Draft Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report

Appendix H

Contract No. W912P7-11-D-0004
Task Order No. 0013

Special-status Species

Prepared for:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District

Prepared by:
HydroPlan LLC, in collaboration with
GAIA
Moffatt and Nichol

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H. Special-status Flora and Fauna with Potential to Occur in the Project Area

Contents

H.1 **Table H-1. Special-status Aquatic Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Area-Dredge Sites and SF-DODS**

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State [1]/ CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
FISH					
Chinook salmon - Central Valley fall / late fall-run ESU *(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)*	NMFS-SC/SSC	Spawns in fresh water; juveniles rear in fresh and estuarine water before migrating to the ocean. Require clean, cold water and gravel beds for spawning. Central Valley rivers and streams; critical habitat for winter-run Chinook designated in San Pablo Bay (58 FR 33213). The chinook salmon is an anadromous fish, spawning in freshwater rivers and streams, but spends most of its adult life at sea. Almost all chinook salmon occurring in San Francisco Bay are from the Sacramento-San Joaquin watershed. Chinook salmon have not historically spawned in streams flowing into South San Francisco Bay. Since the mid-1980s, however, small numbers of fall-run chinook salmon have been found in several such streams, including Coyote Creek, Los Gatos Creek, and the Guadalupe River. These fish are probably strays from Central Valley	Potential to occur. Suitable spawning habitat is not present, however foraging habitat for the species may be present within aquatic habitats near Bair Island. Adult chinook use open water areas within the Bay during migration and may occasionally be present in the slough channels at Bair Island Juveniles also may forage within the tidal waters adjacent to Bair Island.	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat for the species may be present. Adult chinook use open water areas within the Bay during migration.	Low potential to occur.

[1] Confirmed using the 2015 Threatened and endangered animal list, Threatened, Endangered and Rare Plant List, and Fully Protected Animal List. http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/t_e_spp/. Accessed 3/3/2015.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State [1]/ CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		runs. These fall-run chinook salmon typically arrive in South San Francisco Bay streams in October or later. No spawning occurs in streams adjacent to Bair Island. Juvenile fish of all runs could forage in tidal wetlands throughout San Francisco Bay, including those around Bair Island.			
Chinook salmon - Central Valley spring-run ESU *(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)*	FT/ST	Spawns in fresh water; juveniles rear in fresh and estuarine water before migrating to the ocean. Require clean, cold water and gravel beds for spawning. Central Valley rivers and streams; critical habitat for winter-run Chinook designated in San Pablo Bay (58 FR 33213). The chinook salmon is an anadromous fish, spawning in freshwater rivers and streams, but spends most of its adult life at sea. Almost all chinook salmon occurring in San Francisco Bay are from the Sacramento-San Joaquin watershed. Chinook salmon have not historically spawned in streams flowing into South San Francisco Bay. Since the mid-1980s, however, small numbers of fall-run chinook salmon have been found in	Low potential to occur. Adult and juveniles chinook may use open water areas during migration.	Low potential to occur. Adult and juveniles chinook may use open water areas during migration.	Low potential to occur.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State [1]/ CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		several such streams, including Coyote Creek, Los Gatos Creek, and the Guadalupe River. These fish are probably strays from Central Valley runs. These fall-run chinook salmon typically arrive in South San Francisco Bay streams in October or later. No spawning occurs in streams adjacent to Bair Island. Juvenile fish of all runs could forage in tidal wetlands throughout San Francisco Bay, including those around Bair Island.			
Chinook salmon - Sacramento River winter-run ESU *(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)*	FE/SE	Spawns in fresh water; juveniles rear in fresh and estuarine water before migrating to the ocean. Require clean, cold water and gravel beds for spawning. Central Valley rivers and streams; critical habitat for winter-run Chinook designated in San Pablo Bay (58 FR 33213). The chinook salmon is an anadromous fish, spawning in freshwater rivers and streams, but spends most of its adult life at sea. Almost all chinook salmon occurring in San Francisco Bay are from the Sacramento-San Joaquin watershed. Chinook salmon have not historically spawned in	Low potential to occur. Adult and juveniles chinook may use open water areas during migration.	Low potential to occur. Adult and juveniles chinook may use open water areas during migration.	Low potential to occur.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State [1]/ CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		streams flowing into South San Francisco Bay. Since the mid-1980s, however, small numbers of fall-run chinook salmon have been found in several such streams, including Coyote Creek, Los Gatos Creek, and the Guadalupe River. These fish are probably strays from Central Valley runs. These fall-run chinook salmon typically arrive in South San Francisco Bay streams in October or later. No spawning occurs in streams adjacent to Bair Island. Juvenile fish of all runs could forage in tidal wetlands throughout San Francisco Bay, including those around Bair Island.			
Coho salmon - central California coast ESU *(Oncorhynchus kisutch)*	FE/SE	Rears and forages for first half of life in streams and small freshwater tributaries. Spawns in small streams with stable gravel substrates. The remainder of the life cycle is spent foraging in estuarine and marine waters of the Pacific Ocean. Need cool, clear water with instream cover in streams. Spawn in tributaries to large rivers or streams directly connected to the ocean.	Not expected to occur. Spawns in streams directly connected to the ocean.	Not expected to occur. Spawns in streams directly connected to the ocean.	Low potential to occur.
Delta smelt	FT/SE	Inhabit slightly brackish and turbid	Not expected to	Not expected to	Not expected to

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State [1]/ CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
(Hypomesus transpacificus)		deltas, estuaries, backwater sloughs and marshes, or other edgewaters. School in open surface waters. Found primarily in the Delta below Isleton on the Sacramento River and below Mossdale on the San Joaquin River, as well as in Suisun Bay Designated critical habitat for the Delta smelt includes the Delta west to the Carquinez Bridge. Spawning occurs primarily in sloughs and shallow edge-waters of channels in the upper Delta and in the Sacramento River.	occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
North American Green sturgeon, Southern DPS *(Acipenser medirostris)*	FT/NMFS-SC/SSC	An anadromous fish that spawns in well-oxygenated, cool, riverine habitat; juveniles rear in estuarine waters. Spends majority of life in nearshore oceanic waters, bay, and estuaries. Spawns in Sacramento River but not known to spawn in South Bay. Expected to occur only as a rare and irregular visitor to estuarine habitats in the South Bay / Alviso Slough. Green sturgeon is known to forage in estuaries and bays, including San Francisco Bay. Adult green sturgeon probably enter the San Francisco Bay estuary and	Low potential to occur. Not known to spawn in South Bay. Known to be present in the South Bay and expected to occur only as a rare and irregular visitor to estuarine habitats in the South Bay.	Low potential to occur. May use open water areas during migration.	Low potential to occur.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State [1]/ CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		move up the Sacramento River in early spring. The San Joaquin-Sacramento Delta and San Francisco Bay including the South Bay is are critical habitat for the green sturgeon Southern DPS.			
Longfin smelt, Bay-Delta DPS *(Spirinchus thaleichthys)*	FC/ST/SSC	Adult habitat includes bays, estuaries, and nearshore coastal areas. Longfin smelt migrate into low salinity or freshwater reaches of coastal rivers and tributary streams to spawn. Spawns in lower Sacramento-San Joaquin River and Suisun Bay; pre-spawning adults and juveniles inhabit shoal areas of San Pablo Bay. Spawns in tidally influenced freshwater wetlands and seasonally submerged uplands. Generally found in estuarine bays. Occurs in Alviso Slough. Spend the majority of their lives within the San Francisco Bay, moving upstream to spawn in low salinity waters in winter/spring.	Potential to occur. Found south to Dumbarton Bridge	Potential to occur. Found south to Dumbarton Bridge	Low Potential to occur. Longfin smelt occasionally migrate between estuaries on the West Coast.
River lamprey (*Lampreta ayresii)*	-/SSC	Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, Napa River, Sonoma Creek, Alameda Creek, Salmon Creek, Russian River tributaries, and tributaries to San Francisco Bay.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State [1]/ CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		Spawn in fresh water habitats in gravelly riffles; ammocoetes (juveniles) rear in fresh water for 3–5 years before migrating to the ocean (Sears Point 2009)			
Sacramento splittail *(Pogonichthys macrolepidotus)*	-/-/SSC	The species is tolerant of brackish water and can be found in Suisun Bay, San Pablo Bay, the Napa River, and the Carquinez Strait following high fresh water outflows from the Delta Region. At present, its range includes the main channel of the Sacramento River, the lower part of the Delta, the Napa and Petaluma Rivers, and sloughs adjoining Suisun Bay and San Pablo Bay. Spawn over submerged vegetation in flooded areas, typically where the water depth is at least 3 feet. Spawning habitat includes disjunct segments of floodplain adjacent to the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and tributaries.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Steelhead - central California coast DPS *(Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus)*	FT/-	Spawns in fresh water; juveniles rear in fresh and estuarine water before migrating to the ocean. Cool streams with suitable spawning habitat and conditions allowing migration, as well as marine	Potential to occur. Steelhead use estuarine habitats as rearing habitat for juveniles, and move through the South	Potential to occur. Steelhead use estuarine habitats as rearing habitat for juveniles, and move through the	Potential to occur.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State [1]/ CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		habitats. Steelhead use estuarine habitats as rearing habitat for juveniles, and move through the San Francisco Bay on their migrations to and from upstream spawning areas. Steelhead usually migrate upstream to spawning areas in late fall or early winter. Spawning occurs between December and March in streams in the San Francisco Bay Area. Critical habitat is Coastal streams in California; critical habitat in San Pablo Bay (70 FR 52571). The Central California Coast ESU occupies includes all naturally spawned anadromous steelhead populations below natural and manmade impassable barriers in California streams from the Russian River, Sonoma County, CA, (inclusive) to Aptos Creek, Santa Cruz County, CA, (inclusive), and the drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays eastward to the Napa River (inclusive), Napa County, CA. Occurs in Alviso Slough.	Bay on their migrations to and from upstream spawning areas. Suitable spawning habitat not present within streams near the Project Area, however adult steelhead may utilize the slough channels along Bair Island for foraging during migration.	South Bay on their migrations to and from upstream spawning areas.	
Steelhead - Central Valley DPS *(Oncorhynchus*	FT/-	Spawns in fresh water; juveniles rear in fresh and estuarine water before migrating to the ocean. Cool	Potential to occur. Steelhead use estuarine habitats as	Potential to occur. Steelhead use estuarine habitats	Potential to occur.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State [1]/ CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
mykiss irideus)		streams with suitable spawning habitat and conditions allowing migration, as well as marine habitats. Steelhead use estuarine habitats as rearing habitat for juveniles, and move through the San Francisco Bay on their migrations to and from upstream spawning areas. Steelhead usually migrate upstream to spawning areas. Critical habitat is Coastal streams in California; critical habitat in San Pablo Bay (70 FR 52571).	rearing habitat for juveniles, and move through the South Bay on their migrations to and from upstream spawning areas.	as rearing habitat for juveniles, and move through the South Bay on their migrations to and from upstream spawning areas.	
INVERTEBRATES					
Black abalone *(Haliotes cracherodii)*	FE/-	During low tides, these marine gastropods can typically be found wedged into crevices, cracks, and holes of intertidal and shallow subtidal rocks, where they are fairly concealed. They generally occur in areas of moderate to high surf. However, when immersed or during night time, they have been observed using their muscular feet to move freely over rock surfaces. Black abalone can withstand extreme variation in temperature, salinity, moisture, and wave action.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Mammals					

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State [1]/ CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
Blue whale *(Balaenoptera musculus)*	FE/-	Inhabits and feeds in both coastal and pelagic environments. Blue whales are frequently found on the continental shelf (e.g., in areas off the California coast) and also far offshore in deep water (e.g., in the northeastern tropical Pacific)	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Finback (=fin) whale *(Balaenoptera physalus)*	FE/-	Fin whales are found in deep, offshore waters of all major oceans, primarily in temperate to polar latitudes, and less commonly in the tropics. They occur year-round in a wide range of latitudes and longitudes, but the density of individuals in any one area changes seasonally.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Suitable habitat within the Project Area.
North Pacific right whale *(Eubalaena japonica)*	FE/SFP	Most known right whale nursery areas are in shallow, coastal waters. Right whales have occurred historically in all the world's oceans from temperate to subpolar atitudes. They primarily occur in coastal or shelf waters, although movements over deep waters are known. Right whales migrate to higher latitudes during spring and summer.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Sei whale *(Balaenoptera*	FE/-	Sei whales prefer subtropical to subpolar waters on the continental	Not expected to occur. No suitable	Not expected to occur. No suitable	Potential to occur. Suitable habitat

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State [1]/ CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
borealis)		shelf edge and slope worldwide. They are usually observed in deeper waters of oceanic areas far from the coastline.	habitat within the Project Area.	habitat within the Project Area.	within the Project Area.
Sperm whale *(Physeter catodon (=macrocephalus))*	FE/-	Sperm whales are found in the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, and Arctic Oceans: sperm whales roam the deep waters of all the oceans, though they seldom approach polar ice fields and are most common in temperate and tropical latitudes. They have also been seen occasionally near coastlines in the Gulf of Mexico, where they were once quite common. Sperm whales swim through deep waters to depths of 3,219external link m, apparently limited in depth only by the time it takes to swim down and back to the surface. Their distributions depend upon season and sexual/social status, however they are most likely to be found in waters inhabited by squid—at least 1,000 external link m deep and with cold-water upwellings. (MarineBio 2015)	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Suitable habitat within the Project Area.
REPTILES					
Leatherback sea	FE/-	Leatherbacks are pelagic (open	Low potential to	Low potential to	Potential to occur.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State [1]/ CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
turtle *(Dermochelys coriacea)*		ocean) animals but also forage in coastal waters. Leatherbacks are the most migratory and wide ranging of sea turtle species. They can tolerate very cold water temperatures. Leatherbacks mate in the waters adjacent to nesting beaches and along migratory corridors. After nesting, female leatherbacks migrate from tropical waters to more temperate latitudes. NMFS designated additional critical habitat to provide protection for endangered leatherback sea turtles along the U.S. West Coast (77 FR 4170).	occur.	occur.	Suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Loggerhead sea turtle-North Pacific DPS *(Caretta caretta)*	FE/-	Loggerheads occupy three different ecosystems during their lives: beaches (terrestrial zone), water (oceanic zone), and nearshore coastal areas. Loggerheads nest on ocean beaches and immediately after hatchlings emerge from the nest, they begin to move from their nest to the ocean. Migrations of adult loggerheads along the mid- and southeast U.S. coasts have also been documented. Juvenile loggerheads occur off the California	Low potential to occur.	Low potential to occur.	Potential to occur. Suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State [1]/ CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		coast.			
Olive (=Pacific) ridley sea turtle *(Lepidochelys olivacea)*	FT/-	The olive ridley is mainly a "pelagic" sea turtle, but has been known to inhabit coastal areas, including bays and estuaries. They occur from Southern California to northern Chile. Olive ridleys mostly breed annually and have an annual migration from pelagic foraging, to coastal breeding and nesting grounds, back to pelagic foraging. Trans-Pacific ships have observed olive ridleys over 2,400 from shore. Olive ridleys dive to depths of about 500 feet (150 m) to forage on "benthic" invertebrates.	Low potential to occur.	Low potential to occur.	Low potential to occur.

Federal Listing Codes	**California State Listing Codes**
FE - Federally listed as Endangered	SE - State listed as Endangered
FT - Federally listed as Threatened	ST - State listed as Threatened
FPT - Federally proposed for listing as Threatened	SCT - State candidate for listing as Threatened
FDL-Federally Delisted	SDL-State Delisted
FC - Federal candidate species (former Category 1 candidates)	SSC - California Species of Special Concern
NMFS-SC – Species of Concern (NMFS regulated species only)	SFP- Fully Protected
BCC-USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern	FDL-Federally delisted
ESU-Ecologically significant unit	WL - Watch List
DPS-Distinct Population Segment	SR-State Rare (no Federal rare classification)

H.2 **Table H-2. Special-status Aquatic Species with Potential to Occur at Placement Sites in the Project Area – Eden, Alviso, Cullinan, Montezuma**

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[2]/ CNPS Status	Alviso A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
FISH					
Chinook salmon - Central Valley fall / late fall-run ESU *(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)*	NMFS-SC/SSC	Potential to occur. Chinook salmon occur in Coyote Creek. Known to be present in several South Bay area creeks (including Coyote Creek and Alameda Creek) and associated marshes and small channels in the study area, especially as habitat for smolts as they transition to life in a marine environment. Suitable spawning habitat is not present in the Project Area, but individual strays from the Sacramento and San Joaquin River systems have been observed spawning in Coyote Creek and presumably move	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat for the species may be present. Adult chinook use open water areas within the Bay during migration. Known to be present in several South Bay area creeks (including Alameda Creek) and associated marshes and small channels in the study area, especially as habitat for smolts as they transition to life in a marine environment.	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat for the species may be present. Adult and juveniles chinook use open water areas during migration. Juveniles migrating to the ocean may occur in Dutchman's Slough.	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat for the species may be present. Adult and juveniles chinook use open water areas during migration.

[2] Confirmed using the 2015 Threatened and endangered animal list, Threatened, Endangered and Rare Plant List, and Fully Protected Animal List. http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/t_e_spp/. Accessed 3/3/2015.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[2]/ CNPS Status	Alviso A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
		through the area in search of suitable spawning habitat in Coyote Creek. However, Coyote Creek provides limited, low-quality spawning habitat and does not support a population of fall- and late-fall-run Chinook salmon. Nonetheless, during certain times of the year, Coyote Creek, and Alviso Slough may contain migrating or rearing Chinook salmon.			
Chinook salmon - Central Valley spring-run ESU *(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)*	FT/ST	Low potential to occur. Adult and juveniles chinook may use open water areas during migration.	Low potential to occur. Adult and juveniles chinook may use open water areas during migration.	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat for the species may be present. Adult and juveniles chinook use open water areas during migration.	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat for the species may be present. Adult and juveniles chinook use open water areas during migration.
Chinook salmon - Sacramento River winter-	FE/SE	Low potential to occur. Adult and juveniles chinook may use open water areas during	Low potential to occur. Adult and juveniles chinook may use open water areas during	Potential to occur. Juveniles migrating to the ocean may occur in Dutchman's Slough. San	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat for the species may be present. Adult and

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[2]/ CNPS Status	Alviso A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
run ESU *(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)*		migration.	migration.	Pablo Bay is within the critical habitat for Chinook salmon.	juveniles chinook use open water areas during migration.
Coho salmon - central California coast ESU *(Oncorhynchus kisutch)*	FE/SE	Not expected to occur. Spawns in streams directly connected to the ocean.	Not expected to occur. Spawns in streams directly connected to the ocean.	Not expected to occur. Spawns in streams directly connected to the ocean.	Not expected to occur. Spawns in streams directly connected to the ocean.
Delta smelt *(Hypomesus transpacificus)*	FT/SE	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Low potential to occur. From January to July they move into freshwater for spawning and, during high flows, they can be washed downstream into San Pablo Bay.	Potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present.
North American Green sturgeon, Southern DPS *(Acipenser medirostris)*	FT/NMFS-SC/SSC	Low potential to occur- Present in the South Bay; unlikely to be inside ponds. Green sturgeon has been caught infrequently by anglers in the South Bay. Although one acoustically tagged green sturgeon was identified by a receiver	Low potential to occur. Not known to spawn in South Bay. Known to be present in the South Bay and expected to occur only as a rare and irregular visitor to estuarine habitats in the South Bay.	Potential to occur. Adults migrate through San Pablo Bay on their way to spawning grounds in the Sacramento River juveniles and sub-adults rear in San Pablo Bay.	Potential to occur. Adults migrate through San Pablo Bay on their way to spawning grounds in the Sacramento River.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[2]/ CNPS Status	Alviso A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
		located on the Dumbarton Railroad Bridge during 2012, it is likely that green sturgeon are present infrequently, and in low numbers, in Alviso Sloughs and in the portions of the open bay adjacent to Pond A9.			
Longfin smelt *(Spirinchus thaleichthys)*	FC/ST/SSC	Potential to occur- Occurs year round in the SF Bay and known to occur in the South Bay. Longfin smelt have been caught in Coyote Creek and Alviso Slough. Seasonally documented (winter assemblage) in the tidal sloughs of the Alviso pond complex.	Potential to occur- Occurs year round in the SF Bay and known to occur in the South Bay.	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat for the species is present; spawns in upper end of Suisun Bay and the Delta.	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat for the species is present; spawns in upper end of Suisun Bay and the Delta.
River lamprey (*Lampreta ayresii)*	-/SSC	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Potential to occur. May occur in San Pablo Bay during migration.	Potential to occur. May occur in San Pablo Bay during migration.
Sacramento splittail *(Pogonichthys*	-/-/SSC	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	**Low** Potential to occur. Suitable habitat present and although not known to occur at Cullinan.	Potential to occur.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[2]/ CNPS Status	Alviso A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
macrolepidotus)					
Steelhead - central California coast DPS *(Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus)*	FT/-	Potential to occur- Known to be present in several South Bay creeks (including Coyote, Alameda Creeks, and the Guadalupe River) and associated slough channels within the project area. Suitable spawning habitat is not present in the project area, but this species moves through the area to spawn upstream. Steelhead use estuarine habitats as rearing habitat for juveniles, and move through the project area Steelhead are present in Alviso Slough during upstream migration of adults to spawning areas in the Guadalupe River watershed and downstream migration of both adults and smolts	Potential to occur- Known to be present in several South Bay creeks (including Coyote and Alameda Creeks and the Guadalupe River) and associated slough channels within the project area. Suitable spawning habitat is not present in the project area, but this species moves through the area to spawn upstream. Steelhead use estuarine habitats as rearing habitat for juveniles, and move through the project area on their migrations to and from upstream spawning areas.	Potential to occur. Juveniles migrating to the ocean may occur in Dutchman's Slough.	Potential to occur. Adults migrating to the spawning habitat and juveniles migrating to the ocean.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[2]/ CNPS Status	Alviso A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
		heading toward the ocean. The Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek are both designated critical habitat for this Steelhead DPS.			
Steelhead - Central Valley DPS *(Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus)*	FT/-	Potential to occur. Steelhead use estuarine habitats as rearing habitat for juveniles, and move through the South Bay on their migrations to and from upstream spawning areas	Potential to occur. Steelhead use estuarine habitats as rearing habitat for juveniles, and move through the South Bay on their migrations to and from upstream spawning areas	Potential to occur. Juveniles migrating to the ocean may occur in Dutchman's Slough.	Potential to occur. Adults migrating to the spawning habitat and juveniles migrating to the ocean.
Tidewater goby *(Eucyglobius newberryi)*	FE/-/SSC	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area. Species is believed to have been extirpated from San Francisco Bay due to habitat loss.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area. Species is believed to have been extirpated from San Francisco Bay due to habitat loss.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area. Species is believed to have been extirpated from San Francisco Bay due to habitat loss.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area. Species is believed to have been extirpated from San Francisco Bay due to habitat loss.
INVERTEBRATES					
Black abalone *(Haliotes cracherodii)*	FE/-	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Mammals					

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[2]/ CNPS Status	Alviso A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
Blue whale *(Balaenoptera musculus)*	FE/-	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Finback (=fin) whale *(Balaenoptera physalus)*	FE/-	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
North Pacific right whale *(Eubalaena japonica)*	FE/SFP	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Sei whale *(Balaenoptera borealis)*	FE/-	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Sperm whale *(Physeter catodon (=macrocephalus)*	FE/-	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
REPTILES					
Leatherback sea turtle	FE/-	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[2]/ CNPS Status	Alviso A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
(Dermochelys coriacea)					
Loggerhead sea turtle-North Pacific DPS *(Caretta caretta)*	FE/-	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Olive (=Pacific) ridley sea turtle *(Lepidochelys olivacea)*	FT/-	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Federal Listing Codes
FE - Federally listed as Endangered
FT - Federally listed as Threatened
FPT - Federally proposed for listing as Threatened
FDL-Federally Delisted
FC - Federal candidate species (former Category 1 candidates)
NMFS-SC – Species of Concern (NMFS regulated species only)
BCC-USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern
ESU-Ecologically significant unit
DPS-Distinct Population Segment

California State Listing Codes
SE - State listed as Endangered
ST - State listed as Threatened
SCT - State candidate for listing as Threatened
SDL-State Delisted
SSC - California Species of Special Concern
SFP- Fully Protected
FDL-Federally delisted
WL - Watch List
SR-State Rare (no Federal rare classification)

H.3 **Table H-3. Special-status Terrestrial Species with Potential to Occur at Dredge Sites in the Project Area and SF-DODS**

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
BIRDS					
Alameda song sparrow *(Melospiza melodia pusillula)*	-/-/BCC/SSC	Breeds and forages in tidal salt marshes of San Francisco Bay. Typically nests low in gumplant (*Grindelia*) shrubs and in pickleweed (*Salicornia*). Endemic to California, where it is restricted to tidal salt marshes along the edges of San Francisco Bay. The species is a year-round resident (nonmigratory), and breeds from late February to mid-August. Alameda song sparrows prefer upland marsh vegetation, along tidal marsh edges. It is most abundant in the taller vegetation found along tidal sloughs.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the project site but suitable habitat is likely adjacent to the project site. Suitable breeding habitat for this species is present at Bair Island and adjacent tidal marshes.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
American peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus anatum)*	-/SFP (nesting)	Year-round resident widely distributed around the Bay. Nests on bridges, towers, and buildings, often at bay edge. Forages in many habitats. Regular forager (on other birds) in the region, primarily during migration and winter. Species has been confirmed nesting in the plan area as recently as 2007 in the south	Potential to occur: Regular foragers but no suitable breeding habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

[3] Confirmed using the 2015 Threatened and endangered animal list, Threatened, Endangered and Rare Plant List, and Fully Protected Animal List. http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/t_e_spp/. Accessed 3/3/2015.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		BAy near the Project Area.			
American white pelican *(Pelecanus erythrorhynchos)*	-/-/SSC (nesting))	Special status only at nesting sites. Use exposed mudflats as roosting or loafing areas when they are available. When the tides rise, most of these birds will return to roosting areas in salt ponds or other alternate habitats. Also forages in freshwater lakes and rivers. Nests at freshwater lakes in northeast California, usually on small islands or remote dikes. Species nests colonially, and will commute long distances between foraging and nesting areas (50-184 miles). Breeding occurs April to September.	Potential to occur: Regular foragers but unlikely to breed. Species forages within salt ponds and tidal marsh habitats in San Francisco Bay.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Ashy storm-petrel *(Oceanodroma homochroa)*	-/-/SSC (nesting)	Ashy storm-petrels feed near their nesting islands in the offshore waters of the California Current. Nests in islands off the California coast. Forages in ocean. Fifty percent of the world's population of ashy storm-petrels breed on San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz and Anacapa islands.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
Bald eagle *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)*	/SE/SFP[4] (nesting and wintering)	Occurs mainly along seacoasts, rivers and lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs. Feeds mostly on fish. Breeds usually by lakes, large rivers and on coasts. Nest is a large conspicuous structure with a wide view, in a large tree, rocky outcrop, or on the ground on islands. Swoops from hunting perches to catch fish from the water. Roosts communally in winter in dense conifer stands. Breeding begins in May.	Low Potential to occur. Suitable habitat not present. There are no known nesting or roosting sites for bald eagle within or adjacent to the Project Area. May occur as a flyover due to large habitat range.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Bank swallow *(Riparia riparia)*	-/ST (nesting)	Nests on vertical banks or cliffs with fine-textured soils, near water. Nests in colonies in vertical banks along creeks, rivers and sea cliffs with friable soils. Breeds from April to August. Most of California's nesting colonies occur along the upper Sacramento River. Breeding begins in April.	Low Potential to occur: uncommon to rare foragers but unlikely to breed. Suitable nesting habitat not present.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Barrow's goldeneye *(Bucephala islandica)*	-/-/SSC (nesting)	Nests in freshwater marshes by lakes and rivers, winters in coastal marine habitats. This species is an uncommon visitor to San Francisco Bay. Breeding begins mid-May.	Low potential to occur: Uncommon winter visitor; does not breed in the in or adjacent to Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

[4] Although this species is federally delisted it is still protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Lacey Act (USFWS. 2013. Bald Eagle. July 2. http://www.fws.gov/midwest/eagle/. Accessed March 2, 2015. The Bald Eagle continues to be listed as endangered in California (CDFW. Bald Eagles in California. https://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/t_e_spp/bald_eagle/. Accessed March 2, 2015.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
Belding's savannah sparrow *(Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi)*	-/SE/-	Sparrow is a salt marsh endemic, ranging historically from Goleta in Santa Barbara County, California on the north, south to el Rosario, Baja California, Mexico. Nests in salt marsh. Forages in low, tidally influenced habitats, adjacent ruderal areas, and moist grasslands.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in the RCH Channel or adjacent habitat.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Black skimmer *(Rynchops niger)*	-/-/BCC/SSC (nesting)	Nests on abandoned levees and islands in salt ponds and marshes of San Francisco Bay. Breeding for this species in San Francisco Bay has been documented only from 1994. Breeding begins early-May. Black skimmers forage mainly in tidal waters of bays, estuaries and lagoons but also utilize rivers, and salt marsh pools, creeks, and ditches. Forage while gliding along the surface of the water. This species primarily breeds in southern California, but has become more common in northern California including San Francisco Bay.	Potential to Occur. Suitable foraging habitat in San Francisco Bay. Suitable nesting habitat may be present in habitat adjacent to the Project Area.	Potential to Occur. Suitable foraging habitat in San Francisco Bay.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Brant (Branta bernicla)	-/-/SCC-	A common winter resident along the coast of California. Species forages within coastal waters during migratory movements along coast. Grazes on eelgrass and other aquatic	Low potential to occur. Marginally suitable habitat in San Francisco Bay.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		plants. Does not breed in California.			
Bryant's savannah sparrow *(Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus)*	-/-/-/SSC	A subspecies of savannah sparrow (Passerculus sandwichensis), Bryant's savannah sparrow is endemic to California. Occurs only in the narrow coastal strip from Humboldt Bay in the north to the Morro Bay area in the south with its center of abundance in the San Francisco Bay area. Is a year-round resident of California's coastal prairies and marshes. Savannah sparrows avoid areas with unusually tall grasses. Birds nest on the ground in open-cup nests that are near grass bunches or under matted plants. The nests are hidden under the grass canopy.			Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Burrowing owl *(Athene cunicularia)*	-/-/BCC/SSC (burrowing and some wintering site)	Forages and nests in grasslands and open scrub with small mammal burrows. Flat grasslands and ruderal habitats. Wintering observations with/without a burrow in San Francisco, Ventura, Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Santa Cruz counties. Breeding begins in March. For Western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*)-Burrowing owls occur in lowlands and at the edge of tidal wetlands, especially in the non-breeding season. This	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		species is largely extirpated from former breeding sites around the Bay. Nearly all of the remaining nesting burrowing owls in the Bay area are between Palo Alto and the Fremont-Newark area of the South Bay. The only sites that support viable breeding populations are the NASA Ames Research Center and the San Jose Airport.			
California black rail *(Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus)*	-/ST/BCC/SFP	A year-round resident of California's coastal prairies and marshes. Salt marshes bordering larger bays; pickleweed typically present. Tidal salt marshes associated with heavy growth of pickleweed; also occurs in brackish marshes or freshwater marshes at low elevations. Breeds in fresh, brackish, and tidal salt marsh .The species does not appear to migrate. Lack of suitable habitat (high marsh) may limit nesting in the south bay however tidal marsh restoration projects may be increasing habitat for this species. Resident population is confined almost entirely to San Pablo and Suisun Bays and restricted to the tidal and brackish marsh vegetation.	Not expected to occur in or adjacent to RCH channel.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
California brown pelican (*Pelecanus*	-/SFP	Occurs in nearshore marine habitats and coastal bays. Nests on islands in	Potential to occur both in the Project	Not expected to occur. No suitable	Not expected to occur. No

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
occidentalis californicus)		Mexico and southern California. Roosts on levees in the interiors of pond complexes, forages in salt ponds and Bay. Visitor to San Francisco Bay in non-breeding season, from May through November; forages in shallow nearshore waters.	Area and adjacent habitat. No nesting areas within the Project Area but species forages in San Francisco Bay and may roost on Bair Island.	habitat within the Project Area.	suitable habitat within the Project Area.
California gull *(Larus californicus)*	-/-/-/-/ WL	California gulls nest on freshwater lakes, inland areas, and in salt ponds in San Francisco Bay. Forages at landfills and within tidal marshes throughout the San Francisco Bay. Year round resident of California. Breeding begins early May.	Potential to Occur. Common resident. Breeds and forages throughout the South Bay area. Forages throughout study area. (	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
California least tern *(Sternula antillarum browni)*	FE/SE/SFP	Nests along the coast on bare or sparsely vegetated flat substrates The South Bay is an important post-breeding staging area for Least Terns, although this species does not currently breed within the Project Area at Alviso but least terns could occasional forage in nearby t ponds. The species nests in California, and migrates to California in April and remains through August; wintering takes place south of the United States. They nest in colonies on bare or sparsely vegetated sandy beaches, alkali flats and landfills. Presently,	Low potential to occur within the Project Area although marginally suitable habitat may be present in adjacent areas. Species has been historically recorded nesting at Bair Island but not since the early 1980"s. Potential nesting habitat is present within Bair	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		most nesting occurs on beaches or in coastal wetlands near estuaries, bays, harbors or the ocean and feeds on small fish. Active nesting sites near the Project Area are located at Montezuma Slough, Napa Plant Site and Montezuma Slough wetlands. They have also nested historically at Bair Island.	Island and adjacent upland areas near San Francisco Bay.		
Cassin's auklet *(Ptychoramphus aleuticus)*	-/-/BCC/SSC	San Miguel Island and its islets, particularly Prince Island and Castle Rock, provide the most important nesting sites for the Cassin's auklet in the Southern California bight. It also breeds colonially on the other islands of the Channel Islands National Park, except Santa Rosa Island. During the non-breeding seasons, Cassin's auklets will spend most of their time at sea.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Potential to forage in the area.
Cooper's hawk *(Accipiter cooperii)*	-/-/WL (nesting)	Inhabits primarily open, interrupted or marginal woodlands. Nests mainly in riparian groves of deciduous trees in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains. Also nests in coast live oak. Forages in many habitats in winter and migration. Breeding begins in April.	Low potential to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area although may forage in adjacent areas.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Eleant tern	WL	Coastal waters, occasionally ocean			Not expected to

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
(Thalasseus elegans)		far from land. Breeds on low, flat, sandy islands. (Cornell Lab of Ornithology 2015)			occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Ferruginous hawk *(Buteo regalis)*	WL	Does not nest in California; winter visitor along the coast from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Open terrain in plains and foothills where ground squirrels and other prey are available.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area. Species is rarely detected in San Mateo County.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Forster's tern *(Sterna forsteri)*	WL (nesting)	Foster's terns nest on inland lakes of California and marshes of San Francisco Bay. The species forages within San Francisco by diving for small fish. Year round resident of California. Breeding begins mid-May.	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat is present within the Project Area. No suitable habitat for nesting but may nest in adjacent area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Golden eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos)*	-/-/SFP/WL (nesting and wintering)	Nest on cliffs or in large trees or electrical towers, forages in open areas. Forages in annual grasslands, chaparral, and oak woodlands with plentiful medium and large-sized mammals.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area. May occasionally forage in habitat along adjacent channels, primarily during the nonbreeding season.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
Least bittern (Ixobrychus exilis)	-/-/BCC/SCC (nesting)	Forages and breeds in freshwater or brackish marshes with tall emergent vegetation. Ground nester in dense stands of vegetation. Very rare inhabitant of fresh to brackish marshes with dense emergent vegetation. More likely to occur in Delta than San Francisco Bay.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Loggerhead shrike *(Lanius ludovicianus)*	-/-/BCC/SSC (nesting)	Nests in dense shrubs and trees, forages in grasslands, marshes, and ruderal habitats. Inhabits a variety of habitats from open grasslands and scrub to woodlands and riparian areas. Species typically uses fenceposts, shrubs and small trees for perching while foraging in open habitats. Year-round resident of California. Breeding begins in February.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Long-billed curlew *(Numenius americanus)*	-/-/BCC/WL (nesting)	Nests on prairies and short-grass fields; forages on mudflats, marshes, pastures, and agricultural fields. Nests in northeastern California in Modoc, Siskiyou, and Lassen Counties on prairies and short-grass fields. Winters along the coast and in interior valleys west of Sierra Nevada. During migration and in winter;	Potential to occur. Forages on mudflats, marshes, and grasslands and roosts on levees, diked marshes, and ponds as a migrant and winter resident. Species does not	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		frequents coastal beaches and mudflats and interior grasslands and agricultural fields.	nest within Project Area.		
Marbeled murrelet *(Brachyramphus marmoratus)*	FT/SE (nesting)	Occurs year-round in marine subtidal and pelagic habits from Oregon to Point Sal, Santa Barbara. Uses stands of mature Douglas fir and redwoods up to 40 miles inland for nesting. Nests from May to September. Adults may commute from ocean to nest site daily.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Northern harrier *(Circus cyaneus)*	-/-/SSC- (nesting)	Nests and forages in marshes, grasslands, and ruderal habitats. Inhabits coastal salt and freshwater marshes.	Potential to Occur. Suitable foraging in a variety of habitats. May also breed in adjacent habitat in small numbers in marsh habitats in the Species has been recorded nesting at Bair Island.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Rhinoceros auklet *(Cerorhinca monocerata)*	WL	Mostly pelagic; nests on islands in ground burrows. (Cornell Lab of Ornithology 2015)	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Potential to forage in the area.
Ridgway's rail, formerly California clapper rail *(Rallus obsoletus*	FE/SE/SFP	Salt and brackish marsh habitat and tidal sloughs usually dominated by pickleweed and cordgrass. Resident in SF Bay with entire population	Potential to occur. Forage in the Project area. Suitable breeding	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
obsoletus, formerly Rallus longirostris obsoletus)		restricted to tidal marshlands of San Pablo, Central, and South Bays. Sloughs and channels along the Bay shore provide critical habitat with birds occupying vegetated marsh along the full range of tidal influence.	habitat for this species is present at Bair Island, Greco Island, and adjacent tidal marshes but they are not known to nest in the area.		Area.
Redhead (Aythya americana)-(Waterfowl)	SCC	Found in Southern Don Edwards Wildlife Refuge. Forages and breeds in ponds and lakes. Nests are floating.	Potential to occur. Forage in the Project area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
San Pablo song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia samuelis*)	-/-/BCC/SSC	Inhabits salt marshes bordering north side of San Pablo and San Francisco Bay. Nests in grindelia spp. (marsh gumplant) bushes. Forages over mudbanks and in the pickleweed.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Saltmarsh common yellowthroat *(Geothlypis trichas sinuosa)* aka San Francisco common yellowthroat	-/-/BCC/SSC	Year-round resident of the San Francisco Bay Area. Found only in San Francisco Bay Area in Marin, Napa, Sonoma, Solano, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Alameda Counties. Nests in freshwater marshes in summer and salt or brackish marshes in fall and winter; requires tall grasses, tules, and willow thickets for nesting and cover. Breeding begins in April. Forages in	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area. Suitable habitat maybe present adjacent to the Project Area within tidal marshes and associated uplands.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		all marsh types.			
Short-eared owl *(Asio flammeus)*	-/-/SSC (nesting)	Nests on ground in tall emergent vegetation or grasses, forages over a variety of open habitats. Inhabits open grasslands, prairies, marshes and agricultural fields with sufficient cover and abundant small mammal prey. Breeding begins in April.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area. Suitable habitat maybe present adjacent to the Project Area where species has been recorded nesting in adjacent habitat at Bair Island.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Short-tailed albatross *(Diomedea albatrus)*	FE/-/SCC	Short-tailed albatross forage at sea but specific geographic and seasonal distribution patterns within the marine range are not well understood. The short-tailed albatross is a frequent visitor to the productive waters in shelf break areas of the Northern Gulf of Alaska, Aleutians Islands, and Bering Sea. The marine range of the short-tailed albatross within U.S. territorial waters includes Alaska's vast coastal shelf break areas and the marine waters of Hawaii for foraging, but we do not know how much or to what extent it utilizes open ocean areas of the Gulf of Alaska, North Pacific	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Potential to forage in the area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		Ocean, and Bering Sea.			
Alameda song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia Pusillula)*	-/-/-/SSC	Breeds in salt marsh habitats in the San Francisco Bay Area. Forages in salt marsh habitat. It is most abundant in the taller vegetation found along tidal sloughs, including salt marsh cordgrass and marsh gumplant. Present in suitable habitat throughout the South Bay being particularly abundant in more extensive marshes but also present fairly commonly in narrower marshes along tidal sloughs such as Alviso Slough as long as taller herbaceous vegetation for nesting is present.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area. Suitable habitat maybe present adjacent to the Project Area where species may forage within the tidal marshes. Species forages within tidal marsh habitats in San Francisco Bay.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Suisun song sparrow *(Melospiza melodia maxillaris)*	-/-/BCC/SSC	Suisun Song Sparrows occur in virtually every tidal marsh in Suisun Bay, though densities vary considerably, presumably reflecting variation in habitat suitability. Dense vegetation is required for nesting sites, song perches, and cover for refuge from predators. Suisun Song Sparrows are associated primarily with tidal channels, especially in marshes where Pickleweed dominates and Gumplant lines the channels. Sparrow territories are lined single file every 10 to 50 m along sloughs, providing each pair			Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		with access to the slough and its overhanging banks for food and cover. In marshes where there are no sloughs, some tidal influence is still required; few Song Sparrows occur in diked areas with stagnant water. In brackish or freshwater marshes with substantial cover of tall Scirpus maritimus, Tule (S. acutus), or cattail, the association of Song Sparrows with channels is weaker.			
Tricolored blackbird *(Agelaius tricolor)*	SE[5]/BCC/SSC (nesting colony)	Breeds at scattered coastal locations from Marin County south to San Diego County; and at scattered locations in Lake, Sonoma, and Solano Counties. Breeds near fresh water in dense emergent vegetation and sites with blackberries, nettles, thistles, and grainfields.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Vaux's swift *(Chaetura vauxi)*	-/-/SSC (nesting)-	Nest in snags in costal coniferous forest or occasionally chimneys**.**	Not Expected to Occur: No suitable habitat. This species is rarely detected in San Mateo County.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Western snowy plover *(Charadrius*	FT/-/BCC/SSC (nesting)	Nests in sandy substrate such as sandy coastal beaches, salt panne	Low potential to occur. Suitable	Not expected to occur. No suitable	Not expected to occur. No

[5] Emergency state status until 6/2015 (CDFW list).

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
alexandrinus nivosus)		habitat, coastal dredged spoils sites, dry salt ponds, salt pond levees, and gravel bars. and forages in sandy marine and estuarine bodies. Population defined as those birds that nest adjacent to or near tidal waters, including all nests along the mainland coast, peninsulas, offshore islands, and adjacent bays and estuaries. Nest in San Francisco Bay. Most nesting in San Francisco Bay is associated with emergent or dry salt pond beds, or sometimes levee roads. Breeding locations in the Estuary at Eden Landing Ecological Reserve/ Baumberg North, Alviso, and Ravenswood. In the North Bay nesting occurs at Ponds 7 and 7A in the Napa Sonoma Marshes Wildlife Area and at the Montezuma Slough Wetland Restoration site.	habitat maybe present in mudflats and adjacent to the Project Area where species may forage within the tidal marshes. Species has been recorded nesting at Bair Island though no nesting has been documented since the late 1970"s. Potential nesting habitat is present within Bair Island and adjacent upland areas near San Francisco Bay.	habitat within the Project Area.	suitable habitat within the Project Area.
White-tailed kite *(Elanus leucurus)*	-/-/SFP (nesting)	Nests in tall shrubs and trees, forages in grasslands, marshes, and ruderal habitats. Inhabits grasslands, agriculture fields, oak woodlands, savannah and riparian habitats in rural and urban areas. Feeds primarily on California voles. Forages over grassland and nests in shrubs and trees. Year-round resident of	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area. Suitable habitat may be present in adjacent habitat. Species has been recorded nesting at	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		Central and Coastal California. Breeding begins in February.	Bair Island.		
Yellow-headed blackbird *(Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus)*	-/-/-/SSC	Nests in freshwater emergent wetlands with dense vegetation and deep water, often along the borders of lakes and ponds. Often forages in fields, typically wintering in large, open agricultural areas.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Yellow warbler *(Dendroica petechia brewsteri)*	-/-/BCC/SSC (nesting)	Breeds in riparian woodlands, particularly those dominated by willows and cottonwoods. Species forages in suitable habitat during migration in the fall.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
MAMMALS					
Guadalupe fur-seal *(Arctocephalus townsendi)*	FT/ST/SFP	Guadalupe fur seals reside in the tropical waters of the Southern California/ Mexico region. During breeding season, they are found in coastal rocky habitats and caves. Little is known about their whereabouts during the non-breeding season.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Low potential to occur.
Pacific Harbor Seal (*Phoca vitulina richardsi)*	Fed: MMPA	Pacific harbor seals inhabit near-shore coastal and estuarine areas from Baja California, Mexico to Alaska. Pacific harbor seals are the only species of marine mammal that breed and bear young in San Francisco Bay. Harbor seals are present in the Bay year-round and	Potential to occur. Suitable habitat within the Project Area. Haul-out and pupping sites for this species are present at Bair Island and Greco	Potential to occur. Suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		use it for foraging, resting, and reproduction. Mating occurs from April to July. There are 12 haul-out sites and rookeries in the Bay. At Bair Island and Greco Island, seals use haul-outs on the outer shore of Outer Bair Island, and several sites within Corkscrew Slough. The primary haul-out in Corkscrew Slough is along the west bank of the slough, near the bend closest to Redwood Creek (RWC GP DEIR 2010)). Known pupping sites are: Bair Island, Corkscrew Slough, Greco Island, Newark Slough, and Mowry Slough.	Island adjacent to the project site.		
Pallid bat *(Antrozous pallidus)*	-/-/-/SSC	Uncommon to rare foragers but unlikely to breed. (SBSP Restoration Project Biology and Habitat Exiting conditions Report March 2005). Inhabits rocky terrain in open areas in lowlands, foothills and mountainous areas near water throughout California below 2,000 meters. Roost in caves, rock crevices, mines, hollow trees, buildings and bridges in arid regions in low numbers (<200). Active from March-November; migrates in some areas, but may hibernate locally. Preys on large beetles and scorpions. This species is typically	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		found in dry grasslands and oak savannah habitats, and currently can be detected in the south and east San Francisco Bay area. (RWC GP DEIR 2010)			
Salt-marsh harvest mouse *(Reithrodontomys raviventris)*	FE/SE/SFP	The salt marsh harvest mouse is restricted to the salt and brackish water marshes in San Francisco Bay. Found in salt marsh habitat dominated by pickleweed , mature brackish marshes, and tidal and diked salt marshes that can include dense plant cover of pickleweed and fat hen . Marshes fringing Alviso Slough lack pickleweed and are thus not considered prime habitat. The species was found in brackish marsh dominated by alkali bulrush (*Scirpus robustus*). Does not occur in the small isolated patch of diked pickleweed within the Pond A8. Could occur in suitable habitat year-round. The species is adapted to life within the tidal zone, and can escape tidal inundation through climbing upward within the marsh vegetation, and is a good swimmer. The species can drink saltwater. Young are born from spring to fall, and breeding occurs 2-3 times per year.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area. Suitable habitat may be present in adjacent habitat. This species has been documented to occur on Bair and Greco Islands.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
Salt-marsh wandering shrew *(Sorex vagrans halicoetes)*	-/-/-/SSC	Species is restricted to salt marshes in San Francisco Bay. Feeds mainly on invertebrates and some plant material within a low, dense cover of Salicornia. Most young are born March to May. Occurs in middle and high marsh zones with abundant driftwood and pickleweed.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area. Suitable habitat may be present in adjacent habitat. Species has been detected at Bair Island.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Suisun shrew *(Sorex ornatus sinuosus)*	-/-/-/SSC	Restricted to San Pablo Bay and Suisun Bay, both in Solano and Sonoma County. Tidal, salt, and brackish marshes containing pickleweed, grindelia, bulrushes, or cattails; requires driftwood or other objects for nesting cover.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Townsend's big-eared bat *(Corynorhinus townsendii) (AKA Pacific Townsend or western big eared bat)*	-/-/SCT/SSC	An obligate cave rooster and moth specialist. Inhabits caves, bridges, mines, buildings, rock crevices and tree hollows in coastal lowlands, cultivated valleys and nearby hills characterized by mixed vegetation throughout California below 3,300 meters. Exhibits high site fidelity and is highly sensitive to disturbance. Forages along edge habitats near water; may travel long distances during foraging. This species has been detected in the north and east	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		San Francisco Bay area. Very sensitive to disturbances and may abandon a roost after one onsite visit.			
Western mastiff bat *(Eumops perotis californicus)*	-/-/-/SSC	Suitable habitat consists of extensive open areas with abundant roost locations provided by crevices in rock outcrops and buildings. Primarily a cliff roosting species. Inhabits a variety of vegetation communities near suitable cliff roosting habitat throughout central and southern California below 3,000 meters. Often forages high above the ground and over great distances. Highly sensitive to human disturbance. This species ranges from San Francisco southward. It has been detected in the San Francisco Bay area (East Bay hills and in the south bay).	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
REPTILES					
Western pond turtle *(Emys marmorata)*	-/SSC	Aquatic habitats including ponds, streams, and irrigation ditches. Requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks. (Permanent or nearly permanent fresh or brackish water in a variety of habitats.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
PLANTS					
Alkali milk-vetch	-/-/1B.2	Alkaline soils in playas, vernal pools,	Not expected to	Not expected to	Not expected to

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
(Astragalus tener var. tener)		and adobe clay areas within grassland. Alameda, Merced, Solano, and Yolo counties. A recently rediscovered population in seasonal wetlands at the Pacific Commons Preserve in Fremont. Considered extirpated from Santa Clara County. Currently no suitable habitat in Alviso Slough Restoration Project or SBSP Phase 2 area. Occurs in mesic coastal dunes, coastal salt marshes, swamps and stream sides.	occur. No suitable habitat in RCH Channel area.	occur. No suitable habitat in SBS Channel area.	occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Congdon's tarplant *(Centromadia parryi ssp. Congdonii)*	-/-/1B.1	Moist, alkaline soils within grassland. Tolerates disturbance. Annual; blooms June through November. Known from Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Clara counties.. Known from several locations in Newark, Fremont, Alviso, and Sunnyvale. The species requires disturbance to establish, and so, it is unlikely that any population could establish within the Alviso restoration Project area except ephemerally. Population locations and sizes are likely to fluctuate. Recent populations have been reported from South San Francisco Bay localities in or in the vicinity of diked baylands	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in RCH Channel area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in SBS Channel area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		(Newark to Sunnyvale). May potentially occur along high tidal marsh edges .			
Delta tule pea *(Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii)*	-/-/1B.2	High marsh zone in brackish and freshwater marshes. Known from Suisun Marsh (Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano and Contra Costa counties) and Napa marshes. Perennial; blooms May through September. Historic and current records from North Bay area only. Occurs along tidal marsh banks of sloughs in Napa-Sonoma. May be difficult to detect during droughts (saline years) in Napa Marsh.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in RCH Channel area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in SBS Channel area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Lyngbye's sedge *(Carex lyngbyei)*	-/-/2B	Coastal salt marsh and brackish marshes. Known from central and northern coastal California.			Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Marin knotweed *(Polygonum marinense)*	-/-/3.1	Coastal Marin, Napa, and Sonoma Counties. Salt marsh (Sears Pt 2009). Formerly restricted in San Francisco Bay to tidal marshes near Larkspur (Marin County), but this species has spread widely across the North Bay and western Suisun Bay area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in RCH Channel area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in SBS Channel area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Mason's lilaeopsis *(Lilaeopsis masonii)*	-/SR/1B.1	Exposed banks of tidal meanders and channels within brackish to freshwater marsh. Locally common in	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in RCH	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in SBS	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		Suisun Marsh. Not known to occur in the Alviso Slough Project area; historic and current records in Suisun Bay area only. Typically restricted to brackish tidal marsh banks subject to slumping or wave erosion, or nearby tidal marsh; also occurs in mud on rip-rap or concrete. Known populations occur from northern San Pablo Bay (Tolay Creek mouth) east through Suisun Marsh and Contra Costa shoreline.	Channel area.	Channel area.	within the Project Area.
Point Reyes salty bird's-beak *(Chloropyron maritimum ssp. Palustre)*	FE/SE/1B.2	Coastal salt marsh habitats, growing with pickleweed and saltgrass, swamps (and coarser substrates within salt marsh (high marsh pans, sandy barrier beaches). Known from Northern California, from Oregon to Santa Clara County; Oregon. Extirpated from the South Bay Area. Historically found in coastal salt marshes in Alameda, Humboldt, Marin, Santa Clara, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sonoma Counties. Presumed extirpated from Alameda, Santa Clara and San Mateo counties.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in RCH Channel area. It may occur in adjacent salt marshes in Bair Island.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in SBS Channel area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Saline clover *(Trifolium hydrophilum)*	-/-/1B.2	Edges of salt marshes, alkali meadows, and vernal pools along the coast from Sonoma County south to	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in RCH	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in SBS	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
		San Luis Obispo, as well as in the inland counties of Solano and Colusa. Annual Historic collection (in 1886) from Belmont Slough; not recorded since in the South Bay area. Occurs in marshes and swamps and valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools.	Channel area. It may occur in adjacent salt marshes in Bair Island.	Channel area.	within the Project Area.
Soft salty bird's-beak *(Chloropyron molle ssp. molle)*	FE/SR/1B.2	Coastal salt marshes and swamps. An annual, herb with fluctuating population levels. Occurs in upper tidal marsh near the limits of tidal action with pickleweed, salt grass, fleshy jaumea, alkali heath, perennial ryegrass, arrow grass, and Suisun marsh aster.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in RCH Channel area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in SBS Channel area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Suisun marsh aster *(Symphyotrichum lentum)*	-/-/1B.2	Found in Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta, Suisun Marsh, Suisun Bay, Contra Costa county, Solano county. Brackish and freshwater marsh. Typically forming colonies along brackish or freshwater marsh banks or upland edges tidal marshes in northern San Pablo Bay eastward to Suisun Marsh and Contra Costa shoreline. Presumed extirpated in San Francisco Bay.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in RCH Channel area or adjacent habitat.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in SBS Channel area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[3] / CNPS Status	Geographic Distribution/Habitats	RWC Channel	SBS Channel	SFDODS
Federal Listing Codes FE - Federally listed as Endangered FT - Federally listed as Threatened FPT - Federally proposed for listing as Threatened FDL-Federally Delisted FC - Federal candidate species (former Category 1 candidates) BCC-USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern DPS-Distinct Population Segment			**California State Listing Codes** SE - State listed as Endangered ST - State listed as Threatened SCT - State candidate for listing as Threatened SSC - California Species of Special Concern SFP- Fully Protected WL - Watch List SR-State Rare (no Federal rare classification)		

H.4 **Table H-4. Special-status Terrestrial Species with Potential to Occur at Placement Sites in the Project Area – Eden, Alviso, Cullinan, and Montezuma**

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[6]/ CNPS Status	Alviso Ponds A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
BIRDS					
Alameda song sparrow *(Melospiza melodia pusillula)*	-/-/BCC/SSC	Potential to occur. Common resident foraging in tidal salt marsh and may breed near the Project Area.	Low potential to occur. Common resident foraging in tidal salt marsh		Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma offloader.
American peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus anatum)*	-/SFP (nesting)	Potential to occur. Regular foragers but no suitable breeding habitat within the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Regular foragers but no suitable breeding habitat within the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Regular foragers but no suitable breeding habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma offloader.
American white pelican *(Pelecanus erythrorhynchos)*	-/-/SSC (nesting))	Potential to occur. Found in or near ponds A1, A2w, A9, and other Alviso ponds. Occur as foragers but not known to breed in the pond complex. Regular visitor from late summer to spring.	Potential to occur. Found in or near Eden Landing ponds. Occur as foragers but nesting sites are not located in the pond complex.		
Ashy storm-petrel *(Oceanodroma*	-/-/SSC (nesting)	Low Potential to occur. May be occasional winter visitor; does not breed in	Low Potential to occur. May be occasional winter visitor; does not breed in		Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma

[6] Confirmed using the 2015 Threatened and endangered animal list, Threatened, Endangered and Rare Plant List, and Fully Protected Animal List. http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/t_e_spp/. Accessed 3/3/2015.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[6]/ CNPS Status	Alviso Ponds A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
homochroa)		the Project Area.	the Project Area.		offloader.
Bald eagle *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)*	/SE/SFP[7] (nesting and wintering)	Potential to occur. Uncommon to rare foragers most likely during fall migration but unlikely to breed.	Potential to occur. Uncommon to rare foragers most likely during fall migration but unlikely to breed.		
Bank swallow *(Riparia riparia)*	-/ST (nesting)	Low Potential to occur. uncommon to rare foragers but unlikely to breed. Suitable nesting habitat not present.	Low Potential to occur. uncommon to rare foragers but unlikely to breed. Suitable nesting habitat not present.		Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma offloader.
Barrow's goldeneye *(Bucephala islandica)*	-/-/SSC (nesting)	Potential to occur. Uncommon winter visitor; does not breed in the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Uncommon winter visitor; does not breed in the Project Area.		Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma offloader.
Belding's savannah sparrow *(Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi)*	-/SE/-	Potential to occur. Common breeder in salt marsh (including diked, muted tidal, and tidal) and adjacent ruderal/grassland habitat in the study area.	Potential to occur. Common breeder in salt marsh (including diked, muted tidal, and tidal) and adjacent ruderal/grassland habitat		

[7] Although this species is federally delisted it is still protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Lacey Act (USFWS. 2013. Bald Eagle. July 2. http://www.fws.gov/midwest/eagle/. Accessed March 2, 2015. The Bald Eagle continues to be listed as endangered in California (CDFW. Bald Eagles in California. https://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/t_e_spp/bald_eagle/. Accessed March 2, 2015.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[6]/ CNPS Status	Alviso Ponds A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
			in the study area.		
Black skimmer *(Rynchops niger)*	-/-/BCC/SSC (nesting)	Potential to occur. Likely to forage and may breed adjacent to the Project Area, particularly on islands in salt ponds.	Potential to occur. Likely to forage and may breed adjacent to the Project Area, particularly on islands in salt ponds.		
Brandt (Branta bernicla)	-/-/SCC-				
Bryant's savannah sparrow *(Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus)*	-/-/-/SSC				
Burrowing owl *(Athene cunicularia)*	-/-/BCC/SSC (burrowing and some wintering site)	Low potential to occur. May forage within marshes.	Low potential to occur. May forage within marshes.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma offloader.
California black rail *(Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus)*	-/ST/BCC/SFP	Potential to occur. Individuals winter in small numbers in tidal marsh within the Project Area and a likely breeder. Fourteen individuals were captured adjacent to SBSP Project Pond A15 in 2012 during the breeding season .	Potential to occur. Individuals may winter in tidal marsh within the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat along the outboard levees. Known to occur at the site.	

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[6]/ CNPS Status	Alviso Ponds A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
California brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus)*	-/SFP	Potential to occur. Regular but not abundant during nonbreeding season (summer and fall) in Alviso.	Potential to occur. May roosts on levees in the interiors of pond complexes; forages in ponds and in San Francisco Bay.		
California gull *(Larus californicus)*	-/-/-/-/ WL	Potential to occur. Common resident, breeding on several salt ponds in the Project Area. The colony in Pond A6 is the second largest colony in California. Forages throughout SBSP area.	Potential to occur. Common resident, breeding on several salt ponds in the Project Area.		
California least tern *(Sternula antillarum browni)*	FE/SE/SFP	Potential to occur. The South Bay is an important post-breeding staging area for least terns, though species does not currently breed within the Project Area. Forages and roosts in a number of South Bay ponds, especially Alviso ponds in the vicinity of the Moffett Federal Airfield.	Potential to occur.		Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma offloader. Active nesting sites are located at Montezuma Slough and Montezuma Slough wetlands
Cassin's auklet *(Ptychoramphus aleuticus)*	-/-/BCC/SSC	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Cooper's hawk	-/-/WL	Potential to occur.	Potential to occur.		

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[6]/ CNPS Status	Alviso Ponds A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
(Accipiter cooperii)	(nesting)	Observed on SBSP Restoration area as a migrant and winter resident. Breeds in limited numbers in upland habitats adjacent to the SBSP Restoration area, within the South Bay, but not within the immediate SBSP Restoration Project pond complexes.	Observed on SBSP Restoration area as a migrant and winter resident. Breeds in limited numbers in upland habitats adjacent to the SBSP Restoration area, within the South Bay, but not within the immediate SBSP Restoration Project pond complexes.		
Elegant tern *(Thalasseus elegans)*	WL				
Ferruginous hawk *(Buteo regalis)*	WL	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat present.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Forster's tern *(Sterna forsteri)*	WL (nesting)	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat present. Although not in the Project Area it has been identified as breeding on ponds A1, A2W and A8 (prior to flooding).	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat present and nest in the South Bay.		
Golden eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos)*	-/-/SFP/WL (nesting and	Low Potential to occur. Uncommon to rare foragers primarily during	Low Potential to occur. Uncommon to rare foragers primarily during		

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[6]/ CNPS Status	Alviso Ponds A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
	wintering)	the nonbreeding season and unlikely to breed. No nesting records within the SBSP Area.	the nonbreeding season and unlikely to breed. No nesting records within the SBSP Area.		
Least bittern (Ixobrychus exilis)	-/-/BCC/SCC (nesting)	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.		
Loggerhead shrike *(Lanius ludovicianus)*	-/-/BCC/SSC (nesting)	Potential to occur. Breeds in Alviso Pond Complex. Resident in low numbers in adjacent habitat within the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Resident in low numbers in adjacent habitat within the Project Area.		
Long-billed curlew *(Numenius americanus)*	-/-/BCC/WL (nesting)	Potential to occur. Forages on mudflats, marshes, and grasslands and roosts on levees, diked marshes, and ponds within the SBSP area as a migrant and winter resident. Does not nest in the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Forages on mudflats, marshes, and grasslands and roosts on levees, diked marshes, and ponds within the SBSP area as a migrant and winter resident. Does not nest in the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat present. Known to occur at the site.	
Marbeled murrelet *(Brachyramphus marmoratus)*	FT/SE (nesting)				
Northern harrier *(Circus cyaneus)*	-/-/SSC- (nesting)	Potential to occur. Breeds in small numbers in marsh habitats in the SBSP	Potential to occur. Breeds in small numbers in marsh habitats in the	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat present and	

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[6]/ CNPS Status	Alviso Ponds A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
		restoration areas, forages in a variety of habitats. Northern harriers nest on transmission towers in several ponds, in Alviso, complex.	SBSP restoration areas, forages in a variety of habitats. Northern harriers nest on transmission towers in several ponds, including the Eden Landing.	known to occur.	
Rhinoceros auklet *(Cerorhinca monocerata)*	WL	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Ridgway's rail, formerly California clapper rail *(Rallus obsoletus obsoletus, formerly Rallus longirostris obsoletus)*	FE/SE/SFP	Potential to Occur. Ridgway's rails occur in a number of locations. The highest numbers are likely to occur within the more extensive tidal salt marshes along Coyote Creek, although this species is also present in Alviso Slough, and in smaller marsh remnants along sloughs and the Bay edge . Recorded using tidal marsh habitats along Coyote Creek and Alviso Slough	Potential to occur. Forage in the Project area. Primary habitat in adjacent marsh.	Low potential to occur. Incidental occurrence.	
Redhead (Aythya americana)-(Waterfowl)	SCC	Potential to occur. Common winter visitor; does not breed in the	Potential to occur. Forage in the Project Area.		

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[6]/ CNPS Status	Alviso Ponds A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
		Project Area.			
San Pablo song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia samuelis*)	-/-/BCC/SSC	Inhabits salt marshes bordering north side of San Pablo and San Francisco Bay. Nests in grindelia spp. (marsh gumplant) bushes. Forages over mudbanks and in the pickleweed.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	
Saltmarsh common yellowthroat *(Geothlypis trichas sinuosa)* aka San Francisco common yellowthroat	-/-/BCC/SSC	Potential to Occur. Common resident, breeding in freshwater and brackish marshes (and possibly to a limited extent in salt marshes), and foraging in all marsh types during the nonbreeding season.	Potential to Occur. Common resident, breeding in freshwater and brackish marshes (and possibly to a limited extent in salt marshes), and foraging in all marsh types during the nonbreeding season.	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat present.	Potential to Occur. Common resident, breeding in freshwater and brackish marshes (and possibly to a limited extent in salt marshes), and foraging in all marsh types during the nonbreeding season.
Short-eared owl *(Asio flammeus)*	-/-/SSC (nesting)	Low Potential to occur. Uncommon. Has bred in small numbers within the SBSP Area, although current breeding status unknown. Most numerous in area in migration and winter.	Low Potential to occur. Uncommon. Has bred in small numbers within the SBSP Area, although current breeding status unknown. Most numerous in area in migration and winter .	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat present.	
Short-tailed albatross	FE/-/SCC	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat	Not expected to occur. No suitable	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[6]/ CNPS Status	Alviso Ponds A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
(Diomedea albatrus)		Project Area.	within the Project Area.	habitat within the Project Area.	within the Project Area.
Alameda song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia Pusillula)*	-/-/-/SSC	Potential to occur. Species forages within tidal marsh habitats in San Francisco Bay.	Potential to occur. Species forages within tidal marsh habitats in San Francisco Bay.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Suisun song sparrow *(Melospiza melodia maxillaris)*	-/-/BCC/SSC				
Tricolored blackbird *(Agelaius tricolor)*	SE[8]/BCC/SSC (nesting colony)	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area. Suitable foraging habitat present in adjacent areas.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Vaux's swift *(Chaetura vauxi)*	-/-/SSC (nesting)-	Potential to occur. Uncommon to rare foragers but unlikely to breed. Forages over SBSP area during spring. No nesting habitat within area.	Potential to occur. Uncommon to rare foragers but unlikely to breed. Forages over SBSP area during spring. No nesting habitat within area.		
Western snowy	FT/-	Potential to Occur. In the	Potential to Occur. May	Low potential to occur.	Not expected to occur.

[8] Emergency state status until 6/2015 (CDFW list).

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[6]/ CNPS Status	Alviso Ponds A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
plover *(Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus)*	/BCC/SSC (nesting)	past, prior to the levee breach, western snowy plovers have bred in Pond A8. Breeds and forages at sites near the Project Area including Ponds A16, A17, A23 and Pond A13. Additional birds are present in the study area during winter. Species may forage in mudlfats and tidal salt marsh.	forage in the Project Area. Snowy plovers are present at Eden Landing with the largest number of nests at Ponds E8 and E8A. Species may forage in mudlfats and tidal salt marsh.	Species may forage in mudlfats and tidal salt marsh..	No suitable habitat within the Project Area nut suitable habitat may be present in adjacent areas. In the North Bay nesting occurs at the Montezuma Slough Wetland Restoration site
White-tailed kite *(Elanus leucurus)*	-/-/SFP (nesting)	Potential to occur. Common resident; breeds within the SBSP Area where suitable nesting habitat occurs.	Potential to occur. Common resident; breeds within the SBSP Area where suitable nesting habitat occurs.	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat present and known to occur at Cullinan.	
Yellow-headed blackbird *(Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus)*	-/-/-/SSC	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.		Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Yellow warbler *(Dendroica petechia brewsteri)*	-/-/BCC/SSC (nesting)	Low Potential to occur: uncommon to rare foragers but unlikely to breed. Observed on site as a migrant. No nesting habitat within the immediate SBSP pond complexes.	Low Potential to occur: uncommon to rare foragers but unlikely to breed. No nesting habitat within the immediate SBSP pond complexes.		
MAMMALS					

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[6]/ CNPS Status	Alviso Ponds A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
Guadalupe fur-seal *(Arctocephalus townsendi)*	FT/ST/SFP	Not expected to occur.	Not expected to occur.	Not expected to occur.	Not expected to occur.
Phoca vitulina richardsi Pacific Harbor Seal	Fed: MMPA	Potential to occur. Suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No known haul out or pupping sites.	Not expected to occur. No known haul out or pupping sites.
Pallid bat *(Antrozous pallidus)*	-/-/-/SSC	Low Potential to occur: uncommon but suitable foraging habitat present.	Low potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat present.	Low Potential to occur: uncommon but suitable foraging habitat present.	Not expected to occur.
Salt-marsh harvest mouse *(Reithrodontomys raviventris)*	FE/SE/SFP	Potential to Occur. Salt marsh harvest mouse habitat in the Alviso pond complex is limited, but occurs in tidal salt marshes that fringe the existing salt ponds. Salt marsh harvest mice have been recently discovered in Alviso brackish marsh areas. While their use of these brackish habitats in the South Bay is not well understood, early indications are that populations in the brackish marshes are not as dense	Potential to occur. Suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur.	Not expected to occur.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[6]/ CNPS Status	Alviso Ponds A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
		as those in mature salt marsh dominated by pickleweed. .			
Salt-marsh wandering shrew *(Sorex vagrans halicoetes)*	-/-/-/SSC	Potential to occur. May occur in salt marshes throughout the SBSP area.	Potential to occur. May occur in salt marshes throughout the SBSP area.		
Suisun shrew *(Sorex ornatus sinuosus)*	-/-/-/SSC	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Low potential to occur. Suitable habitat may be present along outboard levee.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Townsend's big-eared bat *(Corynorhinus townsendii) (AKA Pacific Townsend or western big eared bat)*	-/-/SCT/SSC	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat present.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Western mastiff bat *(Eumops perotis californicus)*	-/-/-/SSC	Low potential to occur.	Low potential to occur.	Potential to occur. Suitable foraging habitat present.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.
REPTILES					
Western pond turtle *(Emys marmorata)*	-/SSC	Low potential to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the offloader.
PLANTS					
Alkali milk-vetch	-/-/1B.2	Not expected to occur. No	Not expected to occur.	Not expected to occur.	Not expected to occur.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[6]/ CNPS Status	Alviso Ponds A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
(Astragalus tener var. tener)		suitable habitat within the Project Area.	No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	No suitable habitat at the Montezuma offloader.
Congdon's tarplant *(Centromadia parryi ssp. Congdonii)*	-/-/1B.1	Low Potential to occur**.** Known from several locations in Newark, Fremont, Alviso, and Sunnyvale. Peripheral halophyte or disturbed upland zones but not currently associated with salt marsh.	Low Potential to occur**.** Known from several locations in Newark, Fremont, Alviso, and Sunnyvale. Peripheral halophyte or disturbed upland zones but not currently associated with salt marsh.		Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma offloader.
Delta tule pea *(Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii)*	-/-/1B.2	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat within the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Could occur in Cullinan although no species have been identified in the immediate area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma offloader.
Lyngbye's sedge *(Carex lyngbyei)*	-/-/2B				Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma offloader.
Marin knotweed *(Polygonum marinense)*	-/-/3.1	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat.	Potential to occur. Could occur in Cullinan although not recorded.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma offloader.
Mason's lilaeopsis *(Lilaeopsis*	-/SR/1B.1	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in the Project Area.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in the Project Area.	Potential to occur. Could occur in Cullinan although not recorded.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[6]/ CNPS Status	Alviso Ponds A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
masonii)					offloader.
Point Reyes salty bird's-beak *(Chloropyron maritimum ssp. Palustre)*	FE/SE/1B.2	Low potential to occur. Assume extirpated in the Southern San Francisco Bay.	Low potential to occur. Assume extirpated in the Southern San Francisco Bay.		Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma offloader.
Saline clover *(Trifolium hydrophilum)*	-/-/1B.2	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat.	Low potential to occur. May occur in diked or tidal marsh habitats of northern San Pablo Bay and Suisun Marsh.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma offloader.
Soft salty bird's-beak *(Chloropyron molle ssp. molle)*	FE/SR/1B.2			Potential to occur. Could occur in Cullinan although not recorded.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma offloader.
Suisun Marsh aster *(Symphyotrichum lentum)*	-/-/1B.2	Not Expected to Occur. No suitable habitat.	Not Expected to Occur. No suitable habitat.	Potential to occur. Could occur in Cullinan although not recorded.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat at the Montezuma offloader.

Common Name *(Scientific Name)*	Federal/State[6]/ CNPS Status	Alviso Ponds A2W and A9	Eden Landing Pond E2	Cullinan Project	Montezuma Offloader
Federal Listing Codes FE - Federally listed as Endangered FT - Federally listed as Threatened FPT - Federally proposed for listing as Threatened FDL-Federally Delisted FC - Federal candidate species (former Category 1 candidates) BCC-USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern DPS-Distinct Population Segment			**California State Listing Codes** SE - State listed as Endangered ST - State listed as Threatened SCT - State candidate for listing as Threatened SSC - California Species of Special Concern SFP- Fully Protected WL - Watch List SR-State Rare (no Federal rare classification)		