
APPENDIX 4.3-2
CONSOLIDATED LIST OF SPECIAL SPECIES FROM
USFWS SPECIES LIST

**TABLE B-1 - CONSOLIDATED LIST OF SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES FROM THE USFWS SPECIES LIST, CDFG'S
CNNDDB, AND CNPS ONLINE INVENTORY**

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description ⁴	Considered in Impact Analysis	Rationale
	Federal ¹	State ²	CNPS ³			
Plants						
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i> Alkali milk-vetch	~	~	1B	Annual herb. Playas, Valley and foothill grassland (adobe clay), and vernal pools (alkaline). Blooming period: March - June Elevation: 1 - 60 meters	No	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Atriplex cordulata</i> Heartscale	~	~	1B	Annual herb. Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (sandy)/saline or alkaline. Blooming period: April – October Elevation: 1 – 375 m.	No	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Atriplex minuscula</i> Lesser saltscale	~	~	1B; SLC	Annual herb. Chenopod scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland/alkaline, sandy. Blooming period: May – October Elevation: 15 - 200 meters	No	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Atriplex persistens</i> Vernal pool smallscale	~	~	1B	Annual herb. Vernal pools (alkaline). Blooming period: June - October Elevation: 10 -115 meters	No	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Blepharizonia plumose</i>	~	~	1B	Annual herb. Valley and foothill grassland. Dry hills and plains in annual grassland. Clay to clay-	No	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.

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Big tarplant				loam soils; usually on slopes and often in burned areas. Blooming period: July - October Elevation: 30 - 505 meters		
<i>Clarkia rostrata</i> Beaked clarkia	~	~	1B	Annual herb in the Onagraceae family. Found in cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Blooming period: April - May Elevation: 60 - 500 meters	No	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Eryngium racemosum</i> Delta button-celery	~	SE	1B	Annual/perennial herb. Riparian scrub(vernally mesic clay depressions). Blooming period: June - September Elevation: 3 - 30 meters	No	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Monardella leucocephala</i> Merced monardella	~	~	1A; SLC	Annual herb. Valley and foothill grassland(sandy). Blooming period: May - August Elevation: 35 -100 meters	No	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Neostapfia colusana</i> Colusa grass	~	~	1B	Annual herb. Vernal pools (adobe). Blooming period: May – August Elevation: 5 – 200 meters	No	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Orcuttia inequalis</i> San Joaquin Valley	FT	SE	1B	Annual herb. Vernal pools. Blooming period: April –	No	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.

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orcutt grass				September Elevation: 55 – 200 meters		
<i>Tuctoria greenei</i> Greene's tuctoria (=Orcutt grass)	FE	CR	1B	Annual herb. Vernal pools. Blooming period: May – July (rarely in Sept.) Elevation: 30 – 1,070 meters	No	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.

CODE DESIGNATIONS

Federal status ¹ : January 2007 USFWS Listing	State status ² : January 2007 USFWS and CDFG Listing	CNPS ³ : January 2007 CNPS Listing
FE = Listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act	SE = Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act	1A = Plants species that presumed extinct in California.
FT = Listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act	ST = Listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act	1B = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
FC = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under Endangered Species Act	CSC = Species of Concern as identified by CDFG	List 2 = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
FD = Delisted in accordance with the Endangered Species Act	CFP = Listed as fully protected under CDFG code	
	CR = Species identified as rare by CDFG	
Other		
SLC = Species of Local or Regional Concern or conservation significance (USFWS 1998)		
Habitat description⁴: Habitat description adapted from CNDDDB (CDFG 2007) and CNPS online inventory (CNPS 2007)		

TABLE B-2 - CONSOLIDATED LIST OF SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES FROM THE USFWS SPECIES LIST, CDFG'S, CNNDB AND CNPS ONLINE INVENTORY

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status		Habitat Description ³	Considered in Impact Analysis	Rationale
	Federal ¹	State ²			
Invertebrates					
<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> Conservancy fairy shrimp	FE	~	Inhabits rather large, cool-water vernal pools with moderately turbid water. They have been collected from early November to early April.	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA. There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> Vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	~	Occupies a variety of different vernal pool habitats, from small, clear, sandstone rock pools to large, turbid, alkaline, grassland valley floor pools. Although the species has been collected from large vernal pools, including one exceeding 25 acres, it tends to occur in smaller pools. It is most frequently found in pools measuring less than 0.05 acre most commonly in grass or mud bottomed swales, or basalt flow depression pools in unplowed grasslands. Vernal pool fairy shrimp have been collected from early December to early May.	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA. There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> Valley elderberry	FT	~	Associated exclusively with elderberry shrubs (<i>Sambucus</i> sp.) in Central Valley and foothills during its entire life cycle; larvae bore into elderberry stems and	Yes	There is one elderberry shrub located within the PSA; no exit holes were observed. There are two

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longhorn beetle (VELB)			feed upon the pith during their 2-year life cycle.		previously recorded occurrences within five miles of the PSA, one which is within one mile.
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i> Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE	~	Inhabits vernal pools containing clear to highly turbid water, ranging in size from 54 square feet in the former Mather Air Force Base area of Sacramento County, to the 89-acre Olcott Lake at Jepson Prairie. Tadpole shrimp climb objects and plow along or within bottom sediments feeding on organic debris and living organisms, such as fairy shrimp and other invertebrates. Superficially resembles the ricefield tadpole shrimp (<i>Triops longicaudatus</i>).	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA. There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Lytta molesta</i> Molestan blister beetle	~	~	All specimens of this species have been collected from vernal pool vegetation. Very little is known about the life cycle or other requirements of the Molestan Blister Beetle.	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA. There is one previously recorded occurrence within one mile of the PSA.
Fish					
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i> Green sturgeon	FT	~	The green sturgeon is a widely distributed, ocean-oriented sturgeon found in nearshore marine waters from Baja Mexico to Canada. Green sturgeon are anadromous, spawning in the Sacramento, Klamath and Rogue	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA.

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			rivers in the spring. Individuals spawn every few years beginning about age 15. Green sturgeon congregate in these and other estuaries during the summer, where they appear to neither breed nor feed. Neither the purpose of these aggregations nor the portion of the population participating in them is known.		
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> Delta smelt	FT	ST	Located exclusively in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. They have been found as far upstream as the mouth of the American River on the Sacramento River and Mossdale on the San Joaquin River. They extend downstream as far as San Pablo Bay. Delta smelt are found in brackish water. They usually inhabit salinity ranges of less than 2 parts per thousand (ppt) and are rarely found at salinities greater than 14ppt.	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> Steelhead Central Valley ESU	FT	~	Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries. Spawns in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries; now extirpated from most of historical range; the majority of native, natural production occurs in upper Sacramento River tributaries below Red Bluff Diversion Dam, but these populations are nearly extirpated; the American, Feather, and Yuba (and possibly the upper	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA.

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			Sacramento and Mokelumne) rivers also have naturally spawning populations, but these have had substantial hatchery influence and their ancestry is not clearly known; in the San Joaquin River system, current range apparently includes only small populations in the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Merced rivers (tributaries) and the mainstem San Joaquin River to its confluence with the Merced River (NMFS 1996). This ESU does not include steelhead from San Francisco and San Pablo bays and their tributaries (NMFS 1998).		
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> Chinook salmon Central Valley spring-run ESU	FT	ST	Existing populations spawn in the Sacramento River and its tributaries in California. Historically, this ESU was the dominant run in the Sacramento and San Joaquin river basins, but native populations in the San Joaquin River apparently all have been extirpated.	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA.
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> Chinook salmon Sacramento River winter-run ESU	FE	SE	Spawns primarily in the mainstem of the Sacramento River immediately downstream of Keswick Dam and below the historic spawning grounds downstream from Shasta Reservoir; most suitable spawning areas are between the Red Bluff Diversion Dam and Keswick Dam. Migrates through the Sacramento River, Delta, and San	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA.

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			Pablo and San Francisco bays to nonbreeding habitat in the Pacific Ocean. Some juveniles rear non-natally for brief periods in lower reaches of tributaries.		
<i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i> Sacramento splittail	~	CSC	Sacramento-San Joaquin rivers, their sluggish tributaries and sloughs, and the Delta estuary. Requires flooded vegetation for spawning and juvenile foraging habitat. Native to rivers, sloughs, and lakes in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, California. This species ranges in the San Joaquin River as far as Salt Slough in wet years, with successful spawning in the lower Tuolumne River. During most years, except when spawning, splittails are largely confined to the Delta, Suisun Bay, Suisun Marsh (an area with a particularly high concentration, especially during dry years), the lower Napa River, the lower Petaluma River, and other parts of the Sacramento-San Joaquin estuary, except in very wet years when the range may extend farther upstream in the Sacramento and San Joaquin river drainages.	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA.
Amphibians					
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	FT	CSC	Typically found in annual grasslands of lower hills and valleys; breeds in	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or

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California tiger salamander			temporary and permanent ponds and in streams; uses rodent burrows and other subterranean retreats in surrounding uplands for shelter; appears to be absent in waters containing predatory game fish. The California tiger salamander spends most of its lifecycle estivating underground in adjacent valley oak woodland or grassland habitat, primarily in abandoned rodent burrows. Research has shown that dispersing juveniles can roam up to two miles from their breeding ponds and that a minimum of several hundred acres of uplands habitat is needed surrounding a breeding pond in order for the species to survive over the long term.		surrounding the PSA. There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT	CSC	Lowlands and foothill streams, pool, and marshes in or near permanent or late season sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, riparian, or emergent vegetation (e.g. ponds, perennial drainages, well-developed riparian) below 3,936 ft. in elevation. Breeds late December to early April.	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA. There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
Reptiles					
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i> Western pond turtle	~	CSC	Permanent or nearly permanent water in various habitats (e.g. ponds, streams, perennial drainages). Requires basking	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA. There

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			sites particularly in areas vegetated with riparian habitats. The western pond turtle includes two subspecies, the northwestern pond turtle (<i>Actinemys marmorata marmorata</i>) and the southwestern pond turtle (<i>Actinemys marmorata pallida</i>). The two subspecies range is interconnected within and around the San Francisco Bay Area.		are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Gambelia</i> (= <i>Crotaphytus</i>) <i>sila</i> Blunt-nosed leopard lizard	FE	SE; CFP; SLC	This species inhabits semiarid grasslands, alkali flats, low foothills, canyon floors, large washes, and arroyos, usually on sandy, gravelly, or loamy substrate, sometimes on hardpan. It is common where there are abundant rodent burrows, rare or absent in dense vegetation or tall grass. Habitats in order of decreasing favorability: 1) clump grass and saltbush grassland, with sandy soil, 2) washes with brush, in grassland, with sandy soil, 3) alkali flats, with saltbush in sandy or gravelly soil, and 4) grassland with hardpan soil. This lizard cannot survive on lands under cultivation (may use edges adjacent to suitable habitat); repopulation of an area after tilling ends requires at least 10 years. It basks on kangaroo rat mounds and often seeks cover at the base of shrubs, in the	No	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA. This species cannot survive on lands under cultivation. Since the area within the PSA was cropland and currently the land is disked and highly disturbed, it is unlikely that this species would occur within the PSA.

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			burrows of small mammals, or in rock piles. Adults may excavate shallow burrows for shelter but depend on deeper burrows of rodents for hibernation (and egg laying). Eggs typically are laid in an abandoned rodent burrow, at a depth of about 50 cm.		
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i> Giant garter snake	FT	ST	Inhabits freshwater sloughs, marshes, canals, wetlands. Also uses rice fields, drainage canals and irrigation ditches for hunting and overwinters underground in uplands. This species inhabits small mammal burrows and other soil crevices above prevailing flood elevations throughout its winter dormancy period. Burrows commonly have sunny exposure along south and west facing slopes. The breeding season extends through March and April, and females give birth to live young from late July through early September.	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA. There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
Birds					
ANSERIFORMES (waterfowl)					
<i>Branta hutchinsii leucopareia</i> Aleutian Canada goose	FD; MNBMC	~	(Wintering) Winters on lakes and inland prairies. Forages on natural pasture or that cultivated grain; loaf on lakes, reservoirs, ponds.	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA. There are no previously recorded occurrences

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					within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
CICONIIFORMES (herons, vultures)					
<i>Ardea herodias</i> Great blue heron	MNBMC	~	(Rookery) Colonial nester in tall trees, cliffsides and sequestered spots on marshes. Rookery site in close proximity to foraging areas, marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers, streams, and wet meadows.	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA. There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Egretta thula</i> Snowy egret	MNBMC	~	(Rookery) A small white wading bird that inhabits marshes, lakes, ponds, lagoons, mangroves, and shallow coastal habitats. Nests in trees or shrubs or, in some areas, on ground or in marsh vegetation. Often nests with other colonial water birds. Nests over water or ground. Usually occurs in loose groups. Roosts usually communally. Eggs are laid usually April to May or June in north.	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA. There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
FALCONIFORMES (hawks, falcons)					
<i>Accipiter cooperi</i> Cooper's hawk	MNBMC	CSC	Nests in densely-canopied trees from foothill oak woodlands up to ponderosa pine forests. Nesting usually occurs in a deciduous tree near open water or riparian vegetation. Breeds March to August.	Yes	This species was observed roosting within the PSA.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	MNBMC	ST	Breeds in stands with few trees in	Yes	Suitable nesting habitat is

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Swainson's hawk			Juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations. Nests in valley oaks, cottonwoods, willows and a variety of other trees often in, or near, riparian habitats; forages in grasslands, irrigated pastures, and a variety of agricultural row and field crops; shows a preference for alfalfa. Breeds late March to late August.		present within or surrounding the PSA. The PSA has been disked and the site is highly disturbed; therefore no foraging habitat present on site. There are six previously recorded occurrences within ten miles of the PSA.
PASSERIFORMES (perching birds)					
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> Tri-colored blackbird	~	CSC	Breeds in freshwater wetlands, with tall dense vegetation including tule, cattail, blackberry and rose. Forages in grasslands and croplands. Resident year-round. Breeds April to July.	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA. There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Melospiza melodia maxillaris</i> Suisun song sparrow	MNBMC	CSC	Intermixed stands of bulrush (<i>Scirpus</i> spp.), cattail (<i>Typha</i> spp.), and other emergent vegetation. Suisun song sparrows forage on the bare surface of tidally exposed mud among the tules and along slough margins in the brackish marshes of Suisun Bay during low tides. The Suisun song sparrow is a distinct subspecies completely endemic to Suisun Bay.	No	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA. There is one previously recorded occurrence within one mile of the PSA.

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STRIGIFORMES (owls)					
<i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i> Western burrowing owl	~	CSC	Open grasslands and shrublands up to 5,300 ft with low perches and small mammal burrows. Resident year-round. Breeds March-August.	Yes	Suitable habitat is not present within or surrounding the PSA. The PSA has been disked and the site is highly disturbed. There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
Mammals					
<i>Dipodomys heermanni dixonii</i> Merced kangaroo rat	~	~	A small-bodied subspecies from the grassland and savanna communities on the eastern margin of San Joaquin County.	No	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Dipodomys nitratooides exilis</i> Fresno kangaroo rat	FE	SE; SLC	The historic range of this species encompassed an area of grassland and chenopod scrub communities on the San Joaquin Valley floor, from about the Merced River, Merced County, on the north, to the northern edge of the marshes surrounding Tulare Lake, Kings County, on the south, and extending from the edge of the Valley floor near Livingston, Madera, Fresno, and Selma, westward to the wetlands of Fresno Slough and the San Joaquin River. They prefer nearly level, light friable soils, not all of this area would have been habitat. Mating appears to	No	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.

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			begin in the winter.		
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> Hoary bat	~	CSC	Basically solitary, except for mother-young association; however, during migration, groups of up to hundreds of individuals may form. Dispersed population allows little chance to obtain density figures. Those migrating through the western U.S. in fall go south at least into Mexico.	Yes	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.
<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i> San Joaquin kit fox	FE	ST; SLC	Alkali sink, valley grassland, foothill woodland. Hunts in areas with low sparse vegetation that allows good visibility and mobility. Multiple underground dens are used throughout the year. Den usually has multiple entrances. Sometimes uses pipes or culverts as den sites. Mates in winter; 4-7 young are born in February or March.	No	There are no previously recorded occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the PSA.

CODE DESIGNATIONS

Federal status ¹ : January 2007 USFWS Listing	State status ² : January 2007 USFWS and CDFG Listing
ESU = Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinctive population.	SE = Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
FE = Listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act	ST = Listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act
FT = Listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act	CSC = Species of Concern as identified by the CDFG
FC = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under Endangered Species Act	CFP = Listed as fully protected under CDFG code
FD = Delisted in accordance with the Endangered Species Act	CR = Rare in California
FPD = Federally Proposed to be Delisted	Other
MNBMC = Migratory Non-game Bird of Management Concern, protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act	SLC = Species of Local or Regional Concern or conservation significance (USFWS 1998)
Habitat description³: Habitat description information adapted from CNDDb and www.natureserve.org	