover. In such places sources of mud for nests are present, and forage beats in the low humid green foliage are provided. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	MBTA			No	In nesting season, meadows and moist stream-sides, or lawns, gardens and soft cultivated ground, with adjoining, open or scattered trees for nest sites. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed flying through the CPVVS site
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird	MBTA			No	As a rule, level terrain scatteringly grown to large bushes or small, stiff twigged, dense-foliaged trees. This type of growth is required for nest sites and for roosting and refuge purposes, in part for foraging. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed flying through the CPVVS site
<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	Phainopepla	MBTA			No	In general, though most especially in winter, areas which provide scattered stands of usually smallish trees, quite essentially such trees as bear growths of mistletoe. Nesting environs chosen are of the same, open woodland type, but need not include trees bearing mistletoe. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>	Black-throated Gray Warbler	MBTA			No	The common requirement in the diverse areas where this warbler occurs seems to be fairly dense foliage, often stiff, harsh and semi-xerophytic, which either through local exposure or by reason of the prevailing summer climate in the region is warm and at least moderately dry. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	Following disking of the site, no nesting or foraging habitat is present within the CPVVS site; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat	MBTA			No	For nesting, low thick tangles of plant growth in or about fresh- or brackish-water marshes and sloughs; extremely small areas of flooded ground in river bottoms or along lake shores may suffice. Important is continuous cover for concealment in foraging down to the mud or water surfaces. Nests are placed low down, often over the water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	saltmarsh common yellowthroat	MBTA		SC	Yes	In summer, fresh and salt water marshes, but chiefly the former. More commonly found near salt and brackish water in fall and winter. Tall grasses, tulepatches and willow thickets provide normal plant environment for nesting activity. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler	MBTA			No	Low, shaded, plant cover close to streams, meadows or seepage of water on hillsides. Nest sites are found on the ground or up two or three feet in tangles of vegetation. In seasons of migration, low thick vegetation is preferred but not solely in the vicinity of water. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	MBTA		SC	Yes	For breeding activities, low dense riparian plant growth, consisting most commonly of willow thickets and tangles of tall weeds, blackberry vines and grapevines. In the tangles of vegetation, spiders, insects and berries afford abundant food supplies in the summer season. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Western Tanager	MBTA			No	Fairly open coniferous forests with their associated broad-leaved trees; less commonly dense live oak or piñon woodland. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.

TABLE 5.2A-2b
Special Status Animal Species Potentially Found in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site Potential	Site Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted Towhee	MBTA			No	Chaparral, river bottom thickets, and brush patches in open forests. Found especially where there is a good accumulation of leaf litter and humus. For this reason partly dead or dying brush, ravine and river bottoms, and bases of cliffs or of steep slopes are favored situations. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California Towhee	MBTA			No	Broken or marginal chaparral and vicinity of dense shrubby thickets; open ground closely adjacent to brush cover required for foraging purposes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i>	Rufous-crowned Sparrow	MBTA			No	Hillsides that are grass covered and grown to sparse low bushes, scarcely dense enough to constitute true chaparral. Grass clumps and bases of bushes are used to conceal the nests which are sunk level with the ground surface. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow	MBTA			No	Of great variety, but in summer includes the following elements: trees, scattered or in open stands through which much light penetrates to the ground; ground forage area essentially bare or covered with sparse or dense grass, but usually not with continuous, tall grass; the ground usually is not heavily shaded or extensively bush covered. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Spizella atrogularis</i>	Black-chinned Sparrow	MBTA			No	Arid chaparral, in which adenostoma, ceanothus and scrub oak predominate. In one instance has nested in a tract of Baccharis pilularis. Bushes are fairly dense and 3 to 6 feet high, and occasional trees may be intermixed. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	MBTA			No	A combination of open terrain with scattered bushes and trees with opportunity to forage on the ground and yet to utilize elevated places for viewpoints and retreats. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	Following disking of the site, no nesting or foraging habitat is present within the CPVVS site; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	Sage Sparrow	MBTA			No	Arid chaparral, usually fairly dense or continuous and 2 to 5 feet in height. Preference for tracts of chamise (Adenostoma). Occurs sparingly in Baccharis and Artemisia brush to northward and also is found in brush growing on sand dunes and mesas near seacoast, and in mixed brush and cactus patches in arid washes. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow	MBTA			No	Of two main types: most importantly the Salicornia association of tidal marshlands, and secondarily upland grassy slopes in the coastal fog belt. Nests on tidal land are ensconced in the tangled vegetation, usually slightly above the mud so that flooding except by the highest spring tides is avoided (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys conducted prior to disking.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	grasshopper sparrow	MBTA		SC	No	Grassland, usually that with a considerable variety of plant species. Apparently thick cover of grass or annuals is essential for concealment while foraging and nesting on the ground. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	Following disking of the site, no nesting or foraging habitat is present within the CPVVS site; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow	MBTA			No	Brushland on ocean-facing slopes, even down to the shore-line and to edges of salt marshes, but not in them; also, fresh-water marshes and riparian growth, especially willow clumps, bottomland shrubbery and tangles of nettles, blackberry and other vines. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Melospiza melodia maxillaris</i>	Suisun song sparrow	MBTA		SC	Yes	Brackish-water marshes. Tangles bordering sloughs and those growing in the water are occupied as well as cover over moist ground. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed Junco	MBTA			No	Breeds in coniferous and mixed forest. Winters in fields, suburbs, cemeteries, chaparral, parks, gardens, grassy dunes, and fencerows. Feeds on seeds and insects. Nest an open cup with foundation of rootlets, dried leaves, moss, and bark strips. Usually placed in small cavity on sloping bank or rock face, among roots of toppled tree, or along sloping road cut. (Nolan et. al 2002)	Low	Following disking of the site, no nesting or foraging habitat is present within the CPVVS site; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.

TABLE 5.2A-2b

Special Status Animal Species Potentially Found in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site Potential	Site Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Grosbeak	MBTA			No	Riparian woodland, oak woodland with associated shrubs, and open coniferous forests of Transition and Upper Sonoran zones, especially where intermixed with deciduous oaks. Food is varied and the species may require several kinds of supply in the nesting area. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	Following disking of the site, no nesting or foraging habitat is present within the CPVVS site; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	Blue Grosbeak	MBTA			No	For nesting, low thick vegetation in the vicinity of water. All activity centers near the ground; nests rarely are placed as high as 20 feet up and usually from 2 to 10 feet. In migration, and after nesting, no particular adherence to damp situations is noted. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	Following disking of the site, no nesting or foraging habitat is present within the CPVVS site; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Lazuli Bunting	MBTA			No	In breeding season, clumps of bushes, broken chaparral, weed thickets and other low vegetation on hillsides or in and about water courses, but not usually over water or damp ground. In arid regions occurs chiefly or exclusively in such cover as grows near streams and springs. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	Following disking of the site, no nesting or foraging habitat is present within the CPVVS site; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird	MBTA			No	In nesting season, fresh- and brackish-water marshes, lake margins, vicinities of lowland streams, wet pastures, and grain and mustard fields near or overmoist ground or small seeps of water. Nesting cover most commonly is provided by tule patches, cattails, willow thickets, mustard, and heavy stands of grasses, and sites range normally from 5 inches to 6 feet above ground; occasionally nests are placed in the crowns of trees such as oaks. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed perched and possibly nesting within the CPVVS site
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	MBTA		SC	Yes	In nesting season, vicinity of fresh water, especially marshy areas. The most favored sites for colonies are heavy growths of cattails and tules, but other vegetation may be resorted to for nesting. Nests have even been found on the ground. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species has been observed flying over the CPVVS site
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western Meadowlark	MBTA			No	Grassy plains, hill slopes and meadowlands in which grass is present in large tracts and is thick or deep enough to permit concealment by crouching. Grass and low annual plants may be moderately intermixed with bushes. Various cultivated crops, particularly alfalfa, provide the requirements otherwise found in native grasslands. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys conducted prior to disking.
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird	MBTA			No	In the spring season, grassland, meadows, or moist lake and stream margins, with trees or tall bushes. Nest emplacements vary greatly; occasionally the ground is used and numerous instances of nesting in crevices in stumps have been reported. Most favored nest sites are in dense masses of foliage. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys conducted prior to disking.
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird	MBTA			No	River bottomlands primarily, especially where pastures or meadowlands lie adjacent to tracts of willows and cottonwoods; also invades orchard and suburban areas. Forages mostly on open ground, often in vicinity of cattle, but roosts in trees. In breeding season seeks fosterers mostly among those passerine species which nest in riparian growths; but the total number of birds in the nests of which this cowbirds' eggs have been found in California is very large and inclusive of species of almost every ecologic niche anywhere in the general breeding area. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys conducted prior to disking.
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Oriole	MBTA			No	Originally, broad-leaved woodland along water courses, including canyons and dry arroyos. With widespread planting of palms and of other large trees about cities and ranches, artificial woodlands are a satisfactory substitute for natural conditions. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.

TABLE 5.2A-2b

Special Status Animal Species Potentially Found in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site Potential	Site Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's Oriole	MBTA			No	Riparian and oak woodland, especially where trees are large and well spaced or in isolated clumps. Adjacent open fields, grass or bush covered, serve for foraging in addition to the leafy crowns of the trees. Nests are placed in the foliage six feet or more above the ground and often at middle or upper levels in the tree. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Purple Finch	MBTA			No	As breeding, oak woodland and coniferous forest in which there are at least some densely foliated trees or compact tree-clumps. Commonly the plant cover is diversified in the vicinity of the nest, affording mixture with chaparral, grassland and meadowland in which foraging may take place as well as in the terminal foliage of the trees. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	Following diskings of the site, no nesting or foraging habitat is present within the CPVVS site; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch	MBTA			No	Remarkably varied, the following apparent requirements being met by a great diversity of situations: (1) water, with fruits perhaps forming a satisfactory substitute; (2) open ground with low seed-producing plants; (3) fruits and berries during part of year (possibly not essential); (4) trees, cliffs and earth banks, or man-made structures for roosting and placement of nests above ground. Open places and sunshine are favored and in the foothill districts, great interior valleys and coastal plains the House Finch is the predominant avian species in fields and orchards, and about scattered trees and ranch buildings. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Present	This species was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys conducted prior to diskings.
<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch	MBTA			No	Preferred habitats include oak savannas, woodlands, and suburban gardens (WhatBird, 2008)	Low	No nesting or foraging habitat was observed within the CPVVS site during field surveys; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's Goldfinch	MBTA			No	As breeding, usually oak woodland and open or broken forest of the arid Transition Zone. Grassland, growths of tall annuals, and chaparral are plant formations where seed supplies may be found. Sources of water probably also are necessary. Nests are found in a large variety of trees and bushes (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	Following diskings of the site, no nesting or foraging habitat is present within the CPVVS site; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.
<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	American Goldfinch	MBTA			No	For nesting, chiefly the riparian association in which willows and cottonwoods predominate. Nests are less commonly placed in other cover, as orchard trees, oaks, ceanothus bushes, and even low annual vegetation. In the vicinity of the nest open country ordinarily is available where the birds may forage near the ground and in bush tops. (Grinnell and Miller, 1944)	Low	Following diskings of the site, no nesting or foraging habitat is present within the CPVVS site; however, this species may fly over the site while transitioning from suitable habitat located outside of the CPVVS site.

TABLE 5.2A-2b

Special Status Animal Species Potentially Found in the 1-mile Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Range/ Habitat requirements	Site Potential	Site Rationale
		Federal	State	CDFG	SMHCP			
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	western red bat			SC	No	Roost only in tree foliage, including orchards. Closely associated with cottonwoods in riparian areas at elevations below 6,500 feet. Typically feed along forest edges, in small clearings, or around street-lights where they prefer moths. May burrow into leaf litter or dense grass for hibernation.	Moderate	Suitable foraging habitat for this species occurs within the CPVVS site.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat		SSA		No	May be found at any location in California. Generally roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees (CWHR 2008)	Moderate	Suitable foraging habitat for this species occurs within the CPVVS site.

Notes:

Federal Status

FE = federally listed as endangered

FT = federally listed as threatened

MBTA = Migratory Bird Treaty Act

BGEPA = Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

State Status

SE = State listed as endangered

ST = State listed as threatened

SC = State species of concern

FP = State fully protected species

SSA = State Special Animal

Solano Habitat Conservation Plan (SHCP)

Yes = covered species

No = not a covered species