



State of California – Natural Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE  
Bay Delta Region  
2825 Cordelia Road, Suite 100  
Fairfield, CA 94534  
(707) 428-2002  
[www.wildlife.ca.gov](http://www.wildlife.ca.gov)

**GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor**  
**CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director**



February 13, 2025

Katie Metraux, General Plan Manager  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
Post Office Box 942896  
Sacramento, CA 94296  
[Katie.Metraux@parks.ca.gov](mailto:Katie.Metraux@parks.ca.gov)

Subject: Delta Meadows Park Classification and General Plan Project, Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report, SCH No. 2025010471, Unincorporated, Walnut Grove, Locke, Sacramento County

Dear Ms. Metraux:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has reviewed the California Department of Parks and Recreation Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Delta Meadows Park Classification and General Plan Project (Project) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines.<sup>1</sup>

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments and recommendations regarding those activities involved in the Project that may affect fish and wildlife resources of the State. Please be advised, by law, CDFW may be required to carry out or approve through the exercise of its own regulatory authority under the Fish and Game Code.

CDFW is providing the California Department of Parks and Recreation, 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 California's **Trustee Agency** for fish and wildlife resources and holds those resources in trust by statute for all the people of the State. (Fish & G. Code, §§ 711.7, subd. (a) & 1802; Pub. Resources Code, § 21070; CEQA Guidelines § 15386, subd. (a).) CDFW, in its trustee capacity, has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. (*Id.*, § 1802.) For purposes of CEQA, CDFW is charged by law to provide, as available, biological expertise during public agency environmental review efforts, focusing specifically on projects and related activities that

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<sup>1</sup> CEQA is codified in the California Public Resources Code in section 21000 et seq. The "CEQA Guidelines" are found in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, commencing with section 15000.

Katie Metraux  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
February 13, 2025  
Page 2

have the potential to adversely affect fish and wildlife resources.

CDFW is also submitting comments as a **Responsible Agency** under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines, § 15381.) CDFW expects that it may need to exercise regulatory authority over the Project pursuant to the Fish and Game Code. For example, the Project may be subject to CDFW's Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) regulatory authority, if the Project impacts the bed, channel or bank of any river, stream or lake within the State (Fish & G. Code, § 1600 et seq.). Likewise, to the extent the Project may result in "take" as defined by State law of any species protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA, Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.), the Project proponent may seek related take authorization as provided by the Fish and Game Code.

## **REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

### **California Endangered Species Act**

A CESA Incidental Take Permit (ITP) must be obtained from CDFW if the Project has the potential to result in "take" of plants or animals listed under CESA, either during construction or over the life of the Project. Under CESA, "take" means "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." (Fish & G. Code, § 86.) CDFW's issuance of an ITP is subject to CEQA and to facilitate permit issuance, any project modifications and mitigation measures must be incorporated into the CEQA document analysis, discussion, and mitigation monitoring and reporting program. If the Project will impact CESA listed species, early consultation is encouraged, as significant modification to the Project and mitigation measures may be required in order to obtain a CESA permit.

CEQA requires a mandatory finding of significance if a project is likely to substantially impact threatened or endangered species. Pub. Resources Code, §§ 21001, subd. (c) & 21083; CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15380, 15064 & 15065.) In addition, pursuant to CEQA, the lead agency cannot approve a project unless all impacts to the environment are avoided or mitigated to less-than-significant levels, or the Lead Agency makes and supports Findings of Overriding Consideration (FOC) for impacts that remain significant despite the implementation of all feasible mitigation. FOC under CEQA, however, do not eliminate the Project proponent's obligation to comply with the Fish and Game Code.

### **Lake and Streambed Alteration**

CDFW requires an LSA Notification, pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq., for Project activities affecting river, lakes or streams and associated riparian habitat. Notification is required for any activity that may 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

Katie Metraux  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
February 13, 2025  
Page 3

may pass into a river, lake, or stream. Work within ephemeral streams, drainage ditches, washes, watercourses with a subsurface flow, and floodplains is generally subject to notification requirements. In addition, infrastructure installed beneath such aquatic features, such as horizontal directional drilling, is also generally subject to notification requirements. Therefore, any impact to the mainstems, tributaries, or floodplains or associated riparian habitat caused by the proposed Project will likely require an LSA Notification. CDFW may not execute a final LSA Agreement until it has considered the final EIR and complied with its responsibilities as a responsible agency under CEQA.

### **Migratory Birds and Raptors**

CDFW has authority over actions that may result in the disturbance or destruction of active bird nest sites or the unauthorized take of birds. Fish and Game Code sections protecting birds, their eggs, and nests include section 3503 (regarding unlawful take, possession, or needless destruction of the nests or eggs of any bird), section 3503.5 (regarding the take, possession, or destruction of any birds-of-prey or their nests or eggs), and section 3513 (regarding unlawful take of any migratory nongame bird). Migratory birds are also protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION SUMMARY**

**Proponent:** California Department of Parks and Recreation

**Objective:** The Delta Meadows Park Classification and General Plan Project would result in a General Plan for the Delta Meadows property as it is converted into a State Park property. Additionally, the Delta Meadows property would be classified into either a State Recreation Area, State Park, State Historic Park, or State Reserve. The General Plan will outline the long-term management framework for the property and, depending on the classification outcome, establish the foundation for future park improvements. The General Plan will be based on extensive resource and user information gathered during the planning effort. The General Plan will document existing conditions and establish goals and guidelines that will guide Delta Meadows property management and provide long-term direction for the development of future facilities. Where appropriate, the location and extent of potential future facilities will be determined, and associated effects analyzed in the EIR. Primary Project activities include a series of studies and a public process to develop the draft EIR.

**Location:** Walnut Grove, Locke, Sacramento County, River Road, Walnut Grove-Thornton Road, Twin Cities Road.

**Timeframe:** Unknown

The CEQA Guidelines (§§15124 and 15378) require that the draft EIR incorporate a full

Katie Metraux  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
February 13, 2025  
Page 4

Project description, including reasonably foreseeable future phases of the Project, and that contains sufficient information to evaluate and review the Project's environmental impact. Please include a complete description of the following Project components in the Project description including, but not limited to the information below:

- Land use changes that would cause a reduction/conversion of riparian or other sensitive habitat, reduce open space, or impact managed wetlands or agricultural land uses;
- Changes in hydrological/hydraulic conditions through levee breaches and changes to flow routing that could negatively impact neighboring properties and/or cause unintended impacts to water quality or cause an increase in non-native species both during construction and ongoing operation of the Project;
- Potential for impacts to special-status species (e.g., riparian obligates);
- Loss or modification of breeding, nesting, dispersal and foraging habitat, including riparian vegetation removal, alteration of soils and hydrology, and removal of habitat structural features (e.g., snags, roosts, overhanging banks);
- Permanent and temporary habitat disturbances associated with ground disturbance, noise, lighting, reflection, air pollution, traffic, or human presence;
- Obstruction of movement corridors, fish passage, or access to water sources and other core habitat features;
- Water quality impacts resulting from construction and operation of the Project;
- Impacts both from construction and operation of the Project;
- Impacts to the bed, channel, and bank, in the reservoirs and creeks downstream of the Project; and
- Impacts to bed, channel, bank, and riparian habitat, and the direct and indirect effects to fish, wildlife, and their habitat.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

Sufficient information regarding the environmental setting is necessary to understand any potentially significant impacts on the environment of the proposed Project and any alternatives identified in the draft EIR (CEQA Guidelines, §§15125 & 15360). CDFW recommends the draft EIR provide baseline habitat assessments for special-status plant, fish and wildlife species located and potentially located within the Project area and surrounding lands, including all rare, threatened, and endangered species (CEQA

Katie Metraux  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
February 13, 2025  
Page 5

Guidelines, §15380). The draft 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 Sacramento County may require. Fully protected, threatened or endangered, candidate, and other special-status species or sensitive natural communities that are known to occur, or have the potential to occur in or near the Project site, include, but are not limited to the species listed in Attachment A to this letter.

Habitat descriptions and species profiles included in the draft EIR should include robust information from multiple sources: aerial imagery; historical and recent survey data; field reconnaissance; scientific literature and reports; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information, Planning, and Consultation System; California Aquatic Resources Inventory; and findings from "positive occurrence" databases such as California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). Only with sufficient data and information can the California Department of Parks and Recreation adequately assess which special-status species are likely to occur in the Project vicinity.

CDFW recommends 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 listed by the California Native Plant Society (<http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/inventory/>), should also be conducted during the blooming period for all sensitive plant species potentially occurring within the Project area and include the identification of reference populations. Please refer to CDFW botanical field surveyor qualifications and protocols for surveying and evaluating impacts to rare plants and required elements to include in a Botanical Survey Report that should be incorporated into the draft EIR available at: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Plants>.

## **IMPACT ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

The CEQA Guidelines (§15126.2) necessitate the draft EIR discuss all direct and indirect impacts (temporary and permanent) that may occur with implementation of the Project. This includes evaluating and describing impacts such as:

- Land use changes that would reduce open space or agricultural land uses and increase residential or other land use involving increased development;
- Changes in hydrological conditions that could alter the timing and magnitude of

Katie Metraux  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
February 13, 2025  
Page 6

streamflows both during construction and operation of the Project;

- Potential for impacts to special-status species;
- 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., snags, roosts, overhanging banks);
- Permanent and temporary habitat disturbances associated with ground disturbance, noise, lighting, reflection, air pollution, traffic or human presence;
- Obstruction of movement corridors, fish passage, or access to water sources and other core habitat features;
- Water quality impacts resulting from construction and operation of the Project;
- Impacts both from construction and operation of the Project;
- Impacts to the bed, channel, and bank, in the reservoirs and creeks downstream of the Project; and
- Impacts to bed, channel, bank, and riparian habitat, and the direct and indirect effects to fish, wildlife, and their habitat.

The CEQA document also should identify existing and 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 each 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 listed species) should be considered cumulatively considerable without mitigation to minimize or avoid the impact.

The CEQA Guidelines direct the California Department of Parks and Recreation, as the Lead Agency, to consider and describe in the draft EIR all feasible mitigation measures to avoid and/or mitigate potentially significant impacts of the Project on the environment based on comprehensive analysis of the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the Project. (CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15021, 15063, 15071, 15126.2, 15126.4 & 15370.) This should include a discussion of take avoidance and minimization measures for special-status species, which are recommended to be developed in early consultation with the USFWS, the National Marine Fisheries Service and CDFW. These measures can then be incorporated as enforceable Project conditions to reduce potential impacts to biological resources to less-than-significant levels.

Katie Metraux  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
February 13, 2025  
Page 7

Fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time except in limited circumstances (Fish & G. Code, §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, & 5515). Therefore, the draft EIR should include measures to completely avoid take of fully protected species.

## COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information provided in the NOP CDFW offers the comments and recommendations below to assist the California Department of Parks and Recreation in adequately identifying and/or mitigating the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct and/or indirect impacts on fish and wildlife (biological) resources. **These comments and recommendations are not an exhaustive list and CDFW may provide additional recommendations as more Project specific information is disclosed. The draft EIR must include a full Project Description, Environmental Setting, and Impact Analysis and Mitigation Measures as outlined above.** Editorial comments or other suggestions may also be included to improve the document.

### COMMENT 1: Riparian Conversion/Setbacks

**Issue:** The Project has the potential to encroach into riparian vegetation (i.e., "riparian zone") and/or convert existing riparian habitat into another habitat type from development of the project. Riparian conversion/encroachment into the riparian zone can adversely impact sensitive riparian and aquatic species through reduction of habitat and decreased water quality. Specifically, there are a number of riparian dependent avian (e.g. Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), western yellow billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), Yellow warbler (*Denroica petechia*), and Song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)) and a variety of listed fish species that rely on the ecosystem services of the few remaining patches of mature riparian forest in the Project area.

**Evidence impact would be significant:** Riparian vegetation, and associated floodplains, provide many essential benefits to stream and aquatic species habitat, including thermal protection, cover, and large woody debris (Moyle 2002, CDFW 2007). Development adjacent to the riparian zone can result in fragmentation of riparian habitat and decreases in native species abundance and biodiversity (Davies et al. 2001, Hansen et al. 2005, CDFW 2007). Riparian buffers help keep pollutants from entering adjacent waters through a combination of processes including dilution, sequestration by plants and microbes, biodegradation, chemical degradation, volatilization, and entrapment within soil particles. Narrow riparian buffers are considerably less effective in minimizing the effects of adjacent development than wider buffers (Castelle et al. 1992, Brosfoske et al. 1997, Dong et al. 1998, Kiffney et al. 2003, Moore et al. 2005).

**Recommendation 1:** CDFW recommends the Project establish and the draft EIR incorporate riparian buffer zones to limit development and vegetation clearing to outside of and away from riparian areas. CDFW is available to consult to determine appropriate

Katie Metraux  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
February 13, 2025  
Page 8

site-specific riparian buffers to reduce impacts to sensitive species and riparian habitat to less-than-significant.

### **COMMENT 2: Fish Passage**

**Issue:** Page 4 of the NOP acknowledges that the Project could “interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species” Please thoroughly address fish and other wildlife passage in the development of the EIR. Specifically identify if there are opportunities to enhance or improve volitional fish passage between the Project Area and adjacent water ways through the reduction or improvement of existing human-built obstructions. Also identify the potential for current or future fish stranding through inadvertent ponding or retaining water through the use of new and enhanced berms in addition to water control structures.

**Evidence impact would be significant:** Habitat fragmentation of watercourses as a result of impoundment and water control purposes is considered one of the major threats to worldwide aquatic biodiversity, including freshwater fishes (Liermann et al., 2012, Nicola et al., 1996, Poulet, 2007). The Delta serves as a migration corridor for all anadromous fish species in the Central Valley. Anadromous and resident native fish species require volitional access to all Delta habitats available to them to meet their basic life history requirements (e.g., spawning, rearing, migration). Instream barriers to fish passage and unscreened water diversions impede migratory and rearing movements and adversely affect overall species survival.

**Recommendation 2:** The draft EIR should provide information on how volitional passage is provided (fish passage structure design, scientific references, modeling, etc). CDFW recommends project proponents develop a management plan that can ensure that disconnected, ponded water is minimized or eliminated to prevent stranding juvenile fish within the Project area. In addition, the draft EIR should require that all inlet pumps on water control structures be fitted with fish screens that adhere to CDFW’s fish screening criteria to reduce entrainment or impingement of fish. CDFW’s fish screening criteria can be found in the California Salmonid Stream Restoration Manual’s Appendix S available at: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Grants/FRGP/Guidance>. Construction or long-term operations and maintenance activities (e.g., operating screened inlet pumps at water control structures) that occur below the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM), will require a CESA ITP from our agency.

### **COMMENT 3: Beaver Abatement**

**Issue:** The NOP does not directly address animal abatement including beaver dam abatement. In 2023, CDFW established a Beaver Restoration Program and adopted a beaver depredation policy that promotes human-beaver coexistence. It is unclear if the Project will implement or adhere to this new program.



Katie Metraux  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
February 13, 2025  
Page 9

**Evidence impact would be significant:** Beaver colonization and behavior is valuable to the ecosystems they maintain (e.g., felling trees, damming waterways), however, this behavior may lead to direct contact and potential conflict with project infrastructure. Abatement of beavers within the Project area may result in significant impacts to environmental systems within the Project area.

**Recommendation 3:** CDFW recommends the draft EIR include an evaluation of potential beaver colonization within the Project area and potential beaver damage to existing or future project infrastructure. The draft EIR should identify effective and feasible non-lethal deterrent strategies and options that could be implemented in lieu of lethal beaver management. Installation of these devices and equipment may be done proactively to prevent beaver damage or may be pursued to abate damage as an alternative to pursuing depredation. CDFW also recommends as an alternative that the Project be designed to be inclusive of beaver establishment and resilient to beaver activities.

#### **COMMENT 4: Compatibility of Land Uses**

**Issue:** The draft EIR is to support the development of the Delta Meadows Park Classification and General Plan Project. This will establish the park unit's primary purpose and management direction. The property will be classified into either a State Recreation Area, State Park, State Historic Park, or State Reserve. The classifications come with varying levels of trail systems, interpretive activities, recreation, and overnight lodging, and some areas could also be subclassified as a natural preserve or a cultural preserve.

**Evidence impact would be significant:** Public access can sometimes conflict with conservation objectives, particularly in ecologically sensitive areas. Increased human activity, recreation, and infrastructure development may impact habitat integrity, disrupt wildlife corridors, and introduce degradation risks such as erosion, pollution, and vegetation loss. Overnight lodging and expanded recreational facilities may further increase pressures on natural resources, particularly if not carefully sited and managed. Light pollution, increased human-wildlife interactions, noise disturbances, and wastewater management are additional concerns that could degrade habitat quality and ecosystem function. Without careful planning and mitigation, these impacts could undermine the long-term ecological value of the site.

**Recommendation 4:** The EIR should thoroughly evaluate the potential conflicts between increased public use, overnight accommodations, and conservation objectives. Specific attention should be given to sensitive habitats, species protection, and resource integrity. The EIR should also identify mitigation measures to balance public access with long-term environmental stewardship, including:

Katie Metraux  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
February 13, 2025  
Page 10

- Siting overnight lodging and recreational facilities away from ecologically sensitive areas;
- Implementing dark-sky lighting standards to reduce light pollution impacts on wildlife;
- Establishing limits on visitor capacity in areas with sensitive habitat;
- Requiring sustainable infrastructure designs that minimize habitat disturbance, such as permeable surfaces, low-impact sanitation facilities, and habitat restoration offsets; and
- Monitoring and adaptive management strategies to assess and mitigate ongoing environmental impacts over time.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports and negative declarations be incorporated into a database which may be used to prepare subsequent CEQA documents or to make supplemental environmental determinations. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21003, subd. (d) and (e).) Accordingly, please report any special-status species and natural communities detected during Project surveys to the CNDDDB. The CNDDDB field survey form can be filled out and submitted online here: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Submitting-Data>. The types of information reported to CNDDDB can be found here: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Plants-and-Animals>.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FILING FEES**

CDFW anticipates that the proposed Project, will have an impact on fish and/or wildlife, and assessment of environmental document filing fees is necessary. Fees are payable upon filing the Notice of Determination by the Lead Agency and serve to help defray the cost of environmental review by CDFW. Payment of the environmental document filing fee is required in order for the underlying project approval to be operative, vested, and final. (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14, § 753.5; Fish & G. Code, § 711.4; Pub. Resources Code, § 21089.)

## **CONCLUSION**

CDFW appreciates the opportunity to comment on the NOP in order to assist the California Department of Parks and Recreation in identifying and mitigating Project impacts on biological resources.

Questions regarding this letter or further coordination should be directed to

Katie Metraux  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
February 13, 2025  
Page 11

Elijah Portugal, Senior Environmental Scientist, at 707-428-2088 or [Elijah.Portugal@wildlife.ca.gov](mailto:Elijah.Portugal@wildlife.ca.gov); or Sara Kern, Senior Environmental Scientist (Supervisory) at 916-531-4465 or [Sara.Kern@wildlife.ca.gov](mailto:Sara.Kern@wildlife.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:  
*Erin Chappell*  
B77E9A6211EF486  
Erin Chappell  
Regional Manager  
Bay Delta Region

Attachment A. Special-Status Species

cc: Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse, Sacramento

## REFERENCES

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Katie Metraux  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
February 13, 2025  
Page 12

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Katie Metraux  
 California Department of Parks and Recreation  
 February 13, 2025  
 Page 13

**ATTACHMENT A: Special-Status Species List**

Sci. Name	Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	CA Rare Plant Rank
Buteo swainsoni	Swainsons hawk	None	Threatened	-	
Circus hudsonius	northern harrier	None	None	SSC	
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None	None	FP	
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Threatened	Endangered	-	
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None	Threatened	SSC	
Melospiza melodia pop. 1	song sparrow (Modesto population)	None	None	SSC	
Antigone canadensis canadensis	lesser sandhill crane	None	None	SSC	
Antigone canadensis tabida	greater sandhill crane	None	Threatened	FP	
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	None	None	SSC	
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	None	None	SSC	
Pandion haliaetus	osprey	None	None	WL	
Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	None	None	SSC	
Melospiza melodia pop. 1	song sparrow (Modesto population)	None	None	SSC	
Nannopterum	double-crested	None	None	WL	

Katie Metraux  
 California Department of Parks and Recreation  
 February 13, 2025  
 Page 14

auritum	cormorant				
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	None	Threatened	FP	
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None	Candidate Endangered	SSC	
Asio otus	long-eared owl	None	None	SSC	
Branchinecta lynchi	vernal pool fairy shrimp	Threatened	None	-	
Acipenser medirostris pop. 1	green sturgeon - southern DPS	Threatened	None	SSC	
Pogonichthys macrolepidotus	Sacramento splittail	None	None	SSC	
Hysteroecarpus traskii traskii	Sacramento-San Joaquin tule perch	None	None	-	
Hypomesus transpacificus	Delta smelt	Threatened	Endangered	-	
Spirinchus thaleichthys pop. 2	longfin smelt - San Francisco Bay-Delta DPS	Endangered	Threatened	-	
Entosphenus tridentatus	Pacific lamprey	None	None	SSC	
Lampetra ayresii	western river lamprey	None	None	SSC	
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11	steelhead - Central Valley DPS	Threatened	None	SSC	
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 11	chinook salmon - Central Valley spring-run ESU	Threatened	Threatened	-	

Katie Metraux  
 California Department of Parks and Recreation  
 February 13, 2025  
 Page 15

Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 13	chinook salmon - Central Valley fall / late fall-run ESU	None	None	SSC	
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 7	chinook salmon - Sacramento River winter-run ESU	Endangered	Endangered	-	
Bombus pensylvanicus	American bumble bee	None	None	-	
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus	valley elderberry longhorn beetle	Threatened	None	-	
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	Proposed Threatened	None	-	
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None	None	SSC	
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	None	None	-	
Lasiurus frantzii	western red bat	None	None	SSC	
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	None	None	-	
Actinemys marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	Proposed Threatened	None	SSC	
Thamnophis gigas	giant gartersnake	Threatened	Threatened	-	
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	None	None	-	
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanfords arrowhead	None	None	-	1B.2
Cicuta maculata var. bolanderi	Bolandars water-hemlock	None	None	-	2B.1

Katie Metraux  
 California Department of Parks and Recreation  
 February 13, 2025  
 Page 16

Centromadia parryi ssp. parryi	pappose tarplant	None	None	-	1B.2
Centromadia parryi ssp. rudis	Parrys rough tarplant	None	None	-	4.2
Brasenia schreberi	watershield	None	None	-	2B.3
Carex comosa	bristly sedge	None	None	-	2B.1
Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii	Delta tule pea	None	None	-	1B.2
Scutellaria lateriflora	side-flowering skullcap	None	None	-	2B.2
Hibiscus lasiocarpus var. occidentalis	woolly rose-mallow	None	None	-	1B.2
Limosella australis	Delta mudwort	None	None	-	2B.1

<sup>1</sup>SSC = State Species of Special Concern; FP = Fully Protected Species; WL = CDFW Watch List; ESU = Evolutionarily Significant Units; DPS = Distinct Population Segment