

Table 22-12. State & Federally Listed Species Occurring or Likely to Occur within the Project Area - REVISED

| Species Name | Federal Status ¹ | NYS Status ² | SGCN Listing ³ | Habitat Preference ⁴ | Source of Potential Presence ⁵ | Observed On site | Estimated Take | Impact Avoidance Measures | Source for Habitat Map |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|------------------|----------------|---|------------------------|
| American Black Duck (<i>Anas rubripes</i>) | - | - | SGCN-HP | This species prefers marshes, ponds, rivers, and lakes. This species breeds in freshwater wetlands such as freshwater marshes and forested wetlands. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, F | No | - | Project components have been sited to avoid impacts to wetlands. ES&C Plan designed to minimize sedimentation and siltation of aquatic habitats. | Figure 22-3, 22-4 |
| American Kestrel (<i>Falco sparverius</i>) | - | - | SGCN | This species prefers open areas, such as successional old fields, forest edges, scrublands, pastures and hay fields. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, E, F | No | - | Impacts to existing successional fields and shrublands has been avoided where possible. Active agriculture which offers marginal habitat for grassland species will be converted to successional old field between panels. Novel perch locations provided by Project Components may provide alternative habitat for this species. | Figure 22-1 |

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| American Woodcock (<i>Scolopax minor</i>) | - | - | SGCN | This species prefers moist successional shrublands near successional forests, scrub-shrub wetlands, and along rivers. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, F | No | - | Habitat for this species represents only 4% of the Project Area. Impacts to existing successional fields and shrublands has been avoided where possible. Active agriculture which offers marginal habitat for grassland species will be converted to successional old field between panels. | Figure 22-1 |
| Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) | - | THR | - | This species prefers undisturbed areas near large lakes, reservoirs, marshes, swamps, or stretches along rivers where they can breed and forage for fish. Suitable habitat doesn't exist at the site, as waterbodies are not large enough to support prey fish populations. | C, D, E, F | Yes | None anticipated. | Habitat for this species does not exist within the Project Area, therefore no impacts are expected to occur. | Figure 22-1 |
| Black-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>) | - | - | SGCN | This species prefers thickets, successional old field, orchards, and along forest edges. Nests in shrublands and forest edges. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, F | No | - | Habitat for this species represents only 4% of the Project Area. Impacts to existing successional fields and shrublands has been avoided where possible. Active agriculture which offers marginal habitat for grassland species will be converted to successional old field between panels. | Figure 22-1 |

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| Black-throated Blue Warbler <i>(Dendroica caerulescens)</i> | - | - | SGCN | This species prefers large, undisturbed tracts of hardwood and mixed deciduous-coniferous forests with a dense understory. This species typically occurs in forests greater than 250 acres. Suitable habitat for this species does not occur within the Project Area, because the forested areas are too small. | C, F | No | - | This species is unlikely to occur within the Project Area due to lack of extensive forests with complex understory vegetation. Further, impacts to forested lands which the species may occasionally use have been limited to the maximum extent practicable. | Figure 22-1 |
| Blue-winged Teal (<i>Anas discors</i>) | - | - | SGCN | This species prefers freshwater habitats such as ponds and marshes surrounded by grassland or successional old fields. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, F | No | - | Minimal wetland impacts will occur due to Project construction of operation. Further, ES&C plans will be implemented to reduce sedimentation of aquatic habitats. Active agriculture will be converted to successional old field between panel arrays providing improve habitat quality for this grassland associated species. | Figure 22-1 |

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| Blue-winged Warbler (<i>Vermivora pinus</i>) | - | - | SGCN | This species prefers brushy hillsides, overgrown pastures, and stream and woodland edges. Breeds in dry uplands in low shrublands. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, F | No | - | Habitat for this species represents only 4% of the Project Area. Impacts to existing successional fields and shrublands has been avoided where possible. Active agriculture which offers marginal habitat for grassland species will be converted to successional old field between panels. | Figure 22-1 |
| Bobolink (<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>) | - | - | SGCN-HP | This species prefers grasslands, including pastures, successional old fields, and meadows. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, F | Yes | - | Habitat for this species represents only 4% of the Project Area. Impacts to existing successional fields and shrublands has been avoided where possible. Active agriculture which offers marginal habitat for grassland species will be converted to successional old field between panels. | Figure 22-1 |

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| Brown Thrasher (<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>) | - | - | SGCN-HP | This species prefers successional shrublands, dense regenerating woods, and forest edges. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, F | No | - | Habitat for this species represents only 4% of the Project Area. Impacts to existing successional fields and shrublands has been avoided where possible. Active agriculture which offers marginal habitat for grassland species will be converted to successional old field between panels. | Figure 22-1 |
| Canada Warbler (<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>) | - | - | SGCN-HP | This species prefers forest undergrowth and shady thickets. Breeding occurs in mixed hardwoods of extensive forests and streamside thickets and nesting occurs near moist habitat. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | D, F | No | - | Impacts to forested habitat within the Project Area have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Riparian corridors will be maintained. | Figure 22-1 |
| Common Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) | - | - | SGCN | This species prefers freshwater habitats such as ponds, lakes, rivers, and forested wetlands. Nests in tree cavities in mature boreal forests. Suitable habitat for this species may occur within the Project Area, although there are no boreal forests. | E, F | No | - | Habitat for this species is limited within the Project Area, and therefore the species has only limited potential to occur. | Figure 22-1, 22-3 |

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| Common Nighthawk (<i>Chordeiles minor</i>) | - | SSC | - | This species prefers open or semi-open areas such forest clearings, grasslands, and suburbs. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | D, F | No | None anticipated. | Impacts to forested habitat have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Clearing of small areas of forest may improve habitat for this species which prefers forest clearings. Seasonal clearing restrictions will minimize direct impacts to this species which is absent during winter months. Further, conversion of agriculture to successional old field may result in an increase of habitat available in the Project Area. | Figure 22-1 |
| Cooper's Hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>) | - | SSC | - | This species prefers to reside in deciduous, mixed, and coniferous forests. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, E, F | Yes | None anticipated. | Impacts to forested habitat have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Where impacts cannot be avoided, it is assumed that this species will relocate to adjacent forested areas both within and surrounding the Project Area. Novel perch structures created by Project Components may provide alternative habitat for this species. | Figure 22-1 |

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| Eastern Meadowlark (<i>Sturnella magna</i>) | - | - | SGCN-HP | This species prefers farm fields, pastures, grasslands, and wet fields. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, F | Yes | - | Habitat for this species represents only 4% of the Project Area. Impacts to existing successional fields and shrublands has been avoided where possible. Active agriculture which offers marginal habitat for grassland species will be converted to successional old field between panels. | Figure 22-1 |
| Eastern Pipistrelle (Tri-colored bat) (<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>) | - | - | SGCN-HP | This species prefers woodlands and riparian forests and can also be found foraging in early successional and open habitats. They roost in or below the canopy of live or dying trees. Suitable summer habitat occurs within the forested portions of the Project Area, in addition to the open habitat. | I | No | - | Impacts to forested habitat have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. | Figure 22-1 |

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| Eastern Red Bat <i>(Lasiurus borealis)</i> | - | - | SGCN | This is a migratory bat species that often resides in forested areas and does not overwinter in caves. They roost in tree foliage of a variety of deciduous tree species. Roosts are often on edge habitat of streams, open fields, and forest canopy gaps. They forage over open water, pastures, and forest edges. Suitable summer habitat occurs within the forested portions of the Project Area, in addition to open habitat. | I | No | - | Impacts to forested habitat have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. The species has only limited potential to occur based on lack of potential presence identified during this review. | Figure 22-1 |
| Eastern small-footed bat <i>(Myotis leibii)</i> | - | SSC | - | This species uses rock crevices and talus features as day-roosts in the summer season and hibernacula include natural caves and mines. They have been found foraging in deciduous forests and over ponds and streams in the summer. While rock roosting habitat isn't prevalent within the Project Area, potential suitable summer foraging habitat can be found in the forested and ponded portions of the Project Site. | I | No | None anticipated. | Habitat is limited for this species; therefore, it is unlikely to occur within the Project Area. Impacts to forested habitat, which may provide foraging areas for this species, have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. | Figure 22-1 |

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| Golden-winged Warbler (<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>) | - | SSC | - | This species prefers open woodlands, wet thickets, and successional shrublands. A mosaic of shrubby, open areas and mature forests are important for this species. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D | No | None anticipated. | Habitat for this species represents approximately 3.4% of the Project Area. Impacts to existing successional fields and shrublands has been avoided where possible. The habitat requirements for this species are very specific. Given the limited extent of habitat available within the Project Area, this species has very limited potential to occur. | Figure 22-1 |
| Grasshopper Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>) | - | SSC | - | This species prefers open fields and prairie including active hay fields, successional old field, and minimally in successional shrublands. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, F | Yes | None anticipated. | Habitat for this species represents only 4% of the Project Area. Impacts to existing successional fields and shrublands has been avoided where possible. Active agriculture which offers marginal habitat for grassland species will be converted to successional old field between panels. | Figure 22-1 |

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| Henslow's Sparrow <i>(Ammodramus henslowii)</i> | - | THR | SGCN-HP | Species prefers to breed in wet meadows, pastures, and hayfields. Frequently uses open fields populated with dense tall grasses away from trees. Suitable habitat is available in limited extent within the Project Area. | F | No | None anticipated. | Habitat is limited for this species, therefore it is unlikely to occur within the Project Area. Pasturelands represent a small fraction of the agricultural areas present. Active agriculture which offers marginal habitat for grassland species will be converted to successional old field between panels. | Figure 22-1 |
| Hoary Bat <i>(Lasiurus cinereus)</i> | - | - | SGCN | This migratory species prefers to roost in deciduous and coniferous trees among the foliage and forages over open areas or large open bodies of water. Suitable summer habitat occurs within the Project Area. | I | No | - | Impacts to forested habitat, which may provide foraging areas for this species, have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. | Figure 22-1 |

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| Horned Lark (<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>) | - | SSC | - | This species prefers open habitats with sparse vegetation such as prairies and heavily grazed pastures, however may also frequent agricultural fields. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, E, F | No | None anticipated. | Active agriculture may provide habitat of marginal quality for this species. Open areas which may serve as habitat for this species represent only 4% of the Project Area. Impacts to existing successional fields and shrublands has been avoided where possible. Active agriculture which offers marginal habitat for grassland species will be converted to successional old field between panels. | Figure 22-1 |
| Little Brown Bat (<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>) | - | - | SGCN-HP | This species are habitat generalists, found in mixed, deciduous, and coniferous forests, roosting in buildings or trees, under rocks or wood piles. They forage over wetlands and open water. Suitable summer roost and foraging habitat within the forested portions and ponds of the Project Area. | I | No | - | Impacts to forested habitat, which may provide roosting or foraging areas for this species, have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. | Figure 22-1 |

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| Louisiana Waterthrush (<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>) | - | - | SGCN | This species prefers gravel-bottomed streams flowing through deciduous forests in ravines. Suitable habitat for this species may occur within the Project Area, although there are no steep ravines within the Project Area. | C, D, F | No | - | Habitat for this species is limited within the Project Area. Impacts to forested habitat have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Minimal impacts to wetland habitat, and no impacts to riparian corridors will occur. ES&C plans will be implemented to reduce impacts from adjacent construction to aquatic habitats | Figure 22-1 |
| Northern Goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>) | - | SSC | - | This species prefers larger tracts of wild forest. Across much of their range they live mainly in coniferous forests, but may occur in deciduous hardwood forest as well. Suitable habitat for this species occurs limitedly within the Project Area. | D, E, F | No | None anticipated. | Forests are heavily fragmented where they occur within the Project Area, and are primarily deciduous, offering limited suitability for this species. Impacts to forested habitat have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable and will not impact interior forests preferred by this species. | Figure 22-1 |

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| Northern Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) | - | THR | - | This species prefers freshwater marshes, wet grasslands, lightly grazed pastures, successional old field, and croplands. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | A, D, E, F | Yes | None anticipated. | Primary habitat for this species represents 4% of the Project Area. The species will utilize agricultural areas, to which impacts are unavoidable. However, conversion of active croplands to successional old fields has been shown to benefit grassland species (see Section 22(f)(7)). | Figure 22-1 |
| Northern Long-Eared Bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>) | THR | THR | - | This species utilizes tree cavities or loose bark of trees for roosting, foraging and raising young. They prefer mature interior forests and are clutter specialists. While the majority of the Project is open land, there are forested patches that could provide potential suitable summer roosting and foraging habitat. Additionally, these forested patches can provide travel corridors to larger patches of forest in the surrounding areas. | B, I | No | None anticipated. | Impacts to forested habitat have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable, and no loss of interior forest will occur resulting from Project construction. | Figure 22-1 |

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| Northern Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) | - | - | SGCN | This species prefers freshwater marshes and nests in pastures, hay fields, croplands, and successional old field. Habitat for this species is not present within the Project Area. | D, F | No | - | While nesting habitat may be prevalent, there are no freshwater marshes located within the Project Area to support this species, therefore it is unlikely to occur. | Figure 22-1, 22-3 |
| Prairie Warbler (<i>Setophaga discolor</i>) | - | - | SGCN | This species prefers successional shrubland, successional old field, brush piles, and pastures. Breeds in dry old field and clearing, edges of forest, and sandy pine barrens. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | D, F | No | - | Open areas which may serve as habitat for this species represent only 4% of the Project Area. Impacts to existing successional fields and shrublands has been avoided where possible. Active agriculture which offers marginal habitat for grassland species will be converted to successional old field between panels. | Figure 22-1 |
| Red-headed Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>) | - | SSC | - | This species prefers open deciduous forests, forest edges, groves, and orchards. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | D, F | No | None anticipated. | Impacts to forested habitats have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Where impacts cannot be avoided it is assumed that highly mobile species will relocate to adjacent forested habitat within and surrounding the Project Area. | Figure 22-1 |

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| Ruffed Grouse (<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>) | - | - | SGCN | This species prefers a mix of mature forests, successional forests, and successional shrublands. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, F | No | - | Impacts to forested and successional habitats have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Where impacts cannot be avoided it is assumed that highly mobile species will relocate to adjacent forested habitat within and surrounding the Project Area. | Figure 22-1 |
| Scarlet Tanager (<i>Piranga olivacea</i>) | - | - | SGCN | This species prefers expansive deciduous and mixed forest canopies. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, F | No | - | Impacts to forested habitats have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Where impacts cannot be avoided it is assumed that highly mobile species will relocate to adjacent forested habitat within and surrounding the Project Area. Further, forested habitat within the Project Area is heavily fragmented, offering limited suitability for this species. | Figure 22-1 |

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| Sedge Wren (<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>) | - | THR | - | This species prefers shallow marshes, wet meadows, grasslands, and hayfields. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | D | No | None anticipated. | Minimal impacts to wetlands which provide habitat for this species will occur as result of Project construction or operation. Further, conversion of active agriculture to successional fields may increase/improve habitat for this species in the Project Area (see Section 22(f)(7)). | Figure 22-1, 22-3 |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk (<i>Accipiter striatus</i>) | - | SSC | - | This forest-dwelling raptor prefers to reside in deciduous forests, thickets, forest edges, and mixed woodlands. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, F | No | None anticipated. | Impacts to forested habitats have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Where impacts cannot be avoided it is assumed that highly mobile species will relocate to adjacent forested habitat within and surrounding the Project Area. | Figure 22-1 |

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| Short-eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>) | - | END | - | This species prefers open areas grasslands, prairies, marshes, and meadows. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, F | No | None anticipated. | Open areas which may serve as habitat for this species represent only 4% of the Project Area. Impacts to existing successional fields and shrublands has been avoided where possible. Active agriculture which offers marginal habitat for grassland species will be converted to successional old field between panels. | Figure 22-1 |
| Silver-haired bat (<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>) | - | - | SGCN | This migratory species prefers temperate, northern hardwoods with ponds or streams nearby. They typically forage along in forests, forest edges, open water, and other riparian areas. Suitable summer habitat occurs within the forested portions of the Project Area. | I | No | - | Impacts to forested habitat, which may provide roosting or foraging areas for this species, have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. | Figure 22-1 |
| Snapping Turtle (<i>Cheylydra serpentina</i>) | - | - | SGCN | This species prefers open water habitats such as deep freshwater marshes, ponds, lakes, and rivers. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | G | No | - | Impacts to open water habitats will not occur. | Figure 22-3 |

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| Upland Sandpiper (<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>) | - | THR | - | This species prefers prairies, grasslands, and successional old field. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, F | No | None anticipated. | Open areas which may serve as habitat for this species represent only 4% of the Project Area. Impacts to existing successional fields and shrublands has been avoided where possible. Active agriculture which offers marginal habitat for grassland species will be converted to successional old field between panels. | Figure 22-1 |
| Wood Turtle (<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>) | - | SSC | - | This species prefers woodlands, meadows and forest edges surrounding clear flowing streams and rivers. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | G | No | None anticipated. | Impacts to streams and forested habitat have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Where impacts are unavoidable, and environmental monitor will provide identification of habitat for sensitive species to facilitate avoidance. | Figure 22-1, 22-3 |

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| Vesper Sparrow (<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>) | - | SSC | - | This species responds quickly to changes in habitat and often occupies abandoned old farm fields and successional shrublands as they return to forest. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, F | Yes | None anticipated. | Open areas which may serve as habitat for this species represent only 4% of the Project Area. Impacts to existing successional fields and shrublands has been avoided where possible. Active agriculture which offers marginal habitat for grassland species will be converted to successional old field between panels. | Figure 22-1 |
| Wood Thrush (<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>) | - | - | SGCN | This species prefers deciduous and mixed forests with large trees, moderate understory, shade, and abundant leaf litter. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. | C, D, F | No | - | Impacts to forested habitats have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Where impacts cannot be avoided, it is assumed that highly mobile species will relocate to forested habitat within and adjacent to the Project Area. | Figure 22-1 |

- 1- 'Federal Status' refers to the species listing as federally endangered (END) OR threatened (THR).
- 2 - 'NYS Status' refers to the species listing as a state-listed endangered (END), threatened (THR), or species of special concern (SSC). Source: <https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html>
- 3- 'SGCN Listing' refers to the species state listed as a Species of Greatest Conservation Need – High Priority (SGCN-HP), Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN), or a Species of Potential Conservation Need (SPCN). Sources: <https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html> (for SGCH-HP) and https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/wildlife_pdf/sgnc2015list.pdf (for SGCN and SPCN).
- 4- References for habitat preference were Audubon.org, Allaboutbirds.org, NYNHP, and NYSDEC SWAP
- 5- "Source of Potential Presence" refers to the source of information indication the potential presence of the species at the Project Area:
 - A: Species identified by NYNHP as occurring within 10 miles of the Project Area
 - B: Species identified by USFWS online database (IPaC)
 - C: Species identified in the USGS Breeding Bird Survey
 - D: Species identified in the NYS BBA
 - E: Species identified in the Audubon CBC
 - F: Species identified in eBird
 - G Species identified in the Herp Atlas
 - H: Species identified in the NYSDEC Statewide Fisheries Database
 - I: Species distribution range in the NYSDEC SWAP