



State of California – Natural Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE  
Bay Delta Region  
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**GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor**  
**CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director**



January 10, 2023

Daniel Barrios, Senior Planner  
Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development  
30 Muir Road  
Martinez, CA 94533  
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Subject: Contra Costa County 6th Cycle Housing Element Update, Re-Issued Notice of Preparation for the Contra Costa County Housing Element Update Environmental Impact Report, SCH No. 2022070481, Contra Costa County

Dear Mr. Barrios:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) reviewed the Re-Issued Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Contra Costa County (County) Housing Element Update Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Contra Costa County 6th Cycle Housing Element Update (Project).

CDFW is providing the County, as the lead agency, with specific detail about the scope and content of the environmental information related to CDFW's area of statutory responsibility that must be included in the EIR (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15082, subd. (b)).

## **CDFW ROLE**

CDFW is a **Trustee Agency** with responsibility under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for commenting on projects that could impact fish, plant, and wildlife resources (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15386). CDFW is also considered a **Responsible Agency** if a project would require discretionary approval, such as a permit pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA), Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Program, and other provisions of the Fish and Game Code that afford protection to the State's fish and wildlife trust resources. Pursuant to our authority, CDFW has the following concerns, comments, and recommendations regarding the Project.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

The Project includes updates to the County's General Plan. The Project will not result in physical changes to the environment, but rather affects land use designations for the Housing Element of the County's General Plan, such as identifying locations that can accommodate future housing and redesignating land use to meet State mandated

Daniel Barrios  
Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development  
January 10, 2023  
Page 2 of 15

housing needs. Subsequent projects associated with the construction of housing dependent on the Project will result in physical changes to the environment. The updates to the Housing Element and related sections of the County's General Plan will be adopted by January 2023 and apply across the County as identified in the NOP.

The proposed Project will require that the County redesignate land to meet the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) of 7,610 total housing units. The County also intends to comply with No-Net-Loss (Gov. Code § 65863) through identifying a surplus of sites available to meet its RHNA. In total, the County's surplus unit capacity is 2,485 units. In order to meet this requirement, the County must redesignate up to approximately 560 acres of land. The proposed Project would require changes in land use designations for sites that currently allow residential uses but would need to be redesignated to allow for increased residential density, in addition to sites with designations that do not currently allow residential density and would need to be redesignated to allow residential development. The Housing Element Update also includes an additional 92 acres of land that do not require a designation or zoning changes.

The Project categorizes the following sites for analysis in the NOP: Residential sites with increasing allowable density that currently designated for residential use encompassing 473 acres across 330 parcels; non-residential sites proposed under the Project to allow for residential use encompassing 86 acres across 46 parcels; and sites already zoned for housing that encompass 92 acres across 153 parcels. The Project identifies 19 sites, totaling approximately 153.56 acres, which have been identified as housing opportunity areas. The County anticipates that this will result in the addition of a maximum number of new dwelling units totaling 20,416. Whereas the county considers that the realistic capacity will not reach 100% of the total allowable units, for the purposes of the NOP and resulting EIR, full development of the properties would be allowable up to, yet not exceeding, these unit numbers.

The CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15000 et seq.) require that the EIR incorporate a full Project description, including reasonably foreseeable future phases of the Project, that contains sufficient information to evaluate and review the Project's environmental impact (CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15124 & 15378). Please include a complete description of the following Project components in the Project Description of the EIR:

- Land use changes, including changes in habitat types (e.g., conversion of fallow fields in Byron, California, conversion of alkali and/or salt marshes in Bay Point, California, etc.), resulting from, for example, rezoning certain areas;
- Footprints of permanent Project features and temporarily impacted areas, such as staging areas and access routes;

Daniel Barrios  
Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development  
January 10, 2023  
Page 3 of 15

- Area and plans for any proposed buildings/structures, ground disturbing activities, fencing, paving, stationary machinery, barriers to wildlife movement, landscaping, and stormwater systems;
- Operational features of the Project, including level of anticipated human presence (e.g., describe seasonal or daily peaks in activity, if relevant), artificial lighting/light reflection, noise, traffic generation, and other features; and
- Allowable construction schedules, permissible activities, limitations of equipment types, and maximum crew sizes.

Additionally, the Project identifies that the NOP's resulting EIR will be a Program EIR. Whereas Program EIRs hold a broad scope, CDFW recommends providing as much information related to anticipated future activities as possible. CDFW recognizes that, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15152, subd. (c), if a Lead Agency is using the tiering process in connection with an EIR or large-scale planning approval, the development of detailed, site-specific information may not be feasible and can be deferred, in many instances, until such time as the Lead Agency prepares a future environmental document. This future environmental document would cover a project of a more limited geographical scale and is appropriate if the deferred information does not prevent adequate identification of significant effects of the planning approval at hand. The CEQA Guidelines § 15168, subd. (c)(4) states, "Where the later activities involve site specific operations, the agency should use a written checklist or similar device to document the evaluation of the site and the activity to determine whether the environmental effects of the operation were within the scope of the program EIR." Based on CEQA Guidelines § 15183.3 and associated *Appendix N Checklist*, and consistent with other program EIRs, CDFW recommends creating a procedure or checklist for evaluating subsequent project impacts on biological resources to determine if they are within the scope of the Program EIR or if an additional environmental document is warranted. This checklist should be included as an attachment to the EIR. Future analysis should include all special-status species and sensitive habitat including but not limited to species considered rare, threatened, or endangered species pursuant to CEQA Guidelines, § 15380.

When used appropriately, the checklist should be accompanied by enough relevant information and reasonable inferences to support a, "Within the scope" of the EIR conclusion. For subsequent Project activities that may affect sensitive biological resources, a site-specific analysis should be prepared by a qualified biologist to provide the necessary supporting information. In addition, the checklist should cite the specific portions of the EIR, including page and section references, containing the analysis of the subsequent Project activities' significant effects and indicate whether it incorporates all applicable mitigation measures from the EIR.

Daniel Barrios  
Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development  
January 10, 2023  
Page 4 of 15

## **REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

### ***California Endangered Species Act and Native Plant Protection Act***

Please be advised that a CESA Incidental Take Permit (ITP) must be obtained if the Project has the potential to result in “take<sup>1</sup>” of plants or animals listed under CESA or NPPA, either during construction or over the life of the Project. Issuance of a CESA ITP is subject to CEQA documentation; the CEQA document must specify impacts, mitigation measures, and a mitigation monitoring and reporting program. If the Project will impact CESA-listed species, such as those identified in **Attachment 1**, early consultation is encouraged, as significant modification to the Project and mitigation measures may be required in order to obtain a CESA ITP.

CEQA requires a Mandatory Finding of Significance if a project is likely to substantially restrict the range or reduce the population of a threatened or endangered species (Pub. Resources Code, §§ 21001, subd. (c) & 21083; CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15380, 15064, and 15065). Impacts must be avoided or mitigated to less-than-significant levels unless the CEQA Lead Agency makes and supports Findings of Overriding Consideration (FOC). The CEQA Lead Agency’s FOC does not eliminate the Project proponent’s obligation to comply with CESA.

### ***Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement***

CDFW will require an LSA Notification, pursuant to Fish and Game Code § 1600 et. seq. for Project activities affecting lakes or streams and associated riparian habitat. Notification is required for any activity that will substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow; change or use material from the bed, channel, or bank including associated riparian or wetland resources; or deposit or dispose of material where it may pass into a river, lake or stream. Work within ephemeral streams, washes, watercourses with a subsurface flow, and floodplains are subject to notification requirements. CDFW, as a Responsible Agency under CEQA, will consider the CEQA document for the Project. CDFW may not execute the final LSA Agreement until it has complied with CEQA as a Responsible Agency.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The EIR should provide sufficient information regarding the baseline environmental setting to understand the Project’s, and its alternative’s, if applicable, potentially significant impacts on the environment (CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15125 & 15360).

CDFW recommends that the CEQA document prepared for the Project provide baseline habitat assessments for special-status plant, fish and wildlife species located and

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<sup>1</sup> In this context, the term “take” is defined by Fish and Game Code Section 86 as hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.

Daniel Barrios  
Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development  
January 10, 2023  
Page 5 of 15

potentially located within the Project area and surrounding lands, including but not limited to all rare, threatened, or endangered species (CEQA Guidelines, § 15380). The EIR should describe aquatic habitats, such as wetlands or waters of the U.S. or State, and any sensitive natural communities or riparian habitat occurring on or adjacent to the Project site (for sensitive natural communities see: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP/NaturalCommunities#sensitive%20natural%20communities>), and any stream or wetland set back distances the County may require. Fully protected, threatened or endangered, candidate, and other special-status species that are known to occur, or have the potential to occur in or near the Project's identified sites, include but are not limited to those species listed in Attachment 1.

Habitat descriptions and the potential for species occurrence should include information from multiple sources: aerial imagery overlaid on Project area maps regarding housing element sites, historical and recent survey data, field reconnaissance, scientific literature and reports, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information, Planning, and Consultation System, and findings from "positive occurrence" databases such as, but not limited to, the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). Based on the data and information from the habitat assessment, the EIR should adequately assess which special-status species are likely to occur on or near the Project's identified sites, and whether they could be impacted by the Project.

CDFW recommends that prior to Project implementation, surveys be conducted for special-status species with potential to occur, following recommended survey protocols if available. Survey and monitoring protocols and guidelines are available at: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Survey-Protocol>.

Botanical surveys for special-status plant species, including those with a California Rare Plant Rank from the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) available at: <http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/inventory/>, and the CNPS East Bay Chapter's Database of Rare, Unusual, and Significant Plants list available at <https://ebcnps.org/ebrare-plant-database/>, must be conducted during the blooming period within the Project area and adjacent habitats that may be indirectly impacted by, for example, changes to hydrological conditions, and require the identification of reference populations. More than one year of surveys per housing element site of the Project may be necessary based on environmental conditions. Please refer to CDFW protocols for surveying and results reporting for evaluating impacts to special status plants available at: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Plants>.

## **IMPACT ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

CEQA Guidelines §15126.2 necessitate that the EIR evaluate and discuss all direct and indirect impacts, including those temporary and permanent, that may occur with implementation of the Project. This includes evaluating and describing impacts such as:

Daniel Barrios  
Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development  
January 10, 2023  
Page 6 of 15

- Land use changes that would reduce open space, undeveloped areas, areas of vegetation recruitment, agricultural land uses, and increased residential or other land use involving planned development;
- Encroachments into riparian habitats, wetlands, or other sensitive areas;
- Potential for impacts, including take, to special-status species including, but not limited to the species included in Attachment 1;
- Loss or modification of breeding, nesting, dispersal and foraging habitat, including vegetation removal, alternation of soils and hydrology, and removal of habitat structural features (e.g., abandoned or unoccupied structures, snags, roosts, vegetation overhanging banks, etc.);
- Permanent and temporary habitat disturbances (both during construction and later occupation) associated with ground disturbance, noise, lighting, reflection, air pollution, traffic, or human presence; and
- Obstruction of movement corridors, fish passage, or access to water sources and other core habitat features.

CDFW recommends the EIR include a description of acres of habitat types that may be impacted by the Project and maps showing mapped habitat types with an overlay of the Project footprint for open disclosure of where biological resources impacts may occur.

The CEQA document should also identify reasonably foreseeable future projects in the Project vicinity, disclose any cumulative impacts associated with these projects, determine the significance of each cumulative impact, and assess the significance of the Project's contribution to the impact (CEQA Guidelines, §15355). Although a project's impacts may be insignificant individually, its contributions to a cumulative impact may be considerable; a contribution to a significant cumulative impact – e.g., reduction of available habitat for a special-status species – should be considered cumulatively considerable without mitigation to minimize or avoid the impact.

Based on the comprehensive analysis of the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the Project, the CEQA Guidelines direct the lead agency to consider and describe all feasible mitigation measures to avoid potentially significant impacts in the EIR, and/or mitigate significant impacts of the Project on the environment (CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15021, 15063, 15071, 15126.2, 15126.4 & 15370). This includes a discussion of impact avoidance and minimization measures for special-status species, which are recommended to be developed in early consultation with CDFW, USFWS, and the National Marine Fisheries Service. CDFW recommends the following mitigation measures including, but not limited to, mitigation bank credit purchases, conserving

Daniel Barrios  
Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development  
January 10, 2023  
Page 7 of 15

adjacent lands in perpetuity under conservation easements, and/or enhancing and preserving existing habitat areas adjacent to the Project's sites. These measures can then be incorporated as enforceable Project conditions to the housing element sites to reduce potential impacts to biological resources to less-than-significant levels.

Fully protected species, including but not limited to the California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*) and the salt-marsh harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys raviventris*), which both have CNDDDB positive occurrence records adjacent to portions of the Project's housing elements sites, may not be taken or possessed at any time (Fish and Game Code § 3511). CDFW recommends that the EIR include measures to ensure complete take avoidance of these fully protected species.

## ENVIRONMENTAL DATA


CEQA requires that the information developed in EIRs or negative declarations be incorporated into a database which may be used to make subsequent or supplemental environmental determinations (Pub. Resources Code, § 21003, subd. (e)). Accordingly, please report any special-status species and natural communities detected during Project surveys to CNDDDB. The types of information reported to CNDDDB, the online field survey form and other methods for submitting data can be found at the following link: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB>.

## FILING FEES

CDFW anticipates that the Project will have an impact on fish and/or wildlife, and assessment of filing fees is necessary (Fish & G. Code, § 711.4; Pub. Resources Code, § 21089). Fees are payable upon filing of the Notice of Determination by the Lead Agency and serve to help defray the cost of environmental review by CDFW.

If you have any questions, please contact Andrew Chambers, Environmental Scientist, at (707) 266-2878 or [Andrew.Chambers@wildlife.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Chambers@wildlife.ca.gov); or Michelle Battaglia, Senior Environmental Scientist (Supervisory), at [Michelle.Battaglia@wildlife.ca.gov](mailto:Michelle.Battaglia@wildlife.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:  
  
Erin Chappell  
Regional Manager  
Bay Delta Region

Attachment 1: Special-Status Species and Sensitive Plant Communities Table

ec: State Clearinghouse # 2022070481

Daniel Barrios  
 Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development  
 January 10, 2023  
 Page 8 of 15

### ATTACHMENT 1: Special-Status Species and Sensitive Plant Communities

Species or Plant Community Name	Common Name	Status
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i> pop. 1	green sturgeon - southern DPS	FT
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	ST, SSC
Alkali Meadow		S2.1
Alkali Seep		S2.1
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> pop. 1	California tiger salamander - central California DPS	FT, ST
<i>Amsinckia douglasiana</i>	Douglas' fiddleneck	4.2
<i>Amsinckia grandiflora</i>	large-flowered fiddleneck	FE, SE, 1B.1
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	bent-flowered fiddleneck	1B.2
<i>Andrena blennospermatis</i>	Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee	
<i>Androsace elongate</i>	California androsace	4.2
<i>Anniella pulchra</i>	Northern California legless lizard	SSC
<i>Anomobryum julaceum</i>	Slender silver moss	4.2
<i>Anthicus antiochensis</i>	Antioch Dunes anthicid beetle	
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	SSC
<i>Apodemia mormo langei</i>	Lange's metalmark butterfly	FE
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	FP
<i>Arabis blepharophylla</i>	coast rock cress	
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret	
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron	
<i>Archoplites interruptus</i>	Sacramento perch	SSC



Daniel Barrios  
 Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development  
 January 10, 2023  
 Page 9 of 15

<i>Arctostaphylos auriculata</i>	Mt. Diablo manzanita	1B.3
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> ssp. <i>laevigata</i>	Contra Costa manzanita	1B.2
<i>Arctostaphylos pallida</i>	pallid manzanita	FT, SE
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	SSC
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	short-eared owl	SSC
<i>Asio otus</i>	long-eared owl	SSC
<i>Astragalus tenar</i> var. <i>tenar</i>	alkali milk vetch	1B.2
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	SSC
<i>Atriplex cordulata</i> var. <i>cordulata</i>	heartscale	1B.2
<i>Atriplex depressa</i>	brittlescale	1B.2
<i>Atriplex minuscula</i>	lesser saltscale	1B.1
<i>Azolla microphylla</i>	Mexican mosquito fern	4.2
<i>Blepharizonia plumosa</i>	big tarplant	1B.1
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	obscure bumble bee	
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch's bumble bee	SCE
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	western bumble bee	SCE
<i>Branchinecta longiantenna</i>	longhorn fairy shrimp	FE
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT
<i>Branchinecta mesovallensis</i>	midvalley fairy shrimp	
<i>Branta hutchinsii leucopareia</i>	cackling (=Aleutian Canada) goose	
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk	
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	ST
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	Brewer's calandrinia	4.2
<i>Calochortus pulchellus</i>	Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern	1B.2

Daniel Barrios  
 Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development  
 January 10, 2023  
 Page 10 of 15

<i>Calochortus umbellatus</i>	Oakland star-tulip	4.2
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's hummingbird	
<i>Calystegia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>saxicola</i>	coastal bluff morning-glory	1B.2
<i>Campanula exigua</i>	chaparral harebell	1B.2
<i>Carex comosa</i>	bristly sedge	2B.1
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i>	Congdon's tarplant	1B.1
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i>	pappose tarplant	1B.2
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	FT, SSC
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>palustre</i>	Point Reyes bird's-beak	1B.2
<i>Chloropyron molle</i> ssp. <i>molle</i>	soft salty bird's-beak	FE, SR, 1B.2
<i>Cicuta maculata</i> var. <i>bolanderi</i>	Bolander's water-hemlock	2B.1
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	northern harrier	SSC
<i>Cirsium andrewsii</i>	Franciscan thistle	1B.2
Cismontane Alkali Marsh		S1.1
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh		S2.1
Coastal Brackish Marsh		S2.1
<i>Collomia diversifolia</i>	serpentine collomia	4.3
<i>Cordylanthus nidularius</i>	Mt. Diablo bird's-beak	SR, 1B.1
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	SSC
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	yellow rail	SSC
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i> pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	FC
<i>Delphinium californicum</i> ssp. <i>interius</i>	Hospital Canyon larkspur	1B.2
<i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>	recurved larkspur	1B.2
<i>Dipodomys heermanni berkeleyensis</i>	Berkeley kangaroo rat	

Daniel Barrios  
 Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development  
 January 10, 2023  
 Page 11 of 15

<i>Dirca occidentalis</i>	western leatherwood	1B.2
<i>Efferia antiochi</i>	Antioch efferian robberfly	
<i>Egretta thula</i>	snowy egret	
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	FP
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	SSC
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	
<i>Eriastrum ertterae</i>	Lime Ridge eriastrum	SCE, 1B.1
<i>Eriogonum nudum</i> var. <i>psychicola</i>	Antioch Dunes buckwheat	1B.1
<i>Eriogonum truncatum</i>	Mt. Diablo buckwheat	1B.1
<i>Eryngium jepsonii</i>	Jepson's coyote thistle	1B.2
<i>Eryngium racemosum</i>	Delta button-celery	SE, 1B.1
<i>Eryngium spinosepalum</i>	spiny-sepaled button-celery	1B.2
<i>Erysimum capitatum</i> var. <i>angustatum</i>	Contra Costa wallflower	FE, SE, 1B.1
<i>Eschscholzia rhombipetala</i>	diamond-petaled California poppy	1B.1
<i>Eucerceris ruficeps</i>	redheaded sphecid wasp	
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	Tidewater goby	FE
<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i>	San Joaquin spearscale	1B.2
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	prairie falcon	
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	FP
<i>Fritillaria agrestis</i>	stinkbells	4.2
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	fragrant fritillary	1B.2
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	saltmarsh common yellowthroat	SSC
<i>Gonidea angulate</i>	western ridged mussel	
<i>Grimmia torenii</i>	Toren's grimmia	1B.3

Daniel Barrios  
 Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development  
 January 10, 2023  
 Page 12 of 15

<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	SE, FP
<i>Helianthella castanea</i>	Diablo helianthella	1B.2
<i>Helminthoglypta nickliniana bridgesi</i>	Bridges' coast range shoulderband	
<i>Hesperoleucus venustus subditus</i>	southern coastal roach	SSC
<i>Hesperolinon breweri</i>	Brewer's western flax	1B.2
<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus var. occidentalis</i>	wooly rose-mallow	1B.2
<i>Hoita strobilina</i>	Loma Prieta hoita	1B.1
<i>Holocarpha macradenia</i>	Santa Cruz tarplant	SE, FT, 1B.1
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	
<i>Hygrotus curvipes</i>	curved-foot hygrotus diving beetle	
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	Delta smelt	FT, SE
<i>Idiostatus middlekauffi</i>	Middlekauff's shieldback katydid	
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	SSC
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	silver-haired bat	
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	
<i>Lasiurus frantzii</i>	red bat	SSC
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	Contra Costa goldfields	FE, 1B.1
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	ST, FP
<i>Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii</i>	Delta tule pea	1B.2
<i>Lepidurus packardi</i>	vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE
<i>Lilaeopsis masonii</i>	Mason's lilaeopsis	SR, 1B.1
<i>Limosella australis</i>	Delta mudwort	2B.1
<i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>	California linderiella	
<i>Lytta molesta</i>	molestan blister beetle	

Daniel Barrios  
 Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development  
 January 10, 2023  
 Page 13 of 15

<i>Madia radiata</i>	showy golden madia	1B.1
<i>Malacothamnus hallii</i>	Hall's bush-mallow	1B.2
<i>Masticophis flagellum ruddocki</i>	San Joaquin coachwhip	SSC
<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i>	Alameda whipsnake	FT, ST
<i>Meconella oregana</i>	Oregon meconella	1B.1
<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Lewis' woodpecker	
<i>Melospiza melodia maxillaris</i>	Suisun song sparrow	SSC
<i>Melospiza melodia</i> pop. 1	song sparrow ("Modesto" population)	SSC
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i>	Alameda song sparrow	SSC
<i>Melospiza melodia samuelis</i>	San Pablo song sparrow	SSC
<i>Metapogon hurdi</i>	Hurd's metapogon robberfly	
<i>Microtus californicus sanpabloensis</i>	San Pablo vole	SSC
<i>Monardella antonina</i> ssp. <i>antonina</i>	San Antonio Hills monardella	3
<i>Monolopia gracilens</i>	woodland woollythreads	1B.2
<i>Myrmosula pacifica</i>	Antioch mutilid wasp	
<i>Nannopterum auritum</i>	double-crested cormorant	
<i>Navarretia cotulifolia</i>	broad leaved navarretia	4.2
<i>Navarretia gowenii</i>	Lime Ridge navarretia	1B.1
<i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>radians</i>	shining navarretia	1B.2
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i>	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	SSC
Northern Claypan Vernal Pool		S1.1
Northern Coastal Salt Marsh		S3.2
Northern Maritime Chaparral		S1.2
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	black-crowned night heron	

Daniel Barrios  
 Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development  
 January 10, 2023  
 Page 14 of 15

<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	SSC
<i>Oenothera deltooides</i> ssp. <i>Howellii</i>	Antioch Dunes evening-primrose	FE, SE, 1B.1
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 11	steelhead - Central Valley DPS	FT
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 8	steelhead – central California coast DPS	FT
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	
<i>Perdita scitula antiochensis</i>	Antioch andrenid bee	
<i>Perognathus inornatus</i>	San Joaquin pocket mouse	
<i>Phacelia phacelioides</i>	Mt. Diablo phacelia	1B.2
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	SSC
<i>Philanthus nasalis</i>	Antioch specid wasp	
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	SSC
<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	eel-grass pondweed	2B.2
<i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>	Sacramento splittail	SSC
<i>Puccinellia simplex</i>	California alkali grass	1B.2
<i>Progne subis</i>	purple martin	SSC
<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i>	California Ridgway's rail	FE, SE, FP
<i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 4	foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	FPT, SE
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT, SSC
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	salt-marsh harvest mouse	FE, SE, FP
<i>Sanicula saxatilis</i>	rock sanicle	SR, 1B.2
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	chaparral ragwort	2B.2
Serpentine Bunchgrass		S2.2
<i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i>	salt-marsh wandering shrew	SSC
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	SSC

Daniel Barrios  
 Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development  
 January 10, 2023  
 Page 15 of 15

<i>Spergularia macrotheca</i> var. <i>longistyla</i>	long-styled sand-spurrey	1B.2
<i>Sphecodogastra antiochensis</i>	Antioch Dunes halictid bee	
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	longfin smelt	FC, ST
Stabilized Interior Dunes		S1.1
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	California least tern	FE, SE, FP
<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i>	most beautiful jewel flower	1B.2
<i>Streptanthus hispidus</i>	Mt. Diablo jewel flower	1B.3
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	northern slender pondweed	2B.2
<i>Symphyotrichum lentum</i>	Suisun Marsh aster	1B.2
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	SSC
<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>	eulachon	FT
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	giant gartersnake	FT, ST
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>	saline clover	1B.2
<i>Tropidocarpum capparideum</i>	caper-fruited tropidocarpum	1B.1
Valley Needlegrass Grassland		S3.1
Valley Sink Scrub		S1.1
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	oval-leaved viburnum	2B.3
<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	San Joaquin kit fox	FE, ST
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	yellow-headed blackbird	SSC

Notes: FC = federal candidate species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA); FE = federally endangered under ESA; FP = State fully protected species; FPT = Federally proposed for listing as threatened; FT = federally threatened under ESA; SE = State endangered under CESA; SCE = State candidate for listing as endangered under CESA; SCT = State candidate for listing as threatened under CESA; SR = State rare plant; SSC = State species of special concern; ST = State threatened under CESA. CNPS ranking system: 1B = plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2B = plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but common elsewhere; 3 = plants currently lack information regarding distribution, endangerment, ecology, and taxonomic validity; 4 = plants of limited distribution or infrequent throughout the broader area of California. CNPS Threat ranks: 0.1 = seriously threatened in California; 0.2 = moderately threatened in California; 0.3 = not very threatened in California. S 1-3 = Sensitive Natural Communities under the State and global rarity ranking.