Appendix C

Species Information Tables

Table 1-1 Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat and Flowering Period	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
	Federal	State		
Large-flowered fiddleneck *Amsinckia grandiflora*	FE	CE, CRPR-1B.1	Typically found in cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 275-550 m. Blooms between April – May.	**None –** the project site is below the current known elevational range of this species.
Alkali milk-vetch *Astragalus tener var. tener*	-	CRPR-1B.2	Typically found in alkaline soils within playas, valley and foothill grassland (adobe clay) and vernal pools at elevations between 1 – 60 m. Blooms between March – June.	**Low –** although the project site is within Capay Clay and the site is no longer in production, ongoing weed abatement activities likely preclude the presence of this species.
Heartscale *Atriplex cordulata var. cordulata*	-	CRPR-1B.2	Typically found in saline or alkaline soils within chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland (sandy) at elevations between 0 – 560 m. Blooms between April – October.	**None -** the project site does not support sandy soils, and ongoing weed abatement activities likely preclude the presence of this species.
Lost Hills crownscale *Atriplex coronate var. coronata*	-	CRPR-1B.2	Annual herb typically found within alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grasslands and vernal pools at elevations between 50-635 m. Blooms between April – September.	**None –** the project site is outside of the current elevational range of this species, furthermore ongoing weed abatement activities likely preclude the presence of this species.
Brittlescale *Atriplex depressa*	-	CRPR-1B.2	Alkaline or clay soils in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; 1–320 m. Blooms April – October.	**Low -** although the project site is within Capay Clay and the site is no longer in production, ongoing weed abatement activities likely preclude the presence of this species.
Big tarplant *Blepharizonia plumosa*	-	CRPR-1B.1	Typically found in clay within valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 30-505 m. Blooms July – October.	**None –** the project site is outside of the current elevational range of this species, and although the project site is within Capay Clay ongoing weed abatement activities likely preclude the presence of this species.
Watershield *Brazenia schreberi*	-	CRPR-2B.3	Marshes and swamps/freshwater at elevations between 30 – 2,200 m. Blooms June – September.	**None –** the project site does not support wetland habitat.
Hoover's calycadenia *Calycadenia hooveri*	-	CRPR 1B.3 SJMSCP	Typically found in rocky soils within cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland between 65-300 m. Blooms July to September.	**None -** the project site does not support rocky soils and the project site is outside of the known elevation of this species.
Round-leaved filaree *California macrophylla*	-	CRPR-1B.2	Clay soils in cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; 15–1,200 m. Blooms Mar – May.	**Low –** although the project site is within Capay Clay and the site is no longer in production, ongoing weed abatement activities likely preclude the presence of this species.

Table 1-1 Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat and Flowering Period	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
	Federal	State		
Succulent owl's clover *Castilleja campestris* spp. *succulentus*	FT	CE CRPR 1B.2	Typically found in vernal pools (often acidic) between 50 -750 m in elevation. Blooms between April – May.	**None –** The project site does not support habitat (i.e. vernal pools or wetlands) suitable for this species.
Bristly sedge *Carex comosa*	-	CRPR-2B.1	Coastal prairie, marshes and swamps (lake margins), valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 0 – 625 m. Blooms May to September.	**None –** the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Lemmon's jewelflower *Caulanthus lemmonii*	-	CRPR-1B.2	Pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 80 – 1,580 m. Blooms February to May.	**None –** the project site is outside of the current elevational range of this species, furthermore ongoing weed abatement activities likely preclude the presence of this species.
Palmate-bracted bird's-beak *Chloropyron plamatum*	FE	CE, CRPR-1B.1	Hemiparasitic annual herb typically found in alkaline soils within chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland at elevations ranging from 5 -155 m. Blooms May – October.	**None –** the project site consists of bare ground supporting sporadic weedy vegetation and ongoing weed abatement activities likely preclude the presence of this species.
Slough thistle *Cirsium crassicaule*	-	CRPR-1B.1	Typically found in chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps (sloughs), and riparian scrub at elevations between 3 – 100 m. Blooms May – August.	**None –** the project site does not support chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps (sloughs), or riparian scrub.
Mount Hamilton coreopsis *Coreopsis hamiltonii*	-	CRPR 1B.2, SJMSCP	Found in rocky cismontane woodland, only known from the Mt. Hamilton Range. Elevation ranges from 550-1,300 m. Blooms March to May	**None –** the project site is outside of the current known range of this species.
Hospital Canyon larkspur *Delphinium californicum* ssp. *interus*	-	CRPR-1B.2	Perennial herb typically found in chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland (mesic), and coastal scrub at elevations ranging from 195 -1,095 m. Blooms April – June.	**None –** the project site does not support chaparral, cismontane woodland or coastal scrub habitat.
Recurved larkspur *Delphinium recurvatum*	-	CRPR-1B.2	Perennial herb typically found in alkaline soils within chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland at elevations ranging from 3 -790 m. Blooms March – June.	**None –** the project site consists of bare ground supporting sporadic weedy vegetation and ongoing weed abatement activities likely preclude the presence of this species.
Delta button-celery *Eryngium racemosum*	-	CE CRPR-1B.2	Riparian scrub (vernally mesic clay depressions) at elevations ranging from 3 – 30 m. Blooms June – October.	**None –** the project site does not support riparian scrub habitat.
Diamond-petaled California poppy *Eschscholzia rhombipetala*	-	CRPR-1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline, clay) at elevations ranging from 0 -975 m. Blooms March – April.	**None –** the project site consists of bare ground supporting sporadic weedy vegetation and ongoing weed abatement activities likely preclude the presence of this species.

Table 1-1 Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat and Flowering Period	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
	Federal	State		
San Joaquin spearscale *Extriplex joaquinana*	-	CRPR-1B.1	Annual herb typically found in alkaline soils within chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas and valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 1 – 835 m. Blooms April – October.	**None –** the project site consists of bare ground supporting sporadic weedy vegetation and ongoing weed abatement activities likely preclude the presence of this species.
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop *Gratiola heterosepala*		CE, CRPR 1B.2 SJMSCP	Annual herb typically found in clay soils within marshes and swamps (lake margins), and vernal pools at elevations between 10-2,375 m. Blooms April – August.	**None** –the project site does not support suitable wetland habitat.
Wooly rose-mallow *Hibiscus lasiocarpos var. occidentalis*	-	CRPR-1B.2	Freshwater marshes and swamps; below 120 m. Blooms June – September.	**None –** the project site does not support suitable wetland habitat.
Red Bluff dwarf rush *Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus*	-	CRPR 1B.1	Annual herb typically found in vernally mesic sites within chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools at elevations ranging from 35-1,250 m. Blooms March – June	**None -** the project site does not support vernally mesic habitats.
Delta tule pea *Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii*	-	CR CRPR-1B.1	Freshwater and brackish marshes and swamps; below 4 m. Blooms May – July (uncommonly September)	**None –** the project site does not support suitable wetland habitat.
Legenere *Legenere limosa*	-	CRPR 1B.1, SJMSCP	Annual herb typically found in vernal pools at elevations ranging from 1 – 880 m. Blooms between April – June.	**None –** the project site does not support vernal pools.
Mason's lilaeopsis *Lilaeopsis masonii*	-	CR CRPR-1B.1	Riparian scrub, brackish or freshwater marshes and swamps; below 10 m. Blooms April - November	**None –** the project site does not support suitable wetland habitat.
Delta mudwort *Limosella australis*	-	CRPR-1B.1	Usually found in mud banks within marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish), and riparian scrub at elevations between 0 – 3 m. Blooms May – August.	**None –** the project site does not support marshes, swamps (freshwater or brackish), or riparian scrub

Table 1-1 Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat and Flowering Period	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
	Federal	State		
Showy golden madia *Madia radiata*	-	CRPR-1B.2	Annual herb typically found in cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland at elevations ranging from 25 -1,215 m. Blooms March - May	**None –** the project site consists of bare ground supporting sporadic weedy vegetation, ongoing weed abatement activities likely preclude the presence of this species, furthermore the project site is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Little mousetail *Myosurus minimus ssp. apus*	-	CRPR 3.1	Annual herb typically found in valley and foothill grassland, and alkaline vernal pools at elevations ranging from 20 – 640 m. Blooms March – June.	**None –** the project site consists of bare ground supporting sporadic weedy vegetation, ongoing weed abatement activities likely preclude the presence of this species, furthermore the project site is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Shining navarretia *Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. radians*	-	CRPR-1B.2	Annual herb sometimes found in clay within cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools at elevations ranging from 76-1,000 m. Blooms April – July.	**None –** the project site does not support vernally mesic; sinks, flats, and lake margins within chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, or vernal pools
California alkali grass *Puccinellia simplex*	-	CRPR-1B.2	Annual herb typically found in alkaline, vernally mesic; sinks, flats, and lake margins within chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools at elevations ranging from 2 – 930 m. Blooms March to May.	**None –** the project site does not support vernally mesic; sinks, flats, and lake margins within chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, or vernal pools
Sanford's arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	-	CRPR-1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb typically found in marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater) at elevations ranging from 0 -650 m. Blooming from May – November.	**None –** the project site does not support wetland habitat suitable for this species.
Marsh skullcap *Scutellaria galericulata*	-	CRPR-2B.2, SJMSCP	Perennial rhizomatous herb typically found in lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps (mesic), marshes and swamps at elevations ranging from 0 -2,100 m. Blooms June – September.	**None –** the project site does not support lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps (mesic), marshes or swamps.
Chaparral ragwort *Senecio aphanactis*	-	CRPR-2B.2	Annual herb sometimes found in alkaline soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland and coastal scrub at elevations ranging from 15 – 800 m. Blooms January to April.	**None –** the project site does not support chaparral, cismontane woodland or coastal scrub habitat.
Suisun Marsh aster *Sumphyotrichum lentum*	-	CRPR-1B.2	Brackish and freshwater marshes and swamps; 0-3 m. Blooms April – November.	**None –** the project site does not support wetland habitat.

Table 1-1 Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy

Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat and Flowering Period	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
	Federal	State		
Green's tuctoria *Tuctoria greenei*	FE	CR, CRPR 1B.1, SJMSCP	Annual herb typically found in vernal pool habitats at elevations between 30 - 700 m. Blooms May – September.	**None** – the project site does not support vernal pools.
Wright's trichocoronis *Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *wrightii*	-	CRPR-2B.1	Annual herb typically found in alkaline soils within meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, riparian forest, and vernal pools at elevations ranging from 5 – 435 m. Blooms May – September.	**None –** the project site does not support meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, riparian forest, or vernal pools.
Saline clover *Trifolium hydrophilum*	-	CRPR-1B.2	Typically found in marshes, swamps, vernal pools and valley and foothill grasslands (mesic, alkaline) at elevations ranging from 0 - 300 m. Blooms April – June.	**None –** the project site does not support mesic, alkaline grasslands, marshes, swamps or vernal pools. Nearest known occurrences are near Stockton and East Livermore.
Caper-fruited tropidocarpum *Tropidocarpum capparideum*	-	CRPR-1B.1	Annual herb typically found in valley and foothill grassland (alkaline hills) at elevations ranging from 1 – 455 m. Blooms March - April	**None –** the project site does not support alkaline hills that could support this species. The nearest presumed extant occurrences are in the coast ranges and in Fresno.

[1]Regulatory Status Codes:

Federal:

FE = Federal Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act

FT = Federally Threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act

State:

CA (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)

CE = California Endangered

CT = California Endangered

CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank

1A = Plants presumed extinct in California

1B = Plants considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere

2 = Plants considered rare or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

3 = Plants about which more information is needed – a review list.

Sources: CDFW 2016, CNPS 2016; compiled by Ascent Environmental in 2016

Table 1-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site[2]
	Federal	State/Other		
Invertebrates				
Ciervo aegialian scarab beetle *Aegialia concinna*	-	-	Tiny, flightless beetle that lives only in loose sands such as sand dunes. Most adults tunnel and form a dung ball underground for larvae. Larvae live in soil or sand, feeding on organic materials or plant roots. The Ciervo aegialian scarab beetle has been associated with Delta and inland dune systems and sandy substrates; however, plant associations specific to this species have not been reported. Ciervo aegialian scarab beetles are only known from four localities in Contra Costa, Fresno, San Benito, and San Joaquin counties.	**None** – the project site does not support sand dune habitat.
Crotch bumblebee *Bombus crotchii*	-	-	Exclusive to coastal California east towards the Sierra-Crest; less common in western Nevada, typically associated with Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia and Erigonum plants. In southern California phenology, the activity for this species is between March to mid-September.	**Moderate** – the project site is within the current known range of the species. Ornamental vegetation may not be the preferred food plant, but may provide some foraging habitat.
Conservancy fairy shrimp *Branchinecta conservatio*	FE	-	Inhabits large vernal pools, often with turbid water; known from fewer than 15 occurrences in the Delta (Jepson Prairie) and Central Valley.	**None** – the project site does not support wetlands or vernal pools.
Longhorn fairy shrimp *Branchinecta longiantenna*	FE	-	Inhabits vernal pools; known from fewer than 15 occurrences along western edge of the mid Central Valley (including Contra Costa, Alameda Counties)	**None** – the project site does not support wetlands or vernal pools.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT	-	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast Mountains and South Coast Mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swales, earthen slumps, or basaltflow depression pools.	**None** – the project site does not support wetlands or vernal pools.
Midvalley fairy shrimp *Branchinecta mesovallensis*	-	SJMSCP	Vernal pools, swales, and ephemeral freshwater habitat.	**None** – the project site does not support wetlands or vernal pools.
San Bruno Elfin butterfly *Callophrys mossii bayensis*	FE	-	Found in coastal mountains near San Francisco Bay, in the fog-belt of steep north facing slopes that receive little direct sunlight. All known locations are restricted to San Mateo County, where several populations are known from San Bruno Mountain, Milagra Ridge, the San Francisco Peninsula Watershed and Montara Mountain. Elfin butterflies feed on other flowers in addition to their host plant, stonecrop (*Sedum spathulifolium*). Stonecrop is a low growing succulent associated with rocky outcrops that occur at 274 to 328 m elevation.	**None** – project site is outside of the current known range of this species.

Table 1-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site[2]
	Federal	State/Other		
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimosphus*	FT	-	Occurs only in the Central Valley of California, in association with blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*). Prefers branches greater than 1 in (2.5 cm) in diameter.	**None –** the project site does not support elderberry shrubs.
Curved-foot diving beetle *Hygrotis curvipes*	-	SJMSCP	Inhabits small seasonal water bodies, mostly alkaline.	**None –** no suitable wetland habitat is present on the project Site.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	FE	-	Occurs in seasonal pools (e.g., vernal pools) in unplowed grasslands with old alluvial soils underlain by hardpan or heavy clay or in sandstone depressions	**None –** no suitable wetland habitat is present on the project Site.
Moestan blister beetle *Lyta moesta*	-	SJMSCP	Occurs in central California; associated with grassland habitats and vernal pools; larvae parasitic on solitary bees.	**None -** project site located within historic range, but suitable habitat does not occur on site.
Molestan blister beetle *Lyta molesta*	-	SJMSCP	Molestan blister beetles are meloids thought to be dependent, to some degree, on dried vernal pool habitats. Adults are typically seen foraging on flowers for pollen, perianth structures, and fruit.	**None –** no suitable wetland habitat is present on the project Site.
Amphibians				
California tiger salamander *Ambystoma californiense*	FT	CT, SSC	Most commonly found in grasslands or open woodland habitats. Lives in vacant or mammaloccupied burrows (e.g., California ground squirrel, valley pocket gopher), and occasionally other underground retreats, throughout most of the year. Lays eggs on submerged stems and leaves, usually in shallow ephemeral or semi-permanent pools and ponds that fill during heavy winter rains, sometimes in permanent ponds.	**None –** although the project site is located within the historical range, the project site does not support suitable wetland habitat for this species.
Foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii*	-	SSC, SJMSCP	Partly shaded shallow streams with riffles, with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats; needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis. Frogs are usually found on stream banks, especially near riffles. They do not leave the immediate vicinity of their stream or pool.	**None –** the project site does not support suitable aquatic habitat for this species.
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	FT	SSC	Found along the coast and coastal mountain ranges of California from Marin County to San Diego County and in the Sierra Nevada from Tehema County to Fresno County. Typically found in permanent and semipermanent aquatic habitats, such as creeks and cold-water ponds, with emergent and submergent vegetation; may estivate in rodent burrows or cracks during dry periods.	**None -** although the project site is located within the historical range, the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.

Table 1-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site[2]
	Federal	State/Other		
Western spadefoot toad *Scaphiopus hammondi*	-	SSC SJMSCP	Breeds in vernal pools/seasonal stock ponds in the Central Valley and southern coast.	**None –** the project site does not support suitable aquatic habitat for this species.
Reptiles				
Western pond turtle *Actinemis marmorata*	-	SSC	Occurs in permanent or nearly permanent water sources, ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches with emergent vegetation and basking sites. Lays eggs in upland habitat consisting of sandy banks or grassy, open fields.	**None -** Project site does not support aquatic habitat for this species.
San Joaquin whipsnake *Masticophis flagellum ruddocki*	-	SSC SJCMSP	The species occurs along the Coast Ranges from Alameda and San Joaquin Counties in the north, south to Kern County. They are found in open, dry habitats with little or no tree cover. They require mammal burrows or rocky outcrops for refuge and may use them as oviposition sites.	**None –** Due to historical disturbance and urbanization, this species is not expected to occur.
Alameda whipsnake *Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus*	FT	CT	It occurs only in a small area on the east side of the San Francisco Bay in Contra Costa and Alameda counties, and parts of San Joaquin and Santa Clara counties. The range of this subspecies has always been very restricted and limited by the extent of the East Bay coastal scrub and oak woodland communities, but is now fragmented into separate populations with little or no contact due to habitat loss. Typically found in open areas in canyons, rocky hillsides, chaparral scrublands, open woodlands, pond edges, and stream courses.	**None -** the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	-	SSC	Found within the Sacramento Valley, including foothills, south to southern California; Coast Ranges south of Sonoma County; below 4,000 feet in northern California. Typically found within Grasslands, brushlands, woodlands, and open coniferous forest with sandy or loose soil; requires abundant ant colonies for foraging.	**None -** project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Giant garter snake *Thamnophis gigas*	FT	CT	Found in the Central Valley from the vicinity of Burrel in Fresno County north to near Chico in Butte County; has been extirpated from areas south of Fresno. Typically found within Sloughs, canals, low gradient streams and freshwater marsh habitats where there is a prey base of small fish and amphibians; also found in irrigation ditches and rice fields; requires grassy banks and emergent vegetation for basking and areas of high ground protected from flooding during winter.	**None –** the project site does not support aquatic habitat suitable for this species.
Fish				
Green sturgeon Acipenser medirostris	FT (southern DPS)	SSC, SJMSCP	The Southern DPS includes green sturgeon that spawn and live in the Sacramento River, Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and the San Francisco Bay Estuary. The green sturgeon is the most marine species of sturgeon, coming into rivers mainly to spawn. In the Southern DPS, adult green sturgeon begin their upstream spawning migrations into the SF Bay in March and	**None –** the project site does not support suitable aquatic habitat for this species.

Table 1-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site[2]
	Federal	State/Other		
			reach Knights Landing on the Sacramento River during April. Preferred spawning habitat are thought to be deep, cool pools with turbulent water and large cobble.	
Delta smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*	FT	CE	Endemic to San Francisco Bay-Delta estuary. Occurs primarily in Suisun Bay and Marsh, Napa and Petaluma Rivers, and Delta. Inhabits estuarine habitat with salinities between 2 parts per thousand and 14 parts per thousand. Adults spawn in freshwater. Larvae disperse downstream to estuary after hatching	**None** – the project site does not support suitable aquatic habitat for this species.
Sacramento splittail *Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*	FT	SSC, SJMSCP	Typically they are found in estuarine environments and are commonly found in water with salinities from 10-18 ppt. They prefer slightly lower salinities but can survive short term exposures to water with a salinity as high as 29 ppt. Splittail are usually found where water temperatures range from 5-24°C. These adaptations make splittail well suited for slow moving rivers, sloughs, and alkaline lakes. Sacramento splittail feed on bottom dwelling invertebrates and detritus in low to moderate currents.	**None** – the project site does not support suitable aquatic habitat for this species.
Longfin smelt *Spirinchus thaleichthys*	FC	CT, SSC, SJMSCP	Longfin smelt in California are primarily an anadromous estuarine species that can tolerate salinities ranging from freshwater to nearly pure seawater. Their spatial distribution within a bay or estuary is seasonally variable. Longfin smelt are found closer to the ocean during summer whereas they move upstream in cool seasons. Longfin smelt may also make daily migrations; remaining deep during the day and rising to the surface at night. Avoiding surface waters at night helps these fish avoid predation from birds, marine mammals, and other fish. Longfin Smelt move into freshwater to spawn, with the peak breeding season occurring between February and April.	**None** – the project site does not support suitable aquatic habitat for this species.
Birds				
Western grebe *Aechmophorus occidentalis*	BCC-W	SJMSCP	Western grebes breed on freshwater lakes and marshes with extensive open water bordered by emergent vegetation. During winter they move to saltwater or brackish bays, estuaries, or sheltered sea coasts and are less frequently found on freshwater lakes or rivers.	**None** - the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Cooper's hawk *Accipter cooperi*	-	SJMCSP	Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms, on river floodplains; also nests in oaks.	**None** - the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Sharp-shinned hawk *Accipiter striatus*	-	SJMCSP	Forages in wooded areas, including suburban areas and riparian woodland.	**None** - the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	BCC-YR	CC, SSC, SJMSCP	Nests in freshwater marshes with tules or cattails, or in other dense vegetation such as thistle, blackberry thickets, etc. in close proximity to open water	**None** - the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.

Table 1-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site[2]
	Federal	State/Other		
Bell's sage sparrow *Amphispiza belii belli*	-	SJMSCP	A common to uncommon resident and summer visitor. In summer, uncommon to common east of Cascade Range and Sierra Nevada, in foothills bounding Central Valley, and in Transverse, Peninsular, and coastal ranges from Trinity Co. south to Mexican border. Frequents low, fairly dense stands of shrubs. In transmontane California, occupies sagebrush, alkali desert scrub, desert scrub, and similar habitats. Feeds mostly on insects, spiders, and seeds while breeding, and mostly on seeds in winter; also takes green foliage. Seeks cover in fairly dense stands in chaparral and scrub habitats in breeding season. Uses more arid, open shrub habitats in winter. Breeds in fairly dense chaparral and desert scrub habitats and forages on ground beneath and between shrubs.	**None** - the project site does not support suitable nesting habitat for this species.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	BGEPA	FP, SJMSCP	Throughout most of the western United States golden eagles are mostly year-long residents, breeding from late January through August with peak activity in March through July. Golden eagles nest primarily on cliffs and hunt in nearby open habitats, such as grasslands, oak savannas, and open shrublands. Rugged, open habitats with canyons and escarpments are used most frequently for nesting. Trees may also be used for nesting and are more commonly used in the interior Coast Ranges where suitable cliff nesting habitat is scarce. Nest trees include several species of oak, foothill pine, California bay laurel, eucalyptus, and western sycamore. Golden eagles construct a large nest of branches, twigs, and stems of any kind. Golden eagles primarily prey on lagomorphs and rodents but will also takes other mammals, birds, reptiles, and some carrion	**None** - the project site does not support suitable nesting or foraging habitat for this species.
Great egret *Ardea alba*	-	SJMSCP	Forms rookeries in large tree stands; occurs throughout California and elsewhere.	**None** - the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Great blue heron *Ardea herodia*	-	SJMSCP	Forms rookeries in large tree stands; occurs throughout California and elsewhere.	**None** - the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Short-eared owl *Asio flammeus*	BCC-W	SSC, SJMSCP	Permanent resident along the coast from Del Norte County to Monterey County although very rare in summer north of San Francisco Bay, in the Sierra Nevada north of Nevada County, in the plains east of the Cascades, and in Mono County; small, isolated populations. Typically found in Freshwater and salt marshes, lowland meadows, and irrigated alfalfa fields; needs dense tules or tall grass for nesting and daytime roosts.	**None** – the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	BCC-YR	SSC, SJMSCP	Lowlands throughout California, including the Central Valley, northeastern plateau, southeastern deserts, and coastal areas; rare along south coast. Typically found in level, open, dry, heavily grazed or low stature grassland or desert vegetation with available burrows.	**High** – the few ground squirrel burrows at the project site did not have burrowing owl sign, however, there is a burrowing owl pair along Henley

Table 1-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site[2]
	Federal	State/Other		
				Parkway approximately 0.25 mile northeast of the project site, just south of the 7-Eleven.
Oak titmouse Baeolophus inornatus	BCC-YR	-	Mostly in warm, open, dry oak or oak-pine woodlands. May use scrub oaks or other brush as long as woodlands are nearby. Cavity nester, preferring natural cavities over woodpecker-excavated ones.	**None** – common resident bird species, may use ornamental vegetation for foraging, but the site does not provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
Cackling (=Aleutian) Canada goose *Branta canadensis leucopareia*	FD	-	Probably bred historically on islands south of the Alaska Peninsula west of Kodiak Island, throughout the Aleutian Islands, and on the Commander and Kuril islands in Russia. They probably wintered from British Columbia to northern Mexico and in Japan. During migration and on wintering grounds, the geese frequent agricultural lands such as pastures and grainfields, and roost at night on inland lakes and coastal islands.	**None** - the project site does not support suitable wintering habitat for this species.
Ferruginous hawk *Buteo regalis*	BCC-W	SJMSCP	Inhabits open country. Winters in small numbers along California coast and inland valleys.	**None** - the project site does not support large number of small mammals to constitute suitable foraging habitat during winter months.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	BCC-B	CT	Nests in lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, the Klamath Basin, and Butte Valley; highest nesting densities occur near Davis and Woodland, Yolo County. Typically nests in oaks or cottonwoods in or near riparian habitats; forages in grasslands, irrigated pastures, and grain fields.	**Moderate** – the project site is within the current known range of this species, however, the site does not support enough prey (small mammals) to provide suitable foraging habitat for this species, the cypresses may provide suitable nesting habitat
Lawrence's goldfinch *Carduelis lawrencei*	BBC-B	-	An uncommon small finch, breeding across a small range in the woodlands of California and Baja California. This species is associated with open woodlands, chaparral, and weedy fields.	**None** – although sometimes observed in the area, the project site does not support suitable breeding habitat for this species.
Mountain plover *Charadrius montanus*	BCC-W	SSC	Does not breed in California; in winter, found in the Central Valley south of Yuba County, along the coast in parts of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and San Diego Counties; parts of Imperial, Riverside, Kern, and Los Angeles Counties. Occupies open plains or rolling hills with short grasses or very sparse vegetation; nearby bodies of water are not needed; may use newly plowed or sprouting grainfields.	**None** – ongoing weed management practices reduces the likelihood of occurrence of this species. The site does not support enough vegetation or prey to provide suitable wintering habitat for this species.
Northern harrier *Circus cyaneus*	–	SSC, SJMSCP	Found in a variety of open grassland, wetland, and agricultural habitats. Open wetland habitats used for breeding include marshy meadows, wet and lightly grazed pastures, and freshwater and brackish marshes. Breeding habitat also includes dry upland habitats, such as grassland, cropland, drained marshland, and shrub-steppe in cold deserts. Winters throughout California	**None** - due to ongoing weed abatement, there is no suitable foraging habitat as there is limited prey (rodents) habitat in the project site.

Table 1-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site[2]
	Federal	State/Other		
			where suitable habitat occurs. Wintering habitat includes open areas dominated by herbaceous vegetation, such as grassland, pastures, cropland, coastal sand dunes, brackish and freshwater marshes, and estuaries (Grinnell and Miller 1944, MacWhirter and Bildstein 1996).	
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT	CE, SJMSCP	Use wooded habitat with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby, vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland, and dense thickets along streams and marshes. In the West, nests are often placed in willows along streams and rivers, with nearby cottonwoods serving as foraging sites.	**None –** the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Yellow warbler *Dendroica petechia brewsteri*	BCC-N	SSC, SJMSCP	Breeds in riparian woodlands from coastal and desert lowlands up to 2,500 m in Sierra Nevada. Also breeds in montane chaparral, and in open ponderosa pine and mixed conifer habitats with substantial amounts of brush. Numbers of breeding pairs have declined dramatically in recent decades in many lowland areas (southern coast, Colorado River, San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys). Now rare to uncommon in many lowland areas where formerly common. Usually found in riparian deciduous habitats in summer: cottonwoods, willows, alders, and other small trees and shrubs typical of low, open-canopy riparian woodland. Also breeds in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests.	**None -** the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Snowy egret *Egretta thula*	-	SJMSCP	Widespread in California along shores of coastal estuaries, fresh and saline emergent wetlands, ponds, slow-moving rivers, irrigation ditches, and wet fields. Requires either dense emergent wetland or trees within daily commuting range of suitable aquatic or wetland feeding areas.	**None -** the project site does not support suitable nesting or rockery habitat for this species.
White-tailed kite Elanus leucurus	-	FP, SJMSCP	Common to uncommon, yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands; rarely found away from agricultural areas. Inhabits herbaceous and open stages of most habitats mostly in cismontane California. Nests in dense oaks, willows, other trees; occurs in the Central Valley and adjacent low foothills. Preys on rodents that may be harmful to agricultural crops. Nest may be robbed by scrub jays, crows, yellow-billed magpies, raccoons, and opossums. Great horned owls may prey on adults and young.	**Low –** the project site may provide low quality foraging habitat, existing trees may provide suitable nesting habitat.
California horned lark *Eremophila alpestris actia*	-	WL, SJMSCP	Year-long resident species, favors bare, dry ground and areas or short, sparse vegetation; they also avoid places where grasses grow more than a couple of inches high. Common habitats include prairies, deserts, tundra, beaches, dunes, and heavily grazed pastures. Aalso frequent areas cleared by humans, such as plowed fields and mowed expanses around airstrips. Nests on ground depression in which the female woves a basket nest.	**Low –** due to ongoing weed management practices the project site supports bare ground with minimal vegetation and thus low insect numbers. Horned larks may forage but the site is unsuitable for nesting.

Table 1-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site[2]
	Federal	State/Other		
Merlin *Falco columbarius*	-	WL, SJMSCP	Frequents coastlines, open grasslands, savannahs, woodlands, lakes, wetlands, edges, and early successional stages. Ranges from annual grasslands to ponderosa pine and montane hardwood-conifer habitats. Occurs in most of the western half of the state below 1500 m. Merlins do not breed in California. During migration Merlins stop in grasslands, open forests, and coastal areas. They winter in similar habitat across the western United States	**None –** due to the low numbers of potential prey, this species is not expected to occur at the project site.
Prairie falcon *Falco mexicanus*	BCC-N	SJMSCP	In California, prairie falcons are uncommon year round residents. Nesting territories are established in late-February through March in most of the breeding range. Nests consist of a scrape on sheltered ledges or in a pothole of a cliff overlooking a large, open area. Prairie falcons mainly prey on small mammals, some small birds, and reptiles. Prey abundance largely determines diet composition. In some areas, birds are the principal prey, in other areas it is mammals (i.e. ground squirrles).	**None –** the project site does not provide suitable nesting habitat.
Peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus*	BCC-YR, FD	CD, FP	Nest and roost on protected ledges of high cliffs, usually adjacent to water bodies and wetlands that support abundant avian prey.	**None**- suitable cliff nesting habitat not present on the project site. May flyby over project site while foraging in the area, but project site does not provide suitable foraging habitat.
Greater sandhill crane *Grus canadensis tabida*	-	CT, FP	Breeds in NE California. In summer, occurs in or near wet meadow, shallow lacustrine and fresh emergent wetland habitats. Winters primarily in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys from Tehama County south to Kern County, where it frequents grassland habitats, moist croplands, with rice or corn stubble, and open, emergent wetlands.	**None –** no suitable habitat present at the project site.
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	BCC-YR, BGEPA	CE, FP	Uses ocean shorelines, lake margins, and river courses for both nesting and wintering. Most nests are within 1 mile of water, in large trees with open branches. Roost communally in winter.	**None** - no suitable nesting or foraging habitat present.
Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	-	SSC, SJMSCP	Yellow-breasted Chats are migratory and usually arrive to California breeding grounds in April from their wintering grounds in Mexico and Guatemala. In northern and central California, yellow-breasted chats require riparian woodland or riparian shrub thickets with dense vegetation typically comprised of Himalayan blackberry, wild grape, and/or willows.	**None –** the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Least bittern *Ixobrychus exilis*	BCC-B	SSC	Typically found in marshes and along pond edges, where tules and rushes can provide cover; nests are built low in the tules over the water.	**None –** the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	BCC-YR	SSC, SJMSCP	Prefers open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches.	**Moderate** - project site is within the current range of the species, although the project site provides low quality marginal habitat.

Table 1-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site[2]
	Federal	State/Other		
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	BCC-B	CT, FP	Permanent resident in the San Francisco Bay and east-ward through the Delta into Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties; small populations in Marin, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, Orange, Riverside, and Imperial Counties. Typically found within tidal salt marshes associated with heavy growth of pickleweed; also occurs in brackish marshes or freshwater marshes at low elevations.	**None** - the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Short-billed dowitcher Limnodromus griseus	BCC-W	-	Does not breed in California. Winters in California on coastal mud flats and brackish lagoons, during migration prefers saltwater tidal flats, beaches, and salt marshes. Also found in freshwater mud flats and flooded agricultural fields	**None** – the project site does not support the favored wintering habitat for this species.
Marbled godwit *Limosa fedoa*	BCC-W	-	Does not breed in California. Wintering habitat in California is identified as mudflats and beaches.	**None** – the project site does not support the favored wintering habitat for this species.
Song sparrow ("Modesto" population) *Melospiza melodia*	-	SSC	Yearlong resident in California. Song sparrows are found in an enormous variety of open habitats, including tidal marshes, desert scrub, pinyon pine forests, aspen parklands, Pacific rain forest, deciduous or mixed woodlands, chaparral, agricultural fields, overgrown pasture, freshwater marsh, lake edges, forest edges and suburbs.	**Moderate** – the project site is within the known range of this subspecies.
Lewis's woodpecker *Melanerpes lewis*	BCC-W	-	Distributed in the United States west of the Great Plains, favors open forests, ranging in altitude from low-elevation riparian areas to higher-elevation burns and pine forests during the breeding season. Like all other woodpeckers, it requires snags (standing, dead or partly dead trees) for nesting; because it is not anatomically specialized for excavating in wood, the trees it selects for nesting are generally well decayed. Winter distributions are often associated with storable mast in the form of acorns, nuts or corn.	**None** – the project site does not support suitable wintering habitat for this species.

Table 1-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site[2]
	Federal	State/Other		
Long-billed curlew *Numenius americanus*	BCC-W	SJMSCP	Does not breed in the San Joaquin Valley. Breeds in grasslands in northeastern California, the Great Plains and Great Basin. Winters in wetlands, tidal estuaries, mudflats, flooded fields, and occasionally beaches.	**None -** the project site does not support suitable wintering habitat for this species.
Black-crowned night heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*	-	SJMSCP	Fairly common, yearlong resident in lowlands and foothills throughout most of California, including the Salton Sea and Colorado River areas, and very common locally in large nesting colonies. Feeds along the margins of lacustrine, large riverine, and fresh and saline emergent habitats and, rarely, on kelp beds in marine subtidal habitats. Nests and roosts in dense-foliaged trees and dense emergent wetlands.	**None –** the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Osprey Pandion haliaetus	-	SJMSCP	Breeds in northern California from Cascade Ranges south to Lake Tahoe, and along the coast south to Marin Co. Regular breeding sites include Shasta Lake, Eagle Lake, Lake Almanor, other inland lakes and reservoirs, and northwest river systems. Associated strictly with large, fish-bearing waters, primarily in ponderosa pine through mixed conifer habitats.	**None –** the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Fox sparrow *Passerella iliaca*	BCC-W	-	Breeds in coniferous forest and dense mountain scrub. They spend winters in scrubby habitat and forest, and suburbs when they are most likely to be seen kicking around under backyard bird feeders.	**Low -** the project site is within the wintering grounds of this species, but does not support scrubby habitat.
American white pelican Pelecanus erthrorhynchos	-	SSC, SJMSCP	Nests at large freshwater and salt water lakes, usually on small islands or remote dikes. Nest-site must be flat or gently sloping, lacking shrubs or other obstructions that would impede taking flight, free of human disturbance, and usually with loose earth suitable for nest-mounds. During breeding season, may commute as much as 306 km (184 mi) each way from breeding grounds to foraging area; thus does not require nest site and food at same lake.	**None –** the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Double crested cormorant (Phalacrocorax auritus)	-	SJMSCP	A yearlong resident along the entire coast of California and on inland lakes, in fresh, salt and estuarine waters and rare to fairly common in lacustrine and riverine habitats of the Central Valley and coastal slope lowlands. Less common in summer, except locally common near nesting colonies. Requires undisturbed nest-sites beside water, on islands or mainland. Uses wide rock ledges on cliffs; rugged slopes; and live or dead trees, especially tall ones.	**None –** the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Yellow-billed magpie Pica nuttalli	BCC-YR	-	Yearlong resident of the Central Valley typically found in oak savanna, open areas with large trees, and along streams. Also forages in grassland, pasture, fields, and orchards.	**Low –** the project site is within the known range of the species; no yellow-billed magpie nests were observed during the field surveys.
Nuttall's woodpecker *Picoides nuttallii*	BCC-YR	-	Year round California resident. Found primarily in oak woodlands and in riparian woods, rarely in conifers. Nests in cavities in trees.	**Present –** this species was observed foraging on the weeping willow on the project site.

Table 1-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site[2]
	Federal	State/Other		
White-faced ibis *Plegadis chichi*	-	SJMSCP	Does not breed regularly in California. Winters mainly in San Joaquin Valley and Imperial Valley, but recorded widely as transient. Feeds in fresh emergent wetlands, shallow lacustrine waters and muddy ground of wet meadows or flooded pastures.	**None** – the project site does not support suitable rockery habitat for this species.
Bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	-	CT	A migrant in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the deserts. Uncommon and local summer resident, most of the breeding population in California along banks of Central Valley streams. Feeds over open riparian areas, brushland, grassland and cropland.	**None** – the project site does not support suitable sandy banks to provide nesting habitat for this species.
Lesser yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*	BCC-W	-	Typically found in California during migration and winter time. Winters in wide variety of shallow fresh and saltwater habitats.	**None** – the project site does not support suitable wintering habitat.
Mammals				
Ringtail *Bassaricus astutus*	-	FP, SJMSCP	The range of the ringtail is north into southwest Oregon, throughout California except the agricultural portion of the Central Valley, east to Colorado, and south into Central America. They are found in dense riparian growth, montane evergreen forests, oak woodlands, pinyon juniper, chaparral, and deserts. Their territory is usually no farther than 1/2 mile away from a permanent water source and they find reproductive and resting cover in hollow trees, logs, snags, rocks, and abandoned burrows.	**None** – the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	-	CT, SSC, SJMSCP	Found in desert scrub and coniferous forests. Roost in caves or abandoned mines and occasionally are found to roost in buildings.	**None** – no suitable roost/maternity habitat.
Berkeley kangaroo rat *Dipodomyus heermanni berkeleyensis*	-	SJMSCP	Typically found in open grassy hilltops and bare ridges near rocky outcrops and on thin soils with scattered chaparral species and small annual grasses	**None** – the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.
Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	-	SSC, SJMSCP	Uncommon resident in Southeastern San Joaquin Valley and Coastal Ranges from Monterey County southward through southern California, from the coast eastward to the Colorado Desert. Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban. Crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees or tunnels are required for roosting.	**None** – no suitable roost/maternity habitat.
Western red bat *Lasiurus blossevilli*	-	SSC, SJMSCP	Locally common in some areas of California, occurring from Shasta Co. to the Mexican border, west of the Sierra Nevada/Cascade crest and deserts. Roosting habitat includes forests and woodlands from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Roosts primarily in trees, less often in	**None** – no suitable roost/maternity habitat.

Table 1-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy				
Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site[2]
	Federal	State/Other		
			shrubs. Roost sites often are in edge habitats adjacent to streams, fields, or urban areas. Preferred roost sites are protected from above, open below, and located above dark ground-cover. Feeds over a wide variety of habitats including grasslands, shrublands, open woodlands and forests, and croplands.	
Western small-footed myotis *Myotis ciliolabrum*	-	SJMSCP	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats, primarily in relatively arid wooded and brushy uplands near water. Seeks cover in caves, buildings, mines, crevices, and occasionally under bridges and under bark. Maternity colonies of females and young are found in buildings, caves and mines. Prefers open stands in forests and woodlands as well as brushy habitats.	**None** – no suitable roost/maternity habitat.
Long-eared myotis *Myotis evotis*	-	SJMSCP	Widespread in California, but uncommon in most of its range. This species has been found in nearly all brush, woodland and forest habitats, from sea level to at least 2,700 meters, but coniferous woodlands and forests seem to be preferred. Roosts in buildings, crevices, spaces under bark and snags. Caves primarily used as night roosts. Nursery colonies found in buildings, crevices, snags and behind bark.	**None** – no suitable roost/maternity habitat.
Fringed myotis *Myotis thysanodes*	-	SJMSCP	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats. Optimal habitats are pinyon-juniper, valley foothill hardwood, and hardwood conifer generally at 1300-2200m. Roosts in caves, mines, buildings and crevices. Maternity colonies of up to 200 individuals are located in caves, mines, buildings or crevices.	**None** – no suitable roost/maternity habitat.
Long-legged myotis *Myotis volans*	-	SJMSCP	Most common in woodland and forest habitats above 1200m. Also forages in chaparral, Coastal scrub and in early successional slopes of woodlands and forests. Roosts in rock crevices, buildings, under tree bark, in snags, mines, and caves. Forms nursery colonies numbering hundreds of individuals, usually under bark or in hollow trees, but occasionally in crevices or buildings.	**None** – no suitable roost/maternity habitat.
Yuma myotis *Myotis yumanensis*	-	SJMSCP	Closely associated with water; always found near lakes, creeks or ponds. Skims over water to forage for flying insects. By day, roosts under building siding or shingles. Nursery colonies use caves, mines, buildings and under bridges.	**None** – no suitable roost/maternity habitat.
Riparian (=San Joaquin Valley) woodrat *Neotoma fucipes riparia*	FE	SSC SJMSCP	The riparian or San Joaquin Valley woodrat is one of 11 described subspecies of the dusky-footed woodrat. The only population that has been verified is the single, known extant population restricted to about 100 hectares (250 acres) of riparian forest on the Stanislaus River in Caswell Memorial State Park. Dusky- footed woodrats inhabit evergreen or live oaks and other thick-leaved trees and shrubs. Riparian woodrats are common, however, where there are deciduous valley oaks, but few live oaks. They are most numerous where shrub cover is	**None** – the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.

Table 1-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for Harvest at Tracy

Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Regulatory Status[1]		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site[2]
	Federal	State/Other		
			dense and least abundant in open areas. In riparian areas, highest densities of woodrats and their houses are often encountered in willow thickets with an oak overstory.	
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	-	SSC, SJMSCP	In California, badgers occur throughout the state except in humid coastal forests of northwestern California in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. Badgers occur in a wide variety of open, arid habitats but are most commonly associated with grasslands, savannas, mountain meadows, and open areas of desert scrub; the principal habitat requirements for the species appear to be sufficient food (burrowing rodents), friable soils, and relatively open, uncultivated ground.	**None –** although the project is within the historical range, the project site is surrounded by existing development and no badger sign was observed during field surveys.
San Joaquin pocket mouse *Perognathus inornatus inornatus*	-	-	Occurs in dry, open grasslands or scrub areas on fine-textured soils from sea level to about 457 m. The breeding season begins in March and lasts through July. Females produce at least two litters per year, and each litter has between four and six young.	**Low –** the project site is within the historical range of the species, but lacks the grassland or scrub area to provide suitable habitat for this species.
Riparian brush rabbit *Sylvilagus bachmani riparius*	FE	CE	Typically found in riparian oak forests with a dense understory of wild roses, grapes and blackberries. The only known native populations are at Caswell Memorial State Park on the Stanislaus River and along the overflow channel of the San Joaquin River.	**None -** the project site is within the historic range of the species, but the project site does not support suitable habitat for this species. The project site is
San Joaquin kit fox *Vulpes macrotis mutica*	FE	CT	Inhabits annual grasslands or grassy open stages with scattered shrubby vegetation. Requires loose-textured sandy soils for burrowing.	**None** – the project is within the historic range of the species. The project site does not support suitable habitat for this species.

[1] Regulatory Status Definitions:

Federal:
- FT = Threatened species under the Federal Endangered Species Act
- FE = Endangered species under the Federal Endangered Species Act
- FC = Candidate for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act
- FD = Delisted under the Federal Endangered Species Act
- BGEPA = Protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- BCC-W = Bird of conservation concern during winter
- BCC-YR = Bird of conservation concern year
- BCC-B = Bird of conservation concern during breeding

State/Other:
- CC = Candidate for listing
- CE = Endangered species under California Endangered Species Act
- CT = Threatened species under California Endangered Species Act
- FP = Fully Protected under CDFW
- SSC = Species of special concern
- SJMSCP = Covered species under San Joaquin Multispecies Conservation Plan

[2] Potential for Occurrence Definitions:

Present—Species was observed in the project area during site visit conducted for this analysis or was documented there by another reputable source.
High—All of the species' specific life history requirements can be met by habitat present in the project area, and populations are known to occur in the immediate vicinity.
Moderate—Some or all of the species life history requirements are provided by habitat in the project area; populations may not be known to occur in the immediate vicinity, but are known to occur in the Region.
Low—Species not likely to occur because of marginal habitat quality or distance from known occurrences.
None—None of the species' life history requirements are provided by habitat in the project area and/or the project area is outside of the known distribution for the species. Any occurrence would be very unlikely.
Sources: USFWS 2016, CDFW 2016, CNPS 2016; compiled by Ascent Environmental in 2016