



Bay Delta Region
2825 Cordelia Road, Suite 100
Fairfield, CA 94534
(707) 428-2002
www.wildlife.ca.gov



April 16, 2025

James Willis, Senior Planner
City of Fremont
39550 Liberty Street
Fremont, CA 94538
JWillis@fremont.gov

Subject: Vallejo Mill Historical Park Pickleball Courts and Dog Park Project, Mitigated Negative Declaration, SCH No. 2025030735, City of Fremont, Alameda County

Dear James Willis:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) received a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) from the City of Fremont (City) for the Vallejo Mill Historical Park Pickleball Courts and Dog Park Project (Project) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines.¹

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

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.) Similarly, 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 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 as provided by the Fish and Game Code. As

¹ 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.

proposed, for example, the Project may be subject to CDFW's Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) regulatory authority. (Fish & G. Code, § 1600 et seq.) Likewise, to the extent implementation of the Project as proposed 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. (e) & 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, does 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 rivers, 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 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 through hydraulic 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.

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.

Fully Protected Species

Several Fully Protected Species (Fish & G. Code § 3511 and 4700) have the potential to occur within or adjacent to the Project area.

Project activities described in the MND should be designed to completely avoid any fully protected species that have the potential to be present within or adjacent to the Project area. Fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except as follows:

- Take is for necessary scientific research;
- Efforts to recover a fully protected, endangered, or threatened species, live capture, and relocation of a bird species for the protection of livestock; or
- They are a covered species whose conservation and management are provided for in a Natural Community Conservation Plan (Fish & G. Code, §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, & 5515); and
- Specified types of infrastructure projects may be eligible for an ITP for unavoidable impacts to fully protected species if certain conditions are met (see Fish & G. Code §2081.15).

CDFW also recommends the MND analyze potential adverse impacts to fully protected species due to habitat modification, loss of foraging habitat, and/or interruption of migratory and breeding behaviors. CDFW recommends that the City include in the analysis how appropriate avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures will reduce indirect impacts to fully protected species. Project proponents should consult with CDFW early in the Project planning process.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Proponent: City of Fremont

Objective: The City of Fremont is proposing improvements within the existing Vallejo Mill Historical Park footprint including replacing the existing parking lot with four pickleball courts with acrylic sport court surfacing on asphalt base, adding bark mulch and fencing around an area for use as a dog park, installation of a vault toilet restroom, and providing a new parking area and drop-off along the driveway. Other improvements would include lights, signs, park furnishings (drinking fountains, benches, trash and recycling receptacles), utility connections/ extensions as necessary, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant walkways, and split-rail fencing and gates to discourage vehicles from leaving paved areas.

Location: The Project site is located at 299 Old Canyon Rd, at the corner of Niles Canyon Road and Mission Boulevard in the City of Fremont, Alameda County (County). The coordinates for the approximate center of the Project are 37°34'45.0"N latitude 121°58'09.0"W longitude (WGS 84). The Assessor's Parcel Number is 507-480-10-4.

Timeframe: Project construction is estimated to occur over approximately 100 days, to be determined.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CDFW offers the comments and recommendations below to assist the City in adequately identifying and/or mitigating the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct and indirect impacts on fish and wildlife (biological) resources. Editorial comments or other suggestions may also be included to improve the document.

I. Environmental Setting and Related Impact Shortcoming

Would the Project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

COMMENT #1: Rare Plants

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) (Fish & G. Code §1900 *et seq.*) prohibits the take or possession of state-listed rare and endangered plants, including any part or product thereof, unless authorized by CDFW or in certain limited circumstances. Take of state-listed rare and/or endangered plants due to Project activities may only be

permitted through an ITP or other authorization issued by CDFW pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 14, section 786.9 subdivision (b).

Impacts to special-status plant species should be considered significant under CEQA unless they are clearly mitigated below a level of significance. CDFW considers plant communities, alliances, and associations with a statewide ranking of S1, S2, S3, and S4 as sensitive and declining at the local and regional level (Sawyer 2009).

Additionally, plants that have a California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are rare throughout their range, endemic to California, and are seriously or moderately threatened in California. All plants constituting CRPR 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are eligible for State listing. Impacts to these species or their habitat must be analyzed during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA, as they meet the definition of rare or endangered (CEQA Guidelines, § 15380). Please see CNPS Rare Plant Ranks (CNPS 2022) page for additional rank definitions.

The Project could impact rare plants through additional grading, earth movement and degraded habitat. In addition to direct impacts, indirect impacts to special-status species could also occur, including habitat degradation as a result of impacts to water quality, introduction of non-native species, and increased human presence.

A number of rare plant species could occur on the site, including Hall's bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus hallii*), saline clover (*Trifolium hydrophilum*), Mt. Diablo helianthella (*Helianthella castanea*), Hospital Canyon larkspur (*Delphinium californicum* ssp. *interius*), caper-fruited tropidocarpum (*Tropidocarpum capparideum*), and bent-flowered fiddleneck (*Amsinckia lunaris*). The MND did not mention Most beautiful jewel flower (*Streptanthus albidus* ssp. *peramoenus*), but this should be included in survey protocols as it was found in 2019 in the Fremont area in the Calflora Database. The MND noted a survey completed in January 2024, and as noted the survey was too early to detect most of these plant species.

Recommended Mitigation Measure #1: Compensatory Mitigation and Revegetation

Modify MM BIO-3 which requires replanting at 1:1 ratio.

A review of protocol-level survey results should be conducted to establish appropriate compensatory mitigation ratios specific to each special-status plant species. Compensatory mitigation ratios should be developed based on the biological factors specific to each species and should be sufficient to compensate for the loss of those species.

Modify the habitat mitigation and monitoring plan requirements to include approval by CDFW prior to any ground disturbance, annual success criteria, and a funding mechanism for long-term management.

COMMENT #2: Crotch's Bumble Bee

Project activities will temporarily and/or permanently impact 1.75 acres of California annual grassland. The MND notes that individual Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) may occur occasionally and in small numbers as foragers throughout the Project site, and the possibility that nesting could occur on the site (e.g., in a ground squirrel burrow) cannot be ruled out.

The Project location is within the Crotch's bumble bee range (<https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/CESA>) and grassland within and adjacent to the Project site may contain potential habitat for Crotch's bumble bee. As a candidate species, unauthorized take of this species pursuant to CESA is a violation of California Fish and Game Code section 2080 et seq.

The loss of nesting and foraging habitat for Crotch's bumble bee, and potentially the loss of individuals in nests due to crushing by construction personnel or equipment, excavation, and placement of soil stockpiles. Direct mortality through crushing or filling of active bee colonies and hibernating bee cavities, reduced reproductive success, loss of suitable breeding and foraging habitats, loss of native vegetation that may support essential foraging habitat.

Recommended Mitigation Measure #2: Habitat Assessment

A habitat assessment shall be conducted by a qualified entomologist knowledgeable with the life history and ecological requirements of Crotch's bumble bee. The habitat assessment shall include all suitable nesting, overwintering, and foraging habitats within the Project area and surrounding areas. Potential nest habitat (February through October) could include that of other *Bombus* species such as bare ground, thatched grasses, abandoned rodent burrows or bird nests, brush piles, rock piles, and fallen logs. Overwintering habitat (November through January) could include that of other *Bombus* species such as soft and disturbed soil or under leaf litter or other debris. The habitat assessment shall be conducted during peak bloom period for floral resources on which Crotch's bumble bee feed. Further guidance on habitat surveys can be found within *Survey Considerations for California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Candidate Bumble Bee Species* (<https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/CESA>).

Recommended Mitigation Measure #3: Survey Plan

If Crotch's bumble bee habitat is present within the Project area, the Project should include a pre-construction survey plan as a mitigation measure. The survey plan should be submitted to CDFW for review. Surveys should be conducted by a qualified entomologist familiar with the behavior and life history of Crotch's bumble bee. If CESA candidate bumble bees will be captured or handled, surveyors should obtain a 2081(a) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) from CDFW.

Surveys should be conducted during the colony active period (i.e. April through August) and when floral resources are in peak bloom. Bumble bees move nests sites each year, therefore, surveys should be conducted each year that Project work activities will occur. Further guidance on presence surveys can be found within Survey Considerations for California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Candidate Bumble Bee Species (<https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/CESA>).

Recommended Mitigation Measure #4: Crotch's Bumble Bee Avoidance or Take Authorization

If Crotch's bumble bee are detected during pre-construction surveys, a Crotch's bumble bee avoidance plan should be developed and provided to CDFW for review prior to work activities involving ground disturbance or vegetation removal.

If full take avoidance is not feasible, CDFW strongly recommends that the MND state that the Project proponent will apply to CDFW for take authorization under an ITP.

Recommended Mitigation Measure #5: Herbicide Application

To minimize impacts to bumble bees, avoid the bloom periods for herbicide application and mowing activities. If this is not possible, CDFW recommends that the Project obtain take authorization under an ITP, pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2081 subdivision (b).

Recommended Mitigation Measure #6: Compensatory Mitigation

CDFW recommends that the MND include compensatory mitigation for the loss of all suitable Crotch's bumble bee habitat. Bumble bee floral resources should be mitigated at a 3:1 ratio for permanent impacts in the absence of information regarding the compensatory mitigation site. Floral resources should be replaced as close to their original location as is feasible. If active Crotch's bumble bee nests have been identified and floral resources cannot be replaced within 600 feet of their original location, floral resources should be planted in the most centrally available location relative to identified nests. This location should be no more than 4,900 feet (1.5-kilometers) from any

identified nest. Replaced floral resources may be split into multiple patches to meet distance requirements for multiple nests. The MND should state that mitigation lands will be protected in perpetuity under a conservation easement with an endowment established for long-term management of the lands.

COMMENT #3: Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) is currently a candidate species under CESA and is afforded the same protection as a CESA-listed species (CEQA Guidelines, §15380, subds.(b)). Unauthorized take of this species pursuant to CESA is a violation of Fish and Game Code section 2080 et seq.

Suitable burrows to support burrowing owl nesting and overwintering activities are present on the Project site. A 2019 occurrence of Burrowing owl is noted 0.5 miles north of the Project area in CNDDDB. The Project would also result in the temporary and/or permanent loss of 1.75 acres of suitable nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for burrowing owl in California annual grasslands on the Project site.

Individual burrowing owl may be affected during construction activities, if present on or very close to the Project site. Because they roost underground, burrowing owl may be killed or injured during development activities from trampling or compaction of burrows by construction personnel or equipment if appropriate protective measures are not implemented. Construction activities that occur in close proximity to active burrows may disturb owls to the point of abandoning their burrows, potentially resulting in the loss of eggs or young in active nests

The Project will implement measures required by the City Municipal Code and described in Section 1.3 above to protect burrowing owl on and adjacent to the Project site. These include conducting preconstruction surveys prior to the start of project activities, implementing no-disturbance buffer zones around occupied burrows, and passively relocating burrowing owl during the nonbreeding season.

Burrowing owl were formerly numerous throughout the San Francisco Bay Area region, particularly in the interior east of the Bay. Based on the burrowing owl endangered species petition, the number of breeding burrowing owl pairs in the SF Bay area have declined from 165 in 1993 to less than 25 in 2023. Of the five primary threats it lists, the 2024 Burrowing Owl Petition identifies habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation as the primary threat to burrowing owl in California.

Small, isolated colonies such as those that likely occur in the area are vulnerable to extirpation, especially without the influx of immigrants. Fragmented populations are at higher risk of extinction due to factors like reproductive isolation, inbreeding, and

increased predation, and environmental factors such as drought or reduced prey density may further threaten these small populations.

Direct mortality could occur through crushing of adults or young within burrows, loss of nesting burrows, loss of nesting habitat, loss of foraging habitat resulting in reduced nesting success (loss or reduced health or vigor of eggs or young), nest abandonment, and reduced frequency or duration of care for young resulting in reduced health or vigor of young. Because of their highly specialized, ground-dwelling lifestyle and dependence on underground tunnels, burrowing owl are extremely vulnerable to direct and indirect impacts of grading, diking, tilling, earthmoving, burrow blockage, and eradication of ground squirrels.

Recommended Mitigation Measure #7: Burrowing Owl Avoidance

If burrowing owl are detected during surveys within or near the Project area, a protective buffer in which construction activities will be avoided will be established. Appropriate buffers typically have a 150 to 1,500-foot radius and vary depending on the level of disturbance and timing of construction. If the burrowing owl show signs of distress (e.g., defensive vocalizations and/or flying away from the nest), the buffer distance should be increased. The Designated Biologist shall submit the results of the surveys, including a Burrow Complex Map to CDFW for approval prior to beginning Covered Activities. If changes in BUOW presence are detected (e.g., burrowing owl have moved onsite or changed burrow use), the Designated Biologist shall contact the CDFW Regional Representative by phone or email within 24 hours of the observation to consult on appropriate measures to avoid or minimize impacts of the Project. If a lapse in project-related work of 14 calendar days or longer occurs, the Lead Agency shall contact the CDFW Regional Representative by phone or email and may be required to conduct additional surveys before work may be reinitiated.

The Designated Biologist shall visually inspect any pipes, debris piles, culverts, pallet stacks, burrow exclusion installations, or similar structures for burrowing owl before the material is moved, buried, or capped. The Designated Biologist shall inspect all open holes and trenches within the Project Area at a minimum of twice a day and immediately prior to backfilling. At the end of each workday, the Lead Agency shall place an escape ramp at each end of trenches or holes to allow any animals that may have become trapped in the trench or hole to climb out overnight. The ramp may be constructed of either dirt fill or wood planking or other suitable material that is placed at an angle no greater than 30-45 degrees. If any worker discovers that burrowing owl have become trapped, they shall halt Covered Activities and notify the Designated Biologist immediately. Project workers and the Designated Biologist shall allow the burrowing owl to escape unimpeded.

Recommended Mitigation Measure #8: Burrowing Owl Monitoring

The Designated Biologist(s) shall be present during construction activities to monitor the behavior of any burrowing owl. The Designated Biologist(s) shall have the authority to order stop work if burrowing owl exhibit distress and/or abnormal behavior for (e.g., excessive vocalizations, defensive flights at intruders, flushing frequently, or otherwise displaying agitated behavior). Permittee shall not resume activities until CDFW has been consulted by the Designated Biologist and both the Designated Biologist and CDFW confirm that the burrowing owl's behavior has normalized. CDFW, in consultation with the Designated Biologist(s), shall determine whether to increase the size of the no-disturbance buffer.

Recommended Mitigation Measure #9: Compensatory Mitigation

CDFW highly recommends that the Project proponent obtain take authorization from CDFW through issuance of an ITP if full avoidance of take during construction and/or operations is not feasible. The MND must include all biologically appropriate and feasible take avoidance measures. If permanent or temporary impacts of the proposed Project to burrowing owl foraging and/or nesting habitat cannot be completely avoided, the MND should include measures to minimize the impacts of construction on owls and their habitat, and effective compensatory mitigation to offset all habitat loss. A mitigation plan should be prepared in consultation with CDFW.

COMMENT #4: Bats

Bats are considered non-game mammals and are protected by state law from take and/or harassment (Fish and Game Code §4150, CCR §251.1). Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) Several sycamore trees on the Project site support large cavities that provide potentially suitable roosting habitat for a large colony or a maternity colony of pallid bat. Individual pallid bats from colonies in the region could also occasionally forage on the Project site.

Construction activities may result in the disturbance of hibernation or maternal roost sites, which may result in the harm, death, displacement of individual bats and/or the disruption of reproductive success of nursery colony roosts. Proposed activities may result in the disturbance and/or loss of hibernation or maternal roost sites, which may result in the harm, death, displacement of individual bats and/or the disruption of reproductive success of nursery colony roosts.

Recommended Mitigation Measure #10: Bat Habitat Monitoring

CDFW recommends that a qualified biologist with applicable species and habitat experience should conduct a survey from March 1 to April 1 or August 31 to October 15

prior to construction activities. The habitat assessment shall include a visual inspection of features within the work area for potential roosting features including trees, crevices, parking garages, siding or roofs of buildings, and hollow areas (bats need not be present). The surveys should occur at least two seasons in advance of Project initiation. If the focused survey reveals the presence of roosting bats, then the appropriate exclusionary or avoidance measures will be implemented prior to construction during the period between March 1 to April 15 or August 31 to October 15.

Recommended Mitigation Measure #11: Avoidance

If active bat roosts are observed during environmental assessments or during construction, at any time, all Project activities should stop until a qualified biologist develops a bat avoidance plan to be implemented at the Project site. The bat avoidance plan should utilize seasonal avoidance, phased construction as well as temporary and permanent bat housing structures developed in coordination with CDFW.

Recommended Mitigation Measure #12: Reporting

Prior to Project activities, the qualified biologist shall submit a report to CDFW that discusses the results of the suitable habitat assessment and if any bats or signs of bats (feces or staining at entry/exit points) are discovered.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports and 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 the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). The CNDDDB field survey form can be filled out and submitted online at the following link: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Submitting-Data>. The types of information reported to CNDDDB can be found at the following link: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Plants-and-Animals>.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FILING FEES

The Project, as proposed, would have an impact on fish and/or wildlife, and assessment of environmental document filing fees is necessary. 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. Payment of the environmental document filing fee is required in order for the underlying project approval to be operative, vested, and final. (See Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14, § 753.5; Fish & G. Code, § 711.4; Pub. Resources Code, § 21089.)

James Willis
City of Fremont
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CONCLUSION

CDFW appreciates the opportunity to comment on the MND to assist City in identifying and mitigating Project impacts on biological resources.

Questions regarding this letter or further coordination should be directed to Marcus Griswold, Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist), at (707) 815-6451 or Marcus.Griswold@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Erin Chappell
Regional Manager
Bay Delta Region

Attachment 1: Special-Status Species and Commercially/Recreationally Important Species

ec: Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse, (SCH No. 2024080035)
Craig Weightman, CDFW Bay Delta Region – Craig.Weightman@wildlife.ca.gov
Jason Faridi, CDFW Bay Delta Region – Jason.Faridi@wildlife.ca.gov

REFERENCES

Calflora: Information on California plants for education, research and conservation, with data contributed by public and private institutions and individuals, including the Consortium of California Herbaria. [web application]. 2025. The Calflora Database. Available: <https://www.calflora.org/> (Accessed: 04/15/2025).

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Cornell Lab of Ornithology. 2024. eBird. <https://ebird.org/about>. Accessed October 6, 2024.

ATTACHMENT 1: Special-Status Species

Species	Status
Fish and Invertebrates	
Crotch's bumble bee (<i>Bombus crotchii</i>)	State candidate (SC)
Birds	
Cooper's hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>)	State Watch List
burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	Species of Special Concern (SSC)
golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	FP (Fully Protected)
loggerhead shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	SSC
northern harrier (<i>Circus hudsonius</i>)	SSC
tricolored blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>)	ST (State Threatened), SSC
white-tailed kite (<i>Elanus leucurus</i>)	FP
Mammals	
pallid bat (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)	SSC
San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat (<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i>)	SSC
Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	SSC
Reptiles and Amphibians	
western pond turtle (<i>Emys marmorata</i>)	Proposed FT, SSC
Plants	
Bent-flowered fiddleneck (<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>)	1B.2
Caper-fruited tropidocarpum (<i>Tropidocarpum capparideum</i>)	1B.1
Hospital Canyon larkspur (<i>Delphinium californicum ssp. interius</i>)	1B.2

Species	Status
Mt. Diablo helianthella (<i>Helianthella castanea</i>)	1B.2
Most beautiful jewel flower (<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> <i>ssp. peramoenus</i>)	1B.2