

Table D.12 Mammal Species of Concern Potentially Found on or Near the Hanford Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status ^(a)	Washington State Status ^(a)	WDFW Priority Species (Criterion) ^(a)	Oregon State Status ^(a)	Global and Washington State Rarity Status ^(a)	Oregon State Rarity Status ^(a,b)	Habitat Association
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid bat		Monitor	YES (2)	Sensitive/vulnerable	G5, S3		A, C ^(e)
<i>Brachylagus (=Sylvilagus) idahoensis</i>	Pygmy rabbit	Former candidate	Endangered	YES (1)	Sensitive/vulnerable	G5, S1		Dense stands of big sagebrush ^(f)
<i>Spermophilus (=Citellus) washingtoni</i>	Washington ground squirrel		Monitor	YES (1)	Sensitive/critical	G2, S2	S2	Shrub- and meadow-steppe ^(h)
<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	Ord's Kangaroo rat		Monitor	NO		G5, S?		Sandy soils in arid and semi-arid habitats ⁽ⁱ⁾
<i>Lagurus (=Lemmyscus) curtatus</i>	Sagebrush vole		Monitor	NO		G5, S?		SS, R ^(j)
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum (split from M. leibii)</i>	Small-footed myotis	Former candidate	Monitor	YES (2)		G5, S?		C ^(e)
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long-eared myotis		Monitor	YES (2)		G5, S3		C, S ^(e)
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed myotis	Former candidate	Monitor	YES (2)	Sensitive/vulnerable	G5T2, S?		C, A ^(e)
<i>Myotis volans</i>	Long-legged myotis	Former candidate	Monitor	YES (2)		G5, S3		A, S ^(e)
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	Former candidate		YES (2)		G5, S?		A, S ^(e)
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern grasshopper mouse		Monitor	NO		G5, S?		SS ^(k)
<i>Plecotus townsendii pallescens</i>	Pale Townsend's big-eared bat	Former candidate		YES (1, 2)	Sensitive/critical			C, A, S ^(e)
<i>Sorex merriami</i>	Merriam's shrew		Candidate	YES (1)		G5, S3		SS ^(k)

- (a) See Section D.3.5.1 for references and definitions. Global and state rarity statuses are separated by a comma in the table.
- (b) Oregon distribution of the Washington ground squirrel by county: Gilliam, Morrow, and Umatilla counties. Data from the The Nature Conservancy of Oregon. 1995. Oregon Natural Heritage Program, Rare Plant, and Animal Database. The Nature Conservancy, Portland, Washington.
- (c) The abundance categories: common and uncommon, were obtained from Fitzner and Gray (1991); however, definitions of common and uncommon were adapted from Landeen et al. (1992) as these authors provide more complete definitions. Common = often seen in appropriate habitat; Uncommon = usually present in appropriate habitat but not always seen. Rickard et al. (1988) identifies the northern grasshopper mouse as never very abundant.
- (d) See section 3.3 for definitions of resource levels of concern. Each level corresponds to a different set of management actions that are required to be taken in regard to those species included for consideration at that level. A particular species is defined by its association with one specific level of management concern.
- (e) Habitat associations are as follows (WDFW 1993): A = anthropogenic (buildings); C = cliffs (may include talus); S = snags, cavities, or under bark; T = tree, roosts on tree and relies on camouflage.
- (f) A complete description of pygmy rabbit habitat requirements is provided in WDFW (1995).
- (g) Fitzner and Gray (1991) reported a population of pygmy rabbits on ALE prior to 1984 but indicated there have been no sightings since. Some recent surveys been conducted at Hanford to ascertain whether pygmy rabbits are present (Cadwell 1994). To date, there is no evidence of the presence of pygmy rabbits on Hanford.
- (h) Although Washington ground squirrels may be associated with sagebrush, Betts (1990) found them in areas with little or no shrub cover and high herbaceous cover. There are no known records of the Washington ground squirrel on the Hanford Site; however, Washington ground squirrels are found near Hanford in Franklin, Adams, and Grant Counties (Betts 1990).
- (i) Habitat association information is from Burt and Grossenheider (1976). Fitzner and Gray (1991) have not documented the Ord's kangaroo rat as occurring on the Hanford Site; however, its potential range extends to southcentral Washington (Burt and Grossenheider 1976).
- (j) Habitat associations are from Fitzner and Gray (1991) and Rickard et al. (1988): SS = shrub-steppe; R = riparian. The sagebrush vole has a close association with big sagebrush (Rickard 1960). On Hanford, capture results by O'Farrell (1972, 1975) recorded sagebrush voles from only the big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass association; whereas O'Farrell (1975) captured northern grasshopper mice only within the big sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass association (the latter is at lower elevations and contains sandier soil than the former). Gano and Rickard (1982), however, reported capturing northern grasshopper mice within a bitterbrush community that also contained sandy soils. Merriam's shrew is generally associated with drier habitats than most shrews and seems to be found in habitat where sagebrush voles are located; however, Wunder et al. (1994) found them to be most abundant within high elevation threetip sagebrush (*Artemisia tripartita*) sites on the Yakima Training Center.
- (k) One population has been observed in the Process Pipe Tunnel between the 190-DR Warehouse and the 105-DR Reactor (Becker 1993).