



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

AGENDA

Transportation, Water & Infrastructure Committee

Supervisor Candace Andersen, Chair
Supervisor Shanelle Scales-Preston, Vice Chair

Monday, June 23, 2025

1:00 PM

**District 2 Office: 309 Diablo Rd.
Danville, CA 94526 |**

**District 5 Office: 190 E. 4th Street,
Pittsburg, CA 94565**

ZOOM LINK

<https://ccccounty-us.zoom.us/j/89323084508>

| Dial: 888-278-0254 |

ACCESS CODE: 198675

The public may attend this meeting in person at either above location. The public may also attend this meeting remotely via Zoom or call-in.

AGENDA ITEMS may be taken out of order based on the business of the day and preference of the Committee.

1. INTRODUCTIONS Call to order and roll call.
2. PUBLIC COMMENT on any item under the jurisdiction of the Committee and not on this agenda (speakers may be limited to two (2) minutes).
3. REVIEW Meeting of Record for the April 30, 2025, Transportation, Water, and Infrastructure Committee. [25-2561](#)
Attachments: [4.30.25 TWIC Minutes DRAFT](#)
4. RECEIVE the East Contra Costa County Habitat & Conservation Plan Annual Report. [25-2562](#)
Attachments: [TWIC Referrals List 2025](#)
[ECCC || HCP 2024 Annual Report](#)

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5. RECEIVE update from Public Works staff on hiring status associated with integrated pest management activities. [25-2563](#)
 6. CONSIDER Fiscal Year 2025/2026 Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account Annual Project List for Unincorporated Contra Costa County. [25-2564](#)
Attachments: [Local Streets and Roads Project List](#)
 7. CONSIDER report on Local, State, Regional, and Federal Transportation Related Legislative and Planning Activities. [25-2565](#)
Attachments: [CCC May Report \(Watts\)](#)
[CCC June Report \(Watts\)](#)
 8. RECEIVE Communication, News, Miscellaneous Items of Interest to the Committee. [25-2566](#)
Attachments: [California DMV Releases Updated Autonomous Vehicle Regulations - California DMV](#)
[California sues over Trump policy tying transportation grants to immigration cap-and-trade-proposal](#)
[Oakland moves forward with plan for spe..](#)
 9. **ADJOURN until the next Transportation, Water, & Infrastructure Committee meeting to be held on Monday, July 28, 2025, at 1:00PM.**

GENERAL INFORMATION

This meeting provides reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities planning to attend a the meetings. Contact the staff person listed below at least 72 hours before the meeting.

Any public records subject to disclosure related to an open session item on a regular meeting agenda and distributed by the County to a majority of members of the Committee less than 96 hours prior to that meeting are available for public inspection at:

30 Muir Rd. Martinez, CA 94553

HOURS:

Monday through Friday
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Staff reports related to items on the agenda are also accessible on line at www.co.contra-costa.ca.us.

HOW TO PROVIDE PUBLIC COMMENT

Persons who wish to address the Committee during public comment on matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee that are not on the agenda, or who wish to comment with respect to an item on the agenda, may comment in person, via Zoom, or via call-in. Those participating in person should offer comments when invited by the Committee Chair. Those participating via Zoom should indicate they wish to speak by using the “raise your hand” feature in the Zoom app. Those calling in should indicate they wish to speak by pushing *9 on their phones.

Public comments generally will be limited to two (2) minutes per speaker. In the interest of facilitating the business of the Board Committee, the total amount of time that a member of the public may use in addressing the Board Committee on all agenda items is 10 minutes. Your patience is appreciated.

Public comments may also be submitted to Committee staff before the meeting by email or by voicemail. Comments submitted by email or voicemail will be included in the record of the meeting but will not be read or played aloud during the meeting.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Jamar Stamps
(925) 655-2917



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 25-2561

Agenda Date: 6/23/2025

Agenda #: 3.

TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: June 23, 2025

Subject: REVIEW Meeting Record for April 30, 2025, of the Transportation, Water, and Infrastructure Committee

Submitted For: TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Department: DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT

Referral No: n/a

Referral Name: n/a

Presenter: Jamar Stamps || Principal Planner | DCD

Contact: Jamar Stamps | (925) 655-2917

Referral History:

This record was prepared pursuant to the Better Government Ordinance 95-6, Article 25-205(d) of the Contra Costa County Ordinance Code.

Referral Update:

Any handouts or printed copies of testimony distributed at the meeting will be attached to this meeting record.

PLEASE SEE ATTACHMENT.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

APPROVAL of the attached Meeting Record for April 30, 2025, Committee Meeting with any necessary corrections.

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Committee Meeting Minutes - Draft

Transportation, Water & Infrastructure Committee

Supervisor Candace Andersen, Chair
Supervisor Shanelle Scales-Preston, Vice Chair

Wednesday, April 30, 2025

1:00 PM

|| SPECIAL MEETING ||

District 2 Office: 309 Diablo Rd. Danville, CA
94526 |

District 5 Office: 190 E. 4th Street, Pittsburg,
CA 94565

|| SPECIAL MEETING ||
ZOOM LINK

<https://cccouny-us.zoom.us/j/89323084508>

| Dial: 888-278-0254 |
ACCESS CODE: 198675

The public may attend this meeting in person at either above location. The public may also attend this meeting remotely via Zoom or call-in.

AGENDA ITEMS may be taken out of order based on the business of the day and preference of the Committee.

1. INTRODUCTIONS Call to order and roll call.

Chair Andersen called the meeting to order at 1:01pm.

TWIC Staff announced the omission of the legislative report from the meeting packet and noted it would be distributed via email.

Staff Present: Jamar Stamps | TWIC Staff

Attendees: Raquel De La Torre, John Kopchick, Ryan Hernandez, Adam Scarbrough, Emily Groth, Christi Povlsen, Mark, Steve Kowalewski, Craig Standafer, Vivian Lee, Brandon Evans, Carl Roner, Robert Sarmiento, Samantha Harris, Jennifer Quallick, Andrea, Jan Warren, Jaclyn Tummings, Peter Meyers, William (Bill) Spahn, Free Lemons

Present: District II Supervisor Candace Andersen and Shanelle Scales-Preston

2. PUBLIC COMMENT on any item under the jurisdiction of the Committee and not on this agenda (speakers may be limited to two (2) minutes).

NO PUBLIC COMMENT.

3. REVIEW Meeting Record for February 24, 2025, of the Transportation, Water, and Infrastructure Committee

Attachments: [TWIC 2.24.25 Meeting MINUTES Final Draft](#)

The Committee ACCEPTED the meeting record as written.

NO PUBLIC COMMENT.

4. APPROVE the New and Emerging Mobility Modes in the Corridor Element, as recommended by the Public Works Director and the Iron Horse Corridor Management Program Committee, Central County area.

Attachments: [IHC Mobility Modes Element v4 Final](#)

Carl Roner presented an update to the Iron Horse Corridor element, which included a methodology for evaluating new mobility modes. The Committee expressed support for incorporating e-bikes, scooters, and other emerging modes.

The Committee APPROVED the report and FORWARDED the item to the Board of Supervisors for inclusion on the consent calendar.

NO PUBLIC COMMENT.

5. ACCEPT the Annual Road Report for Calendar Year 2024 dated March 2025, and DIRECT staff of the Director of Public Works to submit the report to the Board of Supervisors, Countywide.

Attachments: [ANNUAL REPORT -2024](#)

The Committee received an update on the County's road system, with emphasis on Vision Zero, high-collision mapping, and anticipated funding cycles. Discussions included Byron Highway, San Pablo Dam Road, and project timing related to funding.

The Committee ACCEPTED the report and RECOMMENDED forwarding it to the Board of Supervisors on the consent calendar.

NO PUBLIC COMMENT.

6. CONSIDER the proposed updated Delta Water Platform and RECOMMEND its adoption to the Board of Supervisors.

Attachments: [2025_04_30 TWIC - Delta Water Platform Presentation](#)
[2025_04 Delta Water Platform Final Draft](#)
[Board Approved Delta Water Platform 5-13-14](#)

Staff presented updates to the Delta Water Platform, now reorganized under five umbrella topics, with new emphasis on climate resilience, community equity, and environmental justice. The Committee expressed support and highlighted the importance of public transparency and regional alignment.

The Committee ACCEPTED the report and DIRECTED staff to FORWARD the item to the Board of Supervisors as a PRESENTATION and DISCUSSION ITEM.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

Jan Warren commended the update and requested clarity on implementation, emergency preparedness, and advocacy.

7. CONSIDER proposed CA Strategic Growth Council (SGC)/Housing & Community Development (HCD) Affordable Housing & Sustainable Communities (AHSC) Program grant application.

Robert Sarmiento presented the County's proposal for AHSC funding for the Orbisonia Village project near the Pittsburg/Bay Point BART station. Staff clarified that only 169 of the 380 units would be AHSC-funded, and that Canal Road improvements would not be included.

The Committee APPROVED the proposal and DIRECTED staff to FORWARD it to the Board of Supervisors for inclusion on the consent calendar.

NO PUBLIC COMMENT.

8. CONSIDER report on Local, State, Regional, and Federal Transportation Related legislative and Planning Activities.

Attachments: [SB 63 Letter to Authors](#)

Mark Watts provided a verbal update on legislative matters, including; the status and urgency of Cap-and-Trade reauthorization, activities of the Secretary's Transit Transformation Task Force, AB 891 (Quick Build Permits), SB 63 (Transit Funding Ballot Measure).

The Committee RECEIVED the report. No formal action was taken.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

Jan Warren inquired about federal implications for Cap-and-Trade and regional funding equity related to SB 63. The Committee provided context on local impacts and coordination with MTC.

9. RECEIVE Communication, News, Miscellaneous Items of Interest to the Committee and DIRECT staff as appropriate.

Attachments: [Governor Newsom, Legislature double dow..](#)

TWIC Staff referenced an informational article on Cap-and-Trade included in the packet.

The Committee RECEIVED the correspondence.

NO PUBLIC COMMENT.

10. ADJOURN until the next Transportation, Water, & Infrastructure Committee meeting to be held on Monday, May 12, 2025, at 1:00PM.

The Committee AGREED to CANCEL the May 12, 2024 meeting due to a lack of time-sensitive items, and to reconvene in June.

NO PUBLIC COMMENT.

The meeting adjourned at approximately 1:55 PM.

GENERAL INFORMATION

HOW TO PROVIDE PUBLIC COMMENT

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

DRAFT



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 25-2562

Agenda Date: 6/23/2025

Agenda #: 4.

TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: June 23, 2025

Subject: RECEIVE the East Contra Costa County Habitat & Conservation Plan 2024 Annual Report

Submitted For: John Kopchik || Director | DCD

Department: EAST CONTRA COSTA COUNTY HABITAT & CONSERVANCY

Referral No: 11

Referral Name: Monitor and report on the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan

Presenter: Abigail Fateman || EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR | ECCCHCP

Contact: Abigail Fateman | (925) 655-2908

Referral History:

Updates and reports on referrals to the Transportation, Water, and Infrastructure Committee are provided on an as needed/as available basis.

SEE ATTACHED.

Referral Update:

"Monitor and report on the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan" is a standing referral to TWIC. The 2024 Annual Report from the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservancy (ECCCHC) is attached.

ECCCHC staff will be present at the July Committee meeting to discuss the Annual Report and answer questions.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

RECEIVE 2024 Annual Report from the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservancy, DIRECT staff as appropriate.

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.

2025 DRAFT Referrals to the Transportation, Water and Infrastructure Committee

(Approved at the March 11th BOS Meeting)

1. Review legislative matters on transportation, water, and infrastructure.
2. Review applications for transportation, water, and infrastructure grants to be prepared by the Public Works and Conservation and Development Departments.
3. Monitor the Contra Costa Transportation Authority including efforts to implement Measure J.
4. Monitor EBMUD and Contra Costa Water District projects and activities.
5. Review projects, plans and legislative matters that may affect the health of the San Francisco Bay and Delta, including but not limited to conveyance, flood control, dredging, climate change, habitat conservation, governance, water storage, development of an ordinance regarding polystyrene foam food containers, monitor waste diversion initiatives, and water quality, supply and reliability, consistent with the Board of Supervisors adopted *Delta Water Platform*.
6. Review and monitor the establishment of Groundwater Sustainability Agencies and Groundwater Sustainability Plans for the three medium priority groundwater basins within Contra Costa County as required by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.
7. Review issues associated with County flood control facilities.
8. Monitor creek and watershed issues and seek funding for improvement projects related to these issues.
9. Monitor the implementation of the Integrated Pest Management policy.
10. Monitor the status of county park maintenance issues including, but not limited to, transfer of some County park maintenance responsibilities to other agencies and implementation of Measure WW grants and expenditure plan.
11. Monitor and report on the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan.
12. Monitor the implementation of the County Complete Streets, Active Transportation, and Vision Zero Policies.
13. Monitor and report on the Underground Utilities Program.
14. Monitor implementation of the Letter of Understanding with PG&E for the maintenance of PG&E streetlights in Contra Costa.
15. Freight transportation issues, including but not limited to potential increases in rail traffic such as that proposed by the Port of Oakland and other possible service increases, safety of freight trains, rail corridors, and trucks that transport hazardous materials, the planned truck route for North Richmond; freight issues related to the Northern Waterfront (and coordinate with the Northern Waterfront Ad Hoc Committee as needed), and the deepening of the San Francisco-to-Stockton Ship Channel.
16. Monitor the Iron Horse Corridor Management Program.
17. Monitor and report on the Contra Costa Transportation Authority's Integrated Transit Plan.
18. Review transportation plans and services for specific populations and locations, including but not limited to Coordinated Human Services Transportation Plan for the Bay Area, CCTA East County Ferry Feasibility Study, Olympic Corridor Trail Connector Study Implementation, and the Contra Costa County Accessible Transportation Strategic Plan.
19. Monitor issues of interest in the provision and enhancement of general transportation services, including but not limited to public transportation, taxicab/transportation network companies, and navigation apps.
20. Monitor the statewide infrastructure bond programs.
21. Monitor efforts at the State to revise school siting guidelines and statutes.
22. Monitor issues related to docked and dockless bike share programs.
23. Monitor efforts related to water conservation including but not limited to turf conversion, graywater, and other related landscaping issues.
24. Monitor the County's conversion to solar/distributed energy systems.
25. Monitor issues with County Airports as they relate to surrounding land use, transportation, and related infrastructure.
26. Monitor development of a historic preservation ordinance.



East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan/
Natural Community Conservation Plan
Annual Report 2024



East Contra Costa County
Habitat Conservancy



EAST CONTRA COSTA COUNTY HABITAT CONSERVANCY

30 Muir Road, Martinez, CA 94553

925-655-2909 | www.cocohcp.org

COVER PHOTO: NOMAD ECOLOGY

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Abbreviations

BDMRP	Black Diamond Mines Regional Preserve
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
EBRPD	East Bay Regional Park District
ESA	federal Endangered Species Act
Conservancy	East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservancy
Plan or HCP/NCCP	East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan
HCP	habitat conservation plan
ILF	in-lieu fee
NCCP	natural community conservation plan
O&M	operations and maintenance
RGP	Regional General Permit
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

This document summarizes implementation activities undertaken in the 2024 calendar year and since the start of Plan implementation, detailing progress toward achieving the Plan's biological goals and objectives.

Introduction

The *East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan* (HCP/NCCP or Plan) establishes a framework for regional conservation and development, providing for the protection of natural resources while streamlining the permitting process for take coverage of state and federally listed species and for mitigating impacts on sensitive habitats and resources.

Prepared by the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservancy (Conservancy), this annual report summarizes implementation activities undertaken during the 2024 calendar year (January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024)¹ and cumulatively per the conditions of the HCP/NCCP.

¹ Hydrological restoration monitoring follows the California water year; accordingly, those activities are tracked from October 1 through September 31, and the hydrological restoration monitoring data in this report are from the 2023–2024 water year.

Owl's clover covers a hillside in Deer Valley (Roddy Ranch area) in the Preserve System.
NOMAD ECOLOGY/2023



Permits issued in 2007 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) allow the Permittees to comply with the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA) while carrying out specific actions referred to as covered activities. The Plan's Permittees are listed below:

- Contra Costa County
- Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
- City of Brentwood
- City of Clayton
- City of Oakley
- City of Pittsburg
- East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD)

Over the 30-year permit term, impacts from the Plan's covered activities are offset by the creation of a Preserve System managed for the benefit of 28 covered species, as well as the natural communities that they—and hundreds of other species—depend on for habitat. The Plan provides comprehensive species, wetlands, and ecosystem conservation and contributes to the recovery of endangered species in northern California. **Table 1** lists species covered by the Plan.

This HCP/NCCP allows for two development scenarios that are referred to as the *Initial Urban Development Area* and the *Maximum Urban Development Area*. Once the Initial Urban Development Area impact cap is exceeded, the Conservancy will be working under the second scenario, the Maximum Urban Development Area. These scenarios have different levels of required protection and restoration. In this report, the Maximum Urban Development Area scenario is represented in the tables and figures when applicable, although the Conservancy currently operates under the Initial Urban Development Area scenario.

Table 1. Covered Species of the Plan

Common Name ^a	Scientific Name	Status—State/CNPS ^{b,c}	Status—Federal ^d
Mammals			
Townsend’s western big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii</i>	CSC	—
San Joaquin kit fox	<i>Vulpes macrotus mutica</i>	ST	FE
Birds			
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	CSC-1	—
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	FP	BGPA
Western burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i>	SC ^e	—
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	ST	—
Reptiles			
Silvery legless lizard	<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	CSC	—
Alameda whipsnake	<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i>	ST	FT
Giant garter snake	<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	ST	FT
Western pond turtle	<i>Clemmys marmorata</i>	CSC	FP ^f
Amphibians			
California tiger salamander	<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	ST ^g	FT
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	—	FT
Foothill yellow-legged frog	<i>Rana boylei</i>	SE ^h	FT ^h
Invertebrates			
Longhorn fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta longiantenna</i>	—	FE
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	—	FT
Midvalley fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta mesovallensis</i>	—	—
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	—	FE
Plants			
Mount Diablo manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos auriculata</i>	1B	—
Brittlescale	<i>Atriplex depressa</i>	1B	—
San Joaquin spearscale	<i>Atriplex joaquiniana</i>	1B	—
Big tarplant	<i>Blepharizonia plumosa</i>	1B	—
Mount Diablo fairy lantern	<i>Calochortus pulchellus</i>	1B	—
Recurved larkspur	<i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>	1B	—
Round-leaved filaree	<i>Erodium macrophyllum</i>	1B	—
Diablo helianthella	<i>Helianthella castanea</i>	1B	—
Brewer’s dwarf flax	<i>Hesperolinon breweri</i>	1B	—
Showy madia	<i>Madia radiata</i>	1B	—
Adobe navarretia	<i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>nigelliformis</i>	—	—

Notes

- ^a The Conservancy completed a CEQA species analysis that indicates that conservation actions completed as part of the HCP/NCCP will have a beneficial (or neutral) impact on all species of concern found in the Plan area: <https://www.cocohcp.org/265/Other-Documents>
- ^b **State Status**

ST	State Listed as Threatened
SE	State Listed as Endangered
CSC	California Special Concern Species
CSC-1	Bird Species of Special Concern; First Priority
FP	Fully Protected
SC	State Candidate Species
- ^c **California Native Plant Society (CNPS)**

1B	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
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^d **Federal Status**

FE	Federally Listed as Endangered
FP	Proposed for Listing
FT	Federally Listed as Threatened
BGPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- ^e The status of western burrowing owl changed to SC in 2024.

^f The status of western pond turtle changed to FP in 2023.

^g The status of California tiger salamander changed to ST in 2010.

^h The status of foothill yellow-legged frog changed to SE in 2020 and FT in 2023.

Covered Activities

This section describes covered activities and their impacts on land cover types and covered plants.

The Plan allows incidental take coverage for the following covered activities:

- Activities within the Urban Development Area
- Activities within the HCP/NCCP preserves
- Rural infrastructure projects
- Rural infrastructure operations and maintenance (O&M) projects

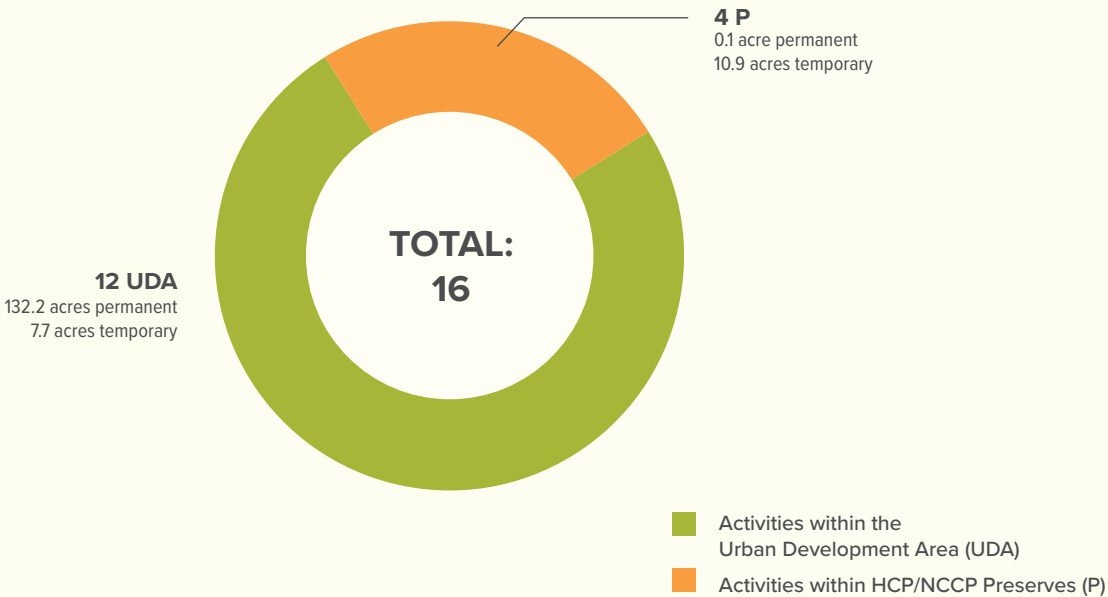
Figure 1 and **Tables 2–4** summarize covered activities undertaken during the reporting period and since Plan inception. **Figures 2 and 3** and **Tables 5–7** quantify impacts associated with these covered activities.

Sand Creek Road Extension.
CITY OF BRENTWOOD



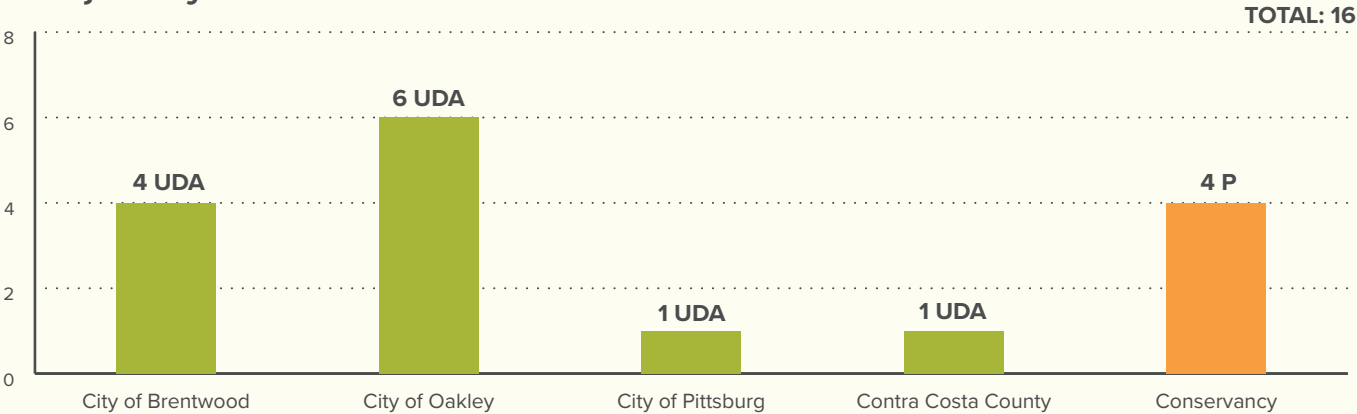
Figure 1. Covered Activities by Activity Type and Permittee—Reporting Period

Projects by Project Type



A total of 16 covered activities were permitted during the reporting period: 12 within the Urban Development Area and 4 within the HCP/NCCP preserves.

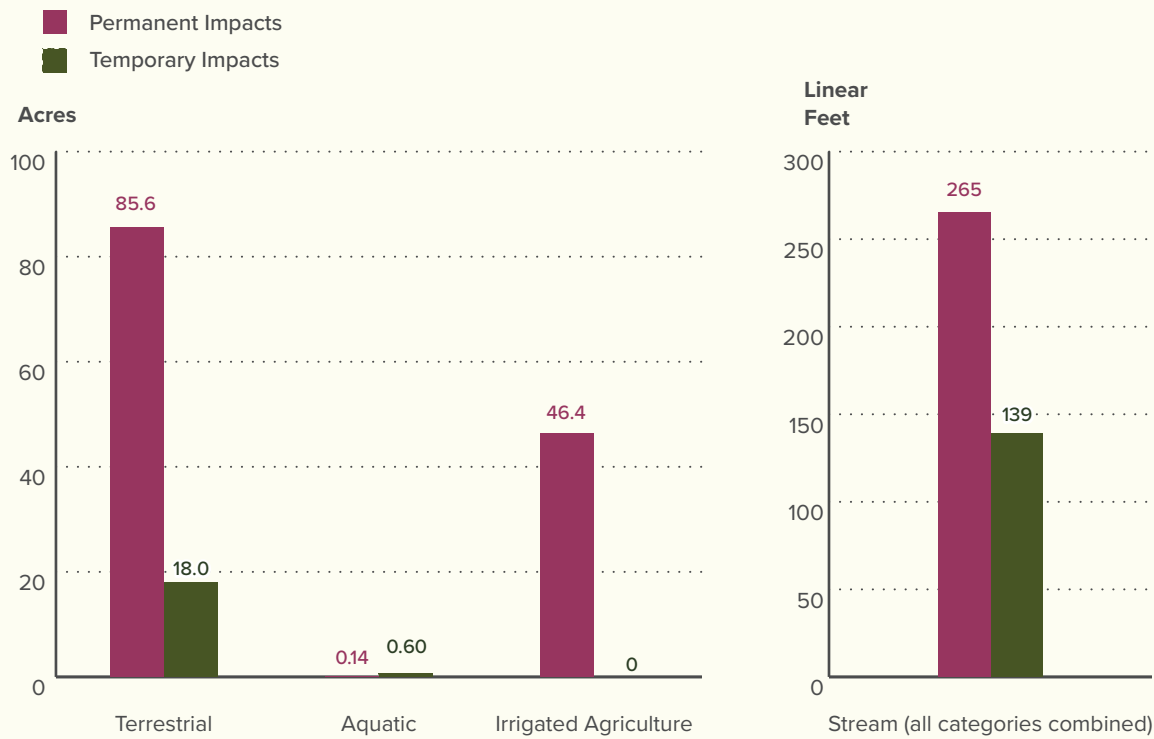
Projects by Permittee



The 16 covered activities of the reporting period resulted in 18.6 acres temporary impacts and 132.2 acres permanent impacts on terrestrial land cover types.

Temporary stream impacts totaled 139 linear feet (10 linear feet perennial stream and 129 linear feet intermittent stream), and permanent stream impacts totaled 265 linear feet (75 linear feet perennial stream, 80 linear feet intermittent stream, and 110 linear feet ephemeral stream).

Figure 2. Land Cover Impacts by Land Cover Type—Reporting Period



Cumulative permanent land cover impacts total 1,481.8 acres, and temporary impacts on land cover total 818.7 acres. Since Plan inception, the majority of permanent stream impacts have been on intermittent streams, while temporary impacts have occurred in equal measure on perennial and intermittent streams.

Figure 3. Land Cover Impacts by Land Cover Type—Cumulative

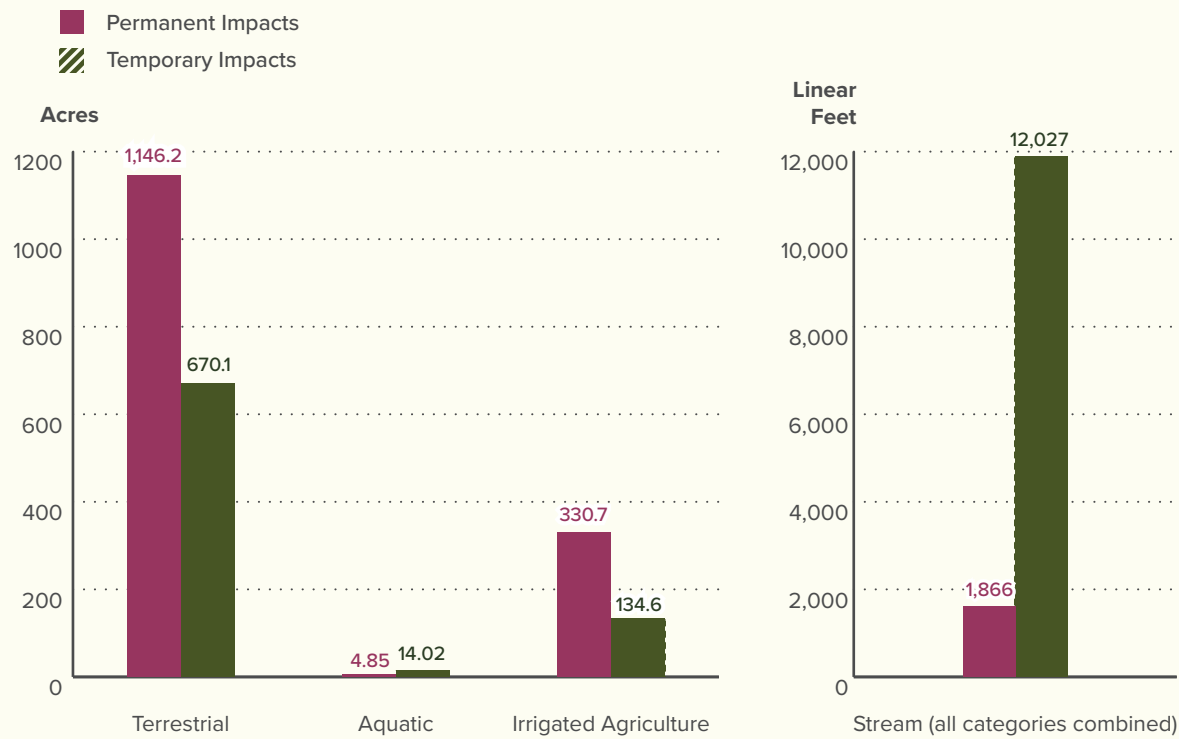


Table 2. Reporting Period Summary of Covered Activities

Project Name	Covered By	Project Type	Location	Description	Impacts, permanent (acres)	Impacts, temporary (acres)
Brentwood Costco Wholesale and Gas Station Project	City of Brentwood	UDA	Lone Tree Plaza Drive, just west of California State Route 4	Construction of a Costco Wholesale retail facility and associated gas station	23.1	—
Hanson Lane (Subdivision 9574)	City of Brentwood	UDA	East ends of Lone Tree Way and Hanson Lane, Brentwood	Construction of an 89-lot residential subdivision	12.9	—
Cowell Ranch, Subdivision 9452	City of Brentwood	UDA	Marsh Creek Road between Vasco Road and Trilogy Parkway, Brentwood	Construction of a 140-lot subdivision, a bioretention basin, and open space and a private park	27.3	—
Trumark Trailside (Apricot Way)	City of Brentwood	UDA	1777 Apricot Way, Brentwood	Construction of 63 single-family residential parcels, one bioretention area, and a landscaped area adjacent to Sand Creek	20.9	—
Subdivision 9615 Temporary Basin	City of Oakley	UDA	West of Machado Lane and south of Cypress Road, Oakley	Construction of a temporary basin to support dewatering Subdivision 9615, just east of the site	—	7.7
Sellers Ave (DeJesus Property)	City of Oakley	UDA	West side of Sellers Road, Oakley	Construction of a 77-lot residential subdivision	20.1	—
Cypress Road/Knightsen Crossing	City of Oakley	UDA	North end of Knightsen Road, at the intersection with East Cypress Road, Oakley	The final phase of road improvements associated with the Gilbert Property Development Project	0.3	<0.1
Shops at Laurel Fields	City of Oakley	UDA	998 Laurel Avenue, Oakley	Construction of a commercial center	7.4	—
Burroughs Stockpile	City of Oakley	UDA	1136 E Cypress Road, Oakley	Construction of 208 single family homes, roads, and ancillary features	13.4	—
CIP 247: East Cypress Road Phase 2	City of Oakley	UDA	East Cypress Road, Oakley	Widening of East Cypress Road in the City of Oakley	5.6	—
Liberty Subdivision II	City of Pittsburg	UDA	360 Central Avenue, Pittsburg	Construction of 17 new single-family homes with related access roads and landscaping	1.0	—
Kelley Residence, 1201 Pine Lane, Clayton (Phase 1)	Contra Costa County	UDA	1201 Pine Lane, Clayton	First phase of construction of a single family home with entrance drive, bridge, and turn-around	0.2	—
Hess Creek Watershed Pond Desilting Project	Conservancy	P	Land Waste Management Preserve Property	De-silting of a pond in the Hess Creek Watershed due to severe storms in the winter of 2022–2023	—	0.2
Upper Hess Grazing Infrastructure	Conservancy	P	Land Waste Management Preserve Property	Installation of water pipeline, a solar pump, water tanks, and water troughs to have a cattle water source, allowing for more appropriate grazing management	<0.1	8.4
Irish Canyon Culverts Replacement 101 and 102	Conservancy	P	Irish Canyon Preserve Property	Replacement of two existing culverts under an unpaved dirt access road within the Irish Canyon Preserve	<0.1	0.1
Vasco Hills Regional Preserve 2023 Pond Repairs	Conservancy	P	Vasco Hills Regional Preserve	Repair of six ponds in the Vasco Hills Regional Preserve that were damaged during the winter of 2022–2023	<0.1	2.3
Total					132.2	18.6

Note
Numbers in tables may not sum to the total due to rounding.

Abbreviations
P Activities within HCP/NCCP preserves
UDA Activities within the Urban Development Area

Table 3. Reporting Period Summary of Natural Community and Landscape-Level Conditions on Covered Activities by Project

Project Name	Conservation Measures										
	2.11	2.12	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.14
Brentwood Costco Wholesale and Gas Station Project							•	•			
Burroughs Stockpile		•		•			•	•			
CIP 247: East Cypress Road Phase 2		•		•			•	•			
Cowell Ranch, Subdivision 9452						•	•	•			
Cypress Road/Knightsen Crossing		•					•	•			
Hanson Lane (Subdivision 9574)		•		•			•	•			
Hess Creek Watershed Pond Desilting Project		•						•			
Irish Canyon Culverts Replacement 101 and 102		•						•			
Kelley Residence, 1201 Pine Lane, Clayton (Phase 1)		•		•				•			
Upper Hess Grazing Infrastructure								•			
Liberty Subdivision II							•	•			
Sellers Ave (DeJesus Property)							•	•			
Shops at Laurel Fields							•	•			
Subdivision 9615 Temporary Basin							•	•			
Trumark Trailside (Apricot Way)		•		•			•	•			
Vasco Hills Regional Preserve 2023 Pond Repairs		•						•			

Conservation Measures

- 2.11Enhance Cultivated Agricultural Lands to Benefit Covered Species
- 2.12Wetland, Pond, and Stream Avoidance and Minimization Measures
- 1.6Minimize Development Footprint Adjacent to Open Space
- 1.7Establish Stream Setbacks
- 1.8Establish Fuel Management Buffer to Protect Preserves and Property
- 1.9Urban-Wildland Interface Design Elements
- 1.10Maintain and Improve Hydrologic Conditions and Minimize Erosion
- 1.11Avoid Direct Impacts on Extremely Rare Plants or Fully Protected Wildlife Species
- 1.12Implement Best Management Practices for Rural Road Maintenance
- 1.13Implement Best Management Practices for Flood Control Facility Operations and Maintenance
- 1.14Design Requirements for Covered Roads outside Urban Development Area

Table 4. Reporting Period Summary of Species-Level Conditions on Covered Activities by Project

Project Name	Townsend's Big-Eared Bat				San Joaquin Kit Fox				Golden Eagle				Western Burrowing Owl				Swainson's Hawk				Giant Garter Snake				California Tiger Salamander				California Red-Legged Frog				Covered Shrimp			
	PS	PCS	AMM	CM	PS	PCS	AMM	CM	PS	PCS	AMM	CM	PS	PCS	AMM	CM	PS	PCS	AMM	CM	PS	PCS	AMM	CM	PS	PCS	AMM	CM	PS	PCS	AMM	CM				
Brentwood Costco Wholesale and Gas Station Project									•	•			•	•			•	•			•				•											
Burroughs Stockpile									•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•							•	•					
CIP 247: East Cypress Road Phase 2									•	•			•	•			•	•			•	•														
Cowell Ranch, Subdivision 9452					•	•	•						•	•	•		•	•	•																	
Cypress Road/Knightsen Crossing									•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•																	
Hanson Lane (Subdivision 9574)									•	•			•	•			•	•																		
Hess Creek Watershed Pond Desilting Project					•	•			•	•			•	•										•	•			•	•							
Irish Canyon Culverts Replacement 101 and 102					•	•			•	•			•	•												•	•									
Kelley Residence, 1201 Pine Lane, Clayton (Phase 1)									•	•			•	•			•	•								•	•									
Upper Hess Grazing Infrastructure					•	•			•	•			•	•																						
Liberty Subdivision II													•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•													
Sellers Ave (DeJesus Property)									•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•																	
Shops at Laurel Fields									•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•																	
Subdivision 9615 Temporary Basin									•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•																	
Trumark Trailside (Apricot Way)					•	•	•						•	•	•		•	•	•																	
Vasco Hills Regional Preserve 2023 Pond Repairs					•	•			•	•			•	•										•	•			•	•							

Project Name	Alkali Milkvetch		Big Tarplant		Brewer's Dwarf Flax		Contra Costa Goldfields		Diamond-Petaled Poppy		Large-Flowered Fiddleneck		Mount Diablo Buckwheat		Round-Leaved Filaree		Showy Madia		Adobe Navarretia		Brittlescale		San Joaquin Spearscale		Diablo Helianthella		Caper Fruited Tropido-carpum		Mount Diablo Fairy-Lantern		Mount Diablo Manzanita		Recurved Larkspur	
	PS	PCS	PS	PCS	PS	PCS	PS	PCS	PS	PCS	PS	PCS	PS	PCS	PS	PCS	PS	PCS	PS	PCS	PS	PCS	PS	PCS	PS	PCS	PS	PCS	PS	PCS	PS	PCS		
Brentwood Costco Wholesale and Gas Station Project																																		
Burroughs Stockpile	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•									•	•				
CIP 247: East Cypress Road Phase 2																																		
Cowell Ranch, Subdivision 9452			•	•											•	•																		
Cypress Road/Knightsen Crossing																																		
Hanson Lane (Subdivision 9574)																																		
Hess Creek Watershed Pond Desilting Project			•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•							•	•			•	•				
Irish Canyon Culverts Replacement 101 and 102			•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•	•			•	•				
Kelley Residence, 1201 Pine Lane, Clayton (Phase 1)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•									•	•			•	•				
Upper Hess Grazing Infrastructure			•	•	•	•					•	•					•	•																
Liberty Subdivision II																																		
Sellers Ave (DeJesus Property)																																		
Shops at Laurel Fields																																		
Subdivision 9615 Temporary Basin																																		
Trumark Trailside (Apricot Way)																																		
Vasco Hills Regional Preserve 2023 Pond Repairs	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•					•	•

Abbreviations			
AMM	Avoidance and minimization measures	PS	Planning surveys
CM	Construction monitoring	PCS	Pre-construction surveys

Table 5. Summary of Impacts on Land Cover Types—Reporting Period and Cumulative (acres, unless noted)

Land Cover Type	Reporting Period		Cumulative ^c	
	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts
<i>Terrestrial</i>				
Annual grassland	<0.1	4.1	137.4	296.0
Alkali grassland	<0.1	6.0	0.8	10.0
Ruderal	82.3	7.9	1,003.2	356.4
Chaparral and scrub	—	—	0.6	1.7
Oak savanna	3.2	—	3.3	2.5
Oak woodland	0.1	—	0.9	3.5
<i>Subtotal terrestrial</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>1,146.2</i>	<i>670.1</i>
<i>Aquatic</i>				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0.09	<0.01	1.47	2.68
Perennial wetland ^a	—	—	0.08	0.77
Seasonal wetland	—	0.06	1.88	4.16
Alkali wetland	—	0.01	0.15	1.01
Pond	—	0.53	0.12	0.63
Reservoir (open water) ^b	—	—	0.47	4.14
Slough/channel	0.04	0.01	0.69	0.62
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>4.85</i>	<i>14.02</i>
<i>Stream length by width category</i>				
< 25 feet wide	80	129	787	6,848
> 25 feet wide	185	10	1,079	5,180
<i>Stream length by type and order</i>				
Perennial	75	10	257	4,727
Intermittent	80	129	1,201	5,052
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	—	—	—	225
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	110	—	408	2,024
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>1,866</i>	<i>12,027</i>
<i>Irrigated agriculture</i>				
Cropland	46.4	—	215.0	33.4
Pasture	—	—	40.3	93.8
Orchard	—	—	14.5	0.2
Vineyard	—	—	61.0	7.2
<i>Subtotal irrigated agricultural</i>	<i>46.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>330.7</i>	<i>134.6</i>
<i>Totals (excludes subtypes)</i>				
Acres	132.2	18.6	1,481.8	818.7
Linear feet	265	139	1,866	12,027

Notes

Numbers in tables may not sum to the total due to rounding.

a Perennial wetlands are equivalent to permanent wetlands.

b Reservoir (open water) is equivalent to aquatic.

c Cumulative impact acreages and linear feet may differ slightly from previous years due to refinements to the data tracking system.

Table 6. Impacts on Aquatic Land Cover Types and Streams by Watershed/Basin—Reporting Period and Cumulative

Watershed/Basin and Land Cover Type	Reporting Period		Cumulative ^c	
	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts
Brushy				
Aquatic (acres)				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0	0	0.00	0.00
Perennial wetland ^a	0	0	0.01	0.12
Seasonal wetland	0	0.01	0.00	0.01
Alkali wetland	0	0	0.02	0.63
Pond	0	0.53	0.02	0.56
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0	0	0.00	0.00
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0	0	0.00	0.01
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>1.33</i>
Stream (linear feet)				
Total stream length	54	0	186	510
Stream length by width category				
< 25 feet wide	54	129	164	521
> 25 feet wide	0	0	22	118
Stream length by type and order				
Perennial	0	0	56	283
Intermittent	54	129	54	129
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	131
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	0	0	76	96
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>639</i>
Clifton Court Forebay				
Aquatic (acres)				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0	0	0.00	0.00
Perennial wetland ^a	0	0	0.00	0.00
Seasonal wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Alkali wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Pond	0	0	0.00	0.00
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0	0	0.00	0.00
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0	0	0.00	0.00
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Stream (linear feet)				
Total stream length	0	0	47	112
Stream length by width category				
< 25 feet wide	0	0	0	0
> 25 feet wide	0	0	47	112
Stream length by type and order				
Perennial	0	0	0	0
Intermittent	0	0	47	112
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	0
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>112</i>

Watershed/Basin and Land Cover Type	Reporting Period		Cumulative ^c	
	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts
Deer				
Aquatic (acres)				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0	0	0.00	0.00
Perennial wetland ^a	0	0	0.00	0.00
Seasonal wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Alkali wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Pond	0	0	0.00	0.00
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0	0	0.00	0.00
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0	0	0.00	0.00
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Stream (linear feet)				
Total stream length	0	0	12	43
Stream length by width category				
< 25 feet wide	0	0	0	15
> 25 feet wide	0	0	12	28
Stream length by type and order				
Perennial	0	0	0	0
Intermittent	0	0	12	43
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	0
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>43</i>
East Antioch				
Aquatic (acres)				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0	0	0.00	0.00
Perennial wetland ^a	0	0	0.00	0.03
Seasonal wetland	0	0	0.00	0.07
Alkali wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Pond	0	0	0.00	0.00
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0	0	0.00	0.00
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0	0	0.00	0.00
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Stream (linear feet)				
Total stream length	0	0	0	12
Stream length by width category				
< 25 feet wide	0	0	0	12
> 25 feet wide	0	0	0	0
Stream length by type and order				
Perennial	0	0	0	0
Intermittent	0	0	0	12
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	0
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12</i>

Watershed/Basin and Land Cover Type	Reporting Period		Cumulative ^c	
	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts
East County Drainages				
Aquatic (acres)				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0	0	0.42	0.31
Perennial wetland ^a	0	0	0.00	0.00
Seasonal wetland	0	0	0.47	1.57
Alkali wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Pond	0	0	0.00	0.00
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0	0	0.34	3.35
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0	0	0.58	0.40
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>5.63</i>
Stream (linear feet)				
Total stream length	0	0	0	0
Stream length by width category				
< 25 feet wide	0	0	0	0
> 25 feet wide	0	0	0	0
Stream length by type and order				
Perennial	0	0	0	0
Intermittent	0	0	0	0
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	0
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Kellogg				
Aquatic (acres)				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0	0	0.05	0.31
Perennial wetland ^a	0	0	0.00	0.00
Seasonal wetland	0	0	0.29	0.01
Alkali wetland	0	0	0.00	0.11
Pond	0	0	0.00	0.00
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0	0	0.00	0.00
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0	0	0.07	0.14
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.57</i>
Stream (linear feet)				
Total stream length	110	0	116	440
Stream length by width category				
< 25 feet wide	0	0	0	440
> 25 feet wide	110	0	116	0
Stream length by type and order				
Perennial	0	0	0	0
Intermittent	0	0	6	0
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	0
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	110	0	110	440
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>440</i>

Table continues on following page

Table 6. Impacts on Aquatic Land Cover Types and Streams by Watershed/Basin—Reporting Period and Cumulative (continued)

Watershed/Basin and Land Cover Type	Reporting Period		Cumulative ^c	
	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts
<i>Kirker</i>				
<i>Aquatic (acres)</i>				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0	0	0.05	0.27
Perennial wetland ^a	0	0	0.00	0.00
Seasonal wetland	0	0.06	0.00	0.06
Alkali wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Pond	0	0	0.00	0.00
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0	0	0.00	0.00
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0	0	0.00	0.00
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.32</i>
<i>Stream (linear feet)</i>				
Total stream length	0	0	0	45
<i>Stream length by width category</i>				
< 25 feet wide	0	0	0	45
> 25 feet wide	0	0	0	0
<i>Stream length by type and order</i>				
Perennial	0	0	0	0
Intermittent	0	0	0	35
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	10
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Lower Marsh</i>				
<i>Aquatic (acres)</i>				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0	0	0.00	0.04
Perennial wetland ^a	0	0	0.00	0.00
Seasonal wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Alkali wetland	0	0	0.13	0.24
Pond	0	0	0.00	0.00
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0	0	0.13	0.79
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.06
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>1.13</i>
<i>Stream (linear feet)</i>				
Total stream length	75	10	119	4,690
<i>Stream length by width category</i>				
< 25 feet wide	0	0	0	586
> 25 feet wide	75	10	119	4,104
<i>Stream length by type and order</i>				
Perennial	75	10	86	4,241
Intermittent	0	0	33	365
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	84
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>4,690</i>

Watershed/Basin and Land Cover Type	Reporting Period		Cumulative ^c	
	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts
<i>Lower Mt. Diablo</i>				
<i>Aquatic (acres)</i>				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0	0	0.00	0.00
Perennial wetland ^a	0	0	0.00	0.00
Seasonal wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Alkali wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Pond	0	0	0.00	0.00
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0	0	0.00	0.00
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0	0	0.00	0.00
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>Stream (linear feet)</i>				
Total stream length	0	0	193	0
<i>Stream length by width category</i>				
< 25 feet wide	0	0	193	0
> 25 feet wide	0	0	0	0
<i>Stream length by type and order</i>				
Perennial	0	0	0	0
Intermittent	0	0	0	0
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	0
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	0	0	193	0
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Oakley</i>				
<i>Aquatic (acres)</i>				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0	0	0.00	0.00
Perennial wetland ^a	0	0	0.00	0.00
Seasonal wetland	0	0	0.98	0.00
Alkali wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Pond	0	0	0.00	0.00
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0	0	0.00	0.00
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0	0	0.00	0.00
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>Stream (linear feet)</i>				
Total stream length	0	0	0	0
<i>Stream length by width category</i>				
< 25 feet wide	0	0	0	0
> 25 feet wide	0	0	0	0
<i>Stream length by type and order</i>				
Perennial	0	0	0	0
Intermittent	0	0	0	0
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	0
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

Watershed/Basin and Land Cover Type	Reporting Period		Cumulative ^c	
	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts
<i>Sand</i>				
<i>Aquatic (acres)</i>				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0	0	0.37	0.74
Perennial wetland ^a	0	0	0.04	0.57
Seasonal wetland	0	0	0.02	2.37
Alkali wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Pond	0	0	0.00	0.00
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0	0	0.00	0.00
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0	0	0.00	0.00
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>3.68</i>
<i>Stream (linear feet)</i>				
Total stream length	0	0	401	3,681
<i>Stream length by width category</i>				
< 25 feet wide	0	0	295	3,639
> 25 feet wide	0	0	106	42
<i>Stream length by type and order</i>				
Perennial	0	0	0	0
Intermittent	0	0	401	3,681
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	0
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>3,681</i>
<i>Upper Marsh</i>				
<i>Aquatic (acres)</i>				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0	0	0.41	1.00
Perennial wetland ^a	0	0	0.00	0.00
Seasonal wetland	0	0	0.06	0.03
Alkali wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Pond	0	0	0.11	0.08
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0	0	0.00	0.00
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0	0	0.00	0.00
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>1.10</i>
<i>Stream (linear feet)</i>				
Total stream length	0	0	679	1,651
<i>Stream length by width category</i>				
< 25 feet wide	0	0	58	978
> 25 feet wide	0	0	621	673
<i>Stream length by type and order</i>				
Perennial	0	0	93	191
Intermittent	0	0	557	556
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	0
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	0	0	29	904
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>1,651</i>

Table continues on following page

Table 6. Impacts on Aquatic Land Cover Types and Streams by Watershed/Basin—Reporting Period and Cumulative (continued)

Watershed/Basin and Land Cover Type	Reporting Period		Cumulative ^c	
	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts
Upper Mt. Diablo				
Aquatic (acres)				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0.09	<0.01	0.09	0.00
Perennial wetland ^a	0	0	0.02	0.02
Seasonal wetland	0	0	0.01	0.00
Alkali wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Pond	0	0	0.00	0.00
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0	0	0.00	0.00
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0	0	0.00	0.00
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i><0.01</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Stream (linear feet)				
Total stream length	26	0	48	53
Stream length by width category				
< 25 feet wide	26	0	48	53
> 25 feet wide	0	0	0	0
Stream length by type and order				
Perennial	0	0	22	12
Intermittent	26	0	26	0
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	0
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	0	0	0	41
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>53</i>
West Antioch				
Aquatic (acres)				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0	0	0.00	0.00
Perennial wetland ^a	0	0	0.00	0.00
Seasonal wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Alkali wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Pond	0	0	0.00	0.00
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0	0	0.00	0.00
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0	0	0.00	0.00
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Stream (linear feet)				
Total stream length	0	0	8	10
Stream length by width category				
< 25 feet wide	0	0	8	10
> 25 feet wide	0	0	0	0
Stream length by type and order				
Perennial	0	0	0	0
Intermittent	0	0	8	10
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	0
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>10</i>

Watershed/Basin and Land Cover Type	Reporting Period		Cumulative ^c	
	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts
Willow				
Aquatic (acres)				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0	0	0.08	0.02
Perennial wetland ^a	0	0	0.02	0.04
Seasonal wetland	0	0	0.04	0.06
Alkali wetland	0	0	0.00	0.00
Pond	0	0	0.00	0.00
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0	0	0.00	0.00
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0	0	0.00	0.00
<i>Subtotal aquatic</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.12</i>
Stream (linear feet)				
Total stream length	0	0	57	652
Stream length by width category				
< 25 feet wide	0	0	21	549
> 25 feet wide	0	0	36	103
Stream length by type and order				
Perennial	0	0	0	0
Intermittent	0	0	57	109
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	0
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	0	0	0	543
<i>Subtotal stream length</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>652</i>
Total				
Aquatic (acres)				
Riparian woodland/scrub	0.09	0.00	1.47	2.68
Perennial wetland ^a	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.77
Seasonal wetland	0.00	0.06	1.88	4.17
Alkali wetland	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.98
Pond	0.00	0.53	0.13	0.63
Reservoir (open water) ^b	0.00	0.00	0.47	4.14
Slough/channel (includes stream)	0.04	0.01	0.69	0.62
Total aquatic	0.14	0.60	4.86	13.99
Stream (linear feet)				
Total stream length	265	10	1,866	11,898
Stream length by width category				
< 25 feet wide	80	129	787	6,848
> 25 feet wide	185	10	1,079	5,180
Stream length by type and order				
Perennial	75	10	257	4,727
Intermittent	80	129	1,201	5,052
Ephemeral, 3rd or higher order	0	0	0	225
Ephemeral, 1st or 2nd order	110	0	408	2,024
Total stream length	265	139	1,866	12,027

Notes

Numbers in tables may not sum to the total due to rounding.

a Perennial wetlands are equivalent to permanent wetlands.

b Reservoir (open water) is equivalent to aquatic.

c Cumulative impact acreages and linear feet may differ slightly from previous years due to refinements to the data tracking system.

Table 7. Reporting Period and Cumulative Impacts on Covered Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Known Occurrences that May Be Removed by Covered Activities ^a	Impacts (occurrences)	
			Reporting Period	Cumulative
Mount Diablo manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos auriculata</i>	0	—	0
Brittlescale	<i>Atriplex depressa</i>	1	—	0
San Joaquin spearscale	<i>Atriplex joaquiniana</i>	0	—	1 ^b
Big tarplant	<i>Blepharizonia plumosa</i>	1	—	0
Mount Diablo fairy lantern	<i>Calochortus pulchellus</i>	0	—	0
Recurved larkspur	<i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>	1	—	0
Round-leaved filaree	<i>Erodium macrophyllum</i>	2	—	— ^c
Diablo helianthella	<i>Helianthella castanea</i>	0	—	0
Brewer's dwarf flax	<i>Hesperolinon breweri</i>	0	—	0
Showy madia	<i>Madia radiata</i>	0	—	0
Adobe navarretia	<i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>nigelliformis</i>	1	—	0

Notes

- a This column provides the limit of impacts, by number of occurrences, on plant species allowable under the HCP/NCCP per HCP/NCCP Table 5-20.
- b Vasco Road Safety Phase 1 Project population was translocated to the Souza II Preserve property in 2011; however, the population did not survive. See Table 10 for conservation efforts. The Conservancy is working on establishing a new population.
- c Temporary impacts occurred to round-leaved filaree as part of the PG&E Contra Costa Las Positas Project (2009). The soil was protected from disturbance, the site was returned to pre-project conditions, seeds collected onsite were propagated, and monitoring reports document that round-leaved filaree persists onsite and is as abundant as it was before the project.

This section documents
properties acquired for the
Preserve System.

Clayton Ranch.
NOMAD ECOLOGY

Land Acquisition

Habitat Conserved

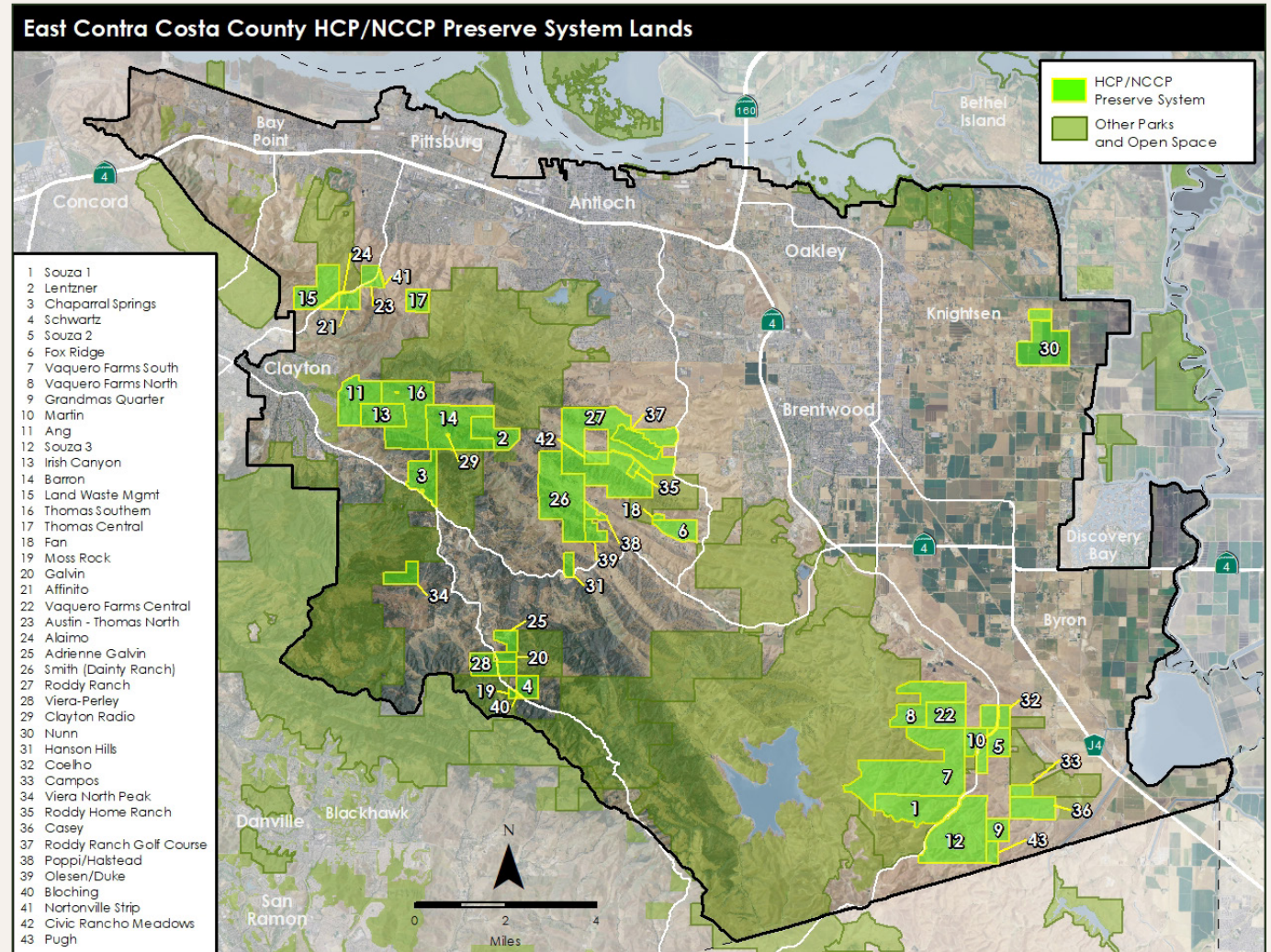
There were no new land acquisitions during the reporting period. The Plan’s Preserve System stands at 43 properties encompassing over 14,400 acres of land, approximately 12,900 acres of which are credited toward the Plan’s acquisition and preservation requirements. All but one of the acquisitions were completed in partnership with EBRPD, a Permittee of the Plan. EBRPD owns these properties and, together with the Conservancy, manages the majority of the Preserve System lands. **Figure 4** shows the current Preserve System.

Figure 5 shows progress toward assembling the Preserve System. **Table 8** summarizes natural community protection by land cover type. **Table 9** shows the progress towards fulfilling preservation requirements for jurisdictional wetlands and waters, and **Table 10** shows the status of conservation of covered plants.



Figure 4. Preserve System Map

The Conservancy's Preserve System consists of 43 properties encompassing approximately 12,900 acres of new conservation.



In most years, acquisition for the Preserve System has been ahead of projections required to achieve the 30,300-acre estimate by Year 30 of the permit term under the Maximum Urban Development Area scenario.

Figure 5. Progress toward Assembling the Preserve System

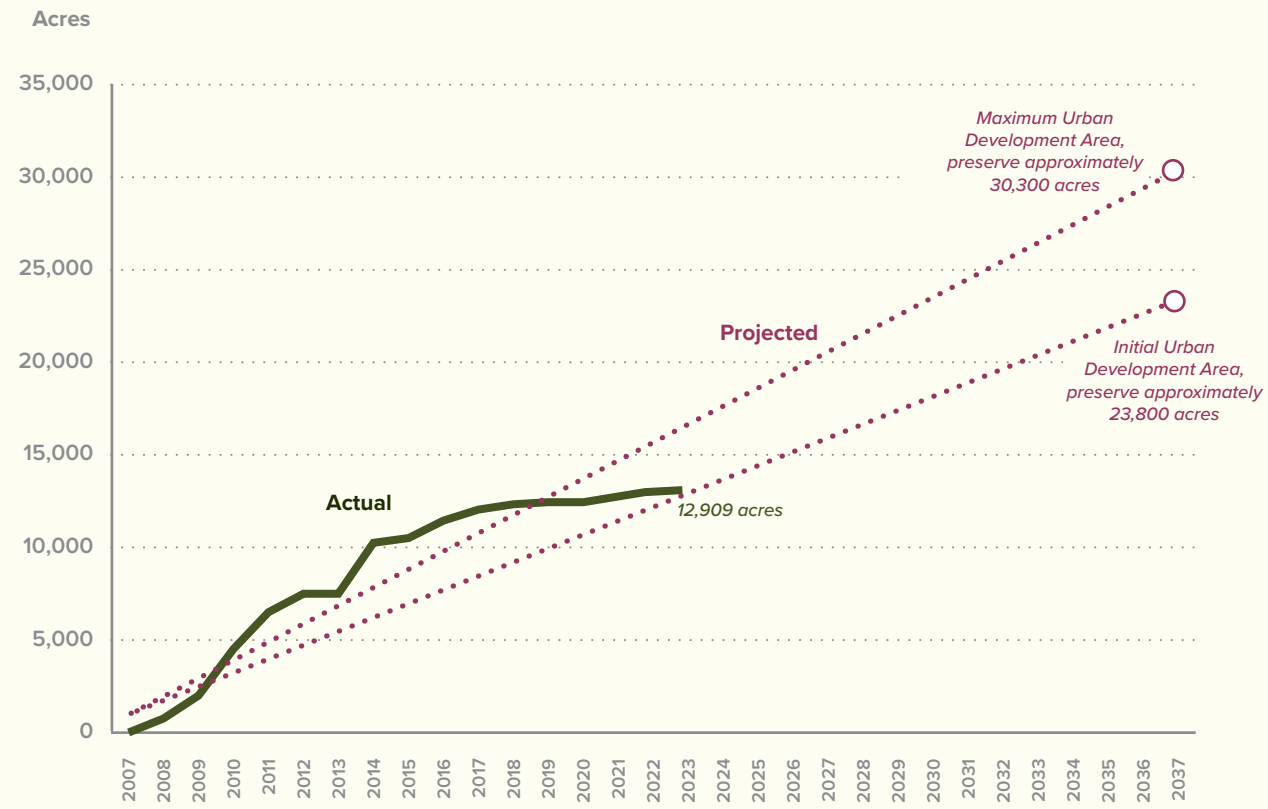


Table 8. Summary of Land Acquisition and Natural Community Protection by Land Cover Type

Land Cover Type	Land Cover Requirements ^a (acres)	Reporting Period (acres)		Cumulative (acres)		Percent Complete (%)
	Protection	Protection	Existing Easement (no credit) ^b	Protection	Existing Easement (no credit) ^b	Protection
Terrestrial						
Annual grassland	16,500	—	—	8,109.2	1,534.9	49%
Alkali grassland	1,250	—	—	273.2	17.7	22%
Ruderal	—	—	—	244.1	25.9	—
Chaparral and scrub	550	—	—	314.7	0.0	57%
Oak savanna	500	—	—	401.4	32.6	80%
Oak woodland	400	—	—	2,683.9	170.5	671%
Rock outcrops	—	—		18.6	4.5	—
Aquatic						
Riparian woodland/scrub	70	—	—	77.80	0.21	111%
Perennial wetland ^c	75	—	—	5.88	5.88	8%
Seasonal wetland	168	—	—	23.50	2.44	14%
Alkali wetland	93	—	—	37.43	4.34	40%
Pond	16	—	—	11.97	2.96	75%
Reservoir (open water) ^d	12	—	—	2.40	0.00	20%
Slough/channel	36	—	—	3.10	0.00	9%
Irrigated agriculture						
Cropland	400	—	—	541.4	—	135%
Pasture	—	—	—	71.3	—	—
Orchard	—	—	—	4.7	—	—
Vineyard	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other						
Nonnative woodland	—	—	—	0.7	0.0	—
Urban	—	—	—	60.9	0.8	—
Wind turbines	—	—	—	23.0	0.0	—
Stream (length in linear feet)						
Perennial	4,224	—	—	12,919	889	306%
Intermittent	2,112	—	—	138,903	29,568	6,577%
Ephemeral ^e	26,400	—	—	68,702	878	260%
Classification pending ^e	—	—	—	92,526	17,218	—
Acres required for land acquisition						
Initial Urban Development Area	24,300	0.0	0.0	12,909.4	1,802.6	53%
Maximum Urban Development Area	30,300	0.0	0.0	12,909.4	1,802.6	43%

Notes

Numbers in tables may not sum to the total due to rounding.

a All land cover requirements assume the Maximum Urban Development Area scenario.

b These acres refer to land within the Preserve System that receive no credit toward HCP/NCCP conservation goals due to prior conservation of those areas (i.e. pre-existing conservation easements).

c Perennial wetlands are equivalent to permanent wetlands.

d Reservoir (open water) is equivalent to aquatic.

e Many of the streams identified as “classification pending” will ultimately be classified as ephemeral.

Table 9. Cumulative Summary of Progress toward Preservation Requirements of Wetlands and Waters

Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters Requirement	Total Estimated Requirement ^a	Reporting Period Acquired ^b	Cumulative Acquired	Percentage of Requirement Met by Acquisition
Preserve-wide riparian woodland/scrub (acres)	70	0.00	72.41	103%
Preserve-wide perennial wetland (acres)	75	0.00	5.38	7%
Preserve-wide seasonal wetland (acres)	168	0.00	13.44	8%
Preserve-wide alkali wetland (acres)	93	0.00	34.75	37%
Preserve-wide pond (acres)	16	0.00	11.36	71%
Preserve-wide reservoir (open water) (acres)	12	0.00	0.00	0%
Preserve-wide slough/channel (acres)	36	0.00	3.10	9%
Preserve-wide stream length (feet)	32,736	0.00	308,798	943%
<i>Stream length by type</i>				
Perennial (feet)	4,224	0	12,919	306%
Intermittent (feet)	2,112	0	137,957	6,532%
Ephemeral ^c (feet)	26,400	0	68,702	260%
Classification Pending ^c (feet)	—	0	89,220	—

Notes

Numbers in tables may not sum to the total due to rounding.

- a Requirements are dependent on the amount of impacts. The requirements provided are based on the conservative estimates of wetland impacts provided in the Plan.
- b Reporting period may not reflect preserve acquisitions for that year, since field-verification of wetlands/waters on properties are conducted after acquiring properties, sometimes the following year.
- c Many of the streams identified as "classification pending" will ultimately be classified as ephemeral.

Table 10. Summary of Covered Plant Preservation to Date

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Occurrences Protected			
		Required	Reporting Period	Cumulative	% Complete
Mount Diablo manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos auriculata</i>	2	0	0	0%
Brittlescale	<i>Atriplex depressa</i>	2 (4) ^a	0	3	150%
San Joaquin spearscale	<i>Atriplex joaquiniana</i>	0	0	10	—
Big tarplant	<i>Blepharizonia plumosa</i>	3	0 ^b	13	433%
Mount Diablo fairy lantern	<i>Calochortus pulchellus</i>	1	0	6	600%
Recurved larkspur	<i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>	2	0	0	0%
Round-leaved filaree	<i>Erodium macrophyllum</i>	2	0	6	300%
Diablo helianthella	<i>Helianthella castanea</i>	2	0	13	650%
Brewer's dwarf flax	<i>Hesperolinon breweri</i>	3	0	6	200%
Showy madia	<i>Madia radiata</i>	0	0	0	—
Adobe navarretia ^c	<i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>nigelliformis</i>	1	0	0	0%
Shining navarretia ^c	<i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>radians</i>	0	0	(7)	—

Notes

- a With the Initial Urban Development Area, at least two occurrences of brittlescale will be preserved. As soon as permitted urban development exceeds this, four occurrences of brittlescale must be preserved.
- b One population of approximately 3,605 individuals was recorded at the Civic Rancho Meadows Property in 2022, representing an extension of a previously known population from the Roddy Ranch Property.
- c The species *Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *nigelliformis* is no longer believed to occur within Contra Costa County based on specimen annotations at the University and Jepson Herbaria at the University of California Berkeley, as well as the opinions of experts in the genus. This taxon is now recognized as *Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *radians*. Pending further policy clarification, the Conservancy is continuing to track occurrences of shining navarretia (*Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *radians*).

Habitat Restoration and Creation

This section summarizes habitat restoration and creation projects and activities undertaken during the reporting period and documents cumulative restoration and creation by watershed.

Habitat restoration and creation is a critical component of the Plan's conservation strategy. Restoration and creation of specific habitats and land cover types are required in addition to protection of land. All completed restoration projects of the HCP/NCCP are located within the Preserve System. **Figure 6** shows a map of restoration projects.

Table 11 summarizes natural community restoration and creation by land cover type, and **Table 12** shows restoration and creation of aquatic land cover types in the Plan by watershed. Restoration has occurred in three of the five watersheds in the Permit Area; **Table 13** summarizes restoration acreages. The following section discusses the habitat restoration and creation projects that have not yet met success criteria and are still being monitored annually.

View of No Name Slough adjacent to the Knightsen Property.

CONSERVANCY



Upper Hess Creek Watershed Restoration Project

The reporting period was Year 13 of monitoring for the Upper Hess Creek Watershed Restoration Project. The winter of 2023–2024 was a moderately wet year, with total rainfall recorded at 14.39 inches, which is 85% of normal. Due to an absence of storm events in October and November, onsite monitoring did not occur until December and continued in January, February, March, and July.



While the total saturated acres were nearly one-tenth of an acre lower than the previous year, the rainfall provided enough moisture to support wetland vegetation. Alkali bulrush (*Bolboschoenus robustus*), an obligate wetland plant, was dominant in the wetland portions and provided dense cover. Other wetland plants observed included nonnative rabbit's foot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), hyssop loose strife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*), and bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*).

The restored wetland features within the restoration area are all functioning well and providing native plant and wildlife habitat as well as wetland functions and services. In 2023, wild pig (*Sus scrofa*) damage was discovered in the restoration area and again during the January 2024 site visit. Management of the invasive pig has had a positive impact on the vegetation around the restoration area.



TOP Main Stock Pond, March 2024. Pond is fully inundated. At the time this photo was taken, there were clusters of Sierran treefrog (*Pseudacris sierra*) tadpoles in the shallows near the edges. **BOTTOM** California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) in the alluvial valley wetlands in March 2024.

MONK AND ASSOCIATES



February 2024. The seasonal wetland was fully inundated.

MONK AND ASSOCIATES



Planting day on the Ang Preserve in April 2024.

SAVE MOUNT DIABLO

Vaquero Farms Seasonal Wetlands (Pool 3)

The 2023–2024 season was Year 9 of hydrologic monitoring for the Vaquero Farms Seasonal Wetlands (Pool 3) as well as monitoring for vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*), a species federally listed as threatened. Rainfall data from a nearby station showed 8.13 inches of precipitation, which was almost half of the rainfall measured in the previous year (15.8 inches) but is still considered an above-normal amount.

The wetland was fully inundated in January and February and was fully dry by April. The hydrologic performance criterion for Year 5 was met with the wetland remaining inundated to a depth of 1 inch or greater for at least 30 days. The wetland had 50% total vegetative cover—30% hydrophytic vegetation and 20% upland vegetation. About 1% of the hydrophytic species were native. Some species observed were turkey mullein (*Croton setiger*), rabbit's foot grass, and curly dock (*Rumex crispus*). This wetland also met the Year 5 success criterion of ≥5% hydrophytic vegetation cover.

Ang and Irish Canyon Riparian Restoration Project

In late September 2017, the Conservancy partnered with Save Mount Diablo, who initiated a riparian planting project on the 462-acre Ang Preserve. The objective of this riparian planting project is to improve approximately 1.56 acres of riparian woodland habitat for wildlife by filling in gaps of existing vegetation along the banks of Irish Canyon Creek. The restoration plan called for a mix of valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), and red willow (*Salix laevigata*) planted across five riparian planting areas. The plantings of valley oak and buckeye were completed in 2018, and plantings of red willow were completed in 2019.

In 2024, new riparian and oak savannah planting areas were established in Irish Canyon, which included 21 new valley oak planting sites, each with three acorns planted. As of August, seven oak seedlings were identified across the tree planting sites—a 33% success rate. Save Mount Diablo plans to establish a seventh riparian planting area for blue oak (*Q. douglasii*) and valley oak in 2025.

Horse Valley Creek and Wetland Restoration Project

The Horse Valley Creek and Wetland Restoration Project was constructed in 2018. The project is located on the Roddy Ranch Property south of the city of Antioch. Past development activities in the area had impacted site hydrology and habitat quality. The restoration project involved restoration and alignment of the creek channel and the creation of new wetlands. Monitoring began in 2018 following the completion of construction activities and is required for a 5-year period or until performance standards are met. The monitoring period was completed in 2023; however, to attain a larger dataset, additional monitoring for a subset of the monitoring tasks continued into 2024, Year 6 of monitoring. The performance of this year has no bearing on performance standards but nevertheless is being assessed.

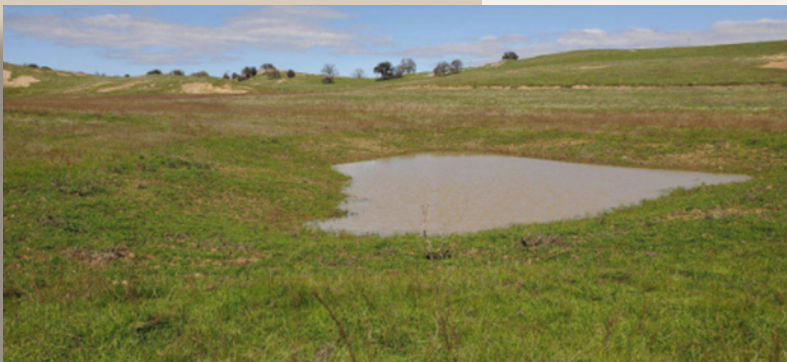
Year 6 saw an estimated 11.65 inches of rainfall at the restoration site, which was about 91% of average. Rainfall was concentrated between mid-December and March and ceased in April. Standing water was present in at least one wetland onsite from February through mid-May. At some point, 21 of the 37 wetlands held standing water, and 19 of those wetlands met the performance standard of 14 continuous days of ponding.

Two of the five wetlands (Wetlands 1 and 20) designated as California tiger salamander habitat met the 100-day ponding period to be considered successful. One California tiger salamander egg mass was observed in Wetland 20, and one was observed in the existing stock pond. Wetland 20 did not meet the

200-day ponding duration performance standard to support California red-legged frog breeding habitat, and it is unlikely that any of the wetlands onsite will be able to sustain such hydroperiods in any but the most exceptionally high rainfall years.

Wetland 20 in February 2024, where the California tiger salamander egg mass was observed.

NOMAD ECOLOGY





Comparison of photo point 12B in
April 2015 (TOP) and April 2024
(BOTTOM).

NOMAD ECOLOGY

The ephemeral channel has at least 14 days of continuous saturation/inundation, meeting the performance standard in Channel Assessment Reaches 11 and 12. All 20 of the reaches met the performance standard for channel stability.

For future management activities, it is recommended that invasive species control continues and wetlands be potentially deepened to better support California tiger salamander breeding habitat. Additionally, there is potential for several of the wetlands to support vernal pool branchiopods, including vernal pool fairy shrimp should the restoration area be inoculated in the future.

Hess Creek Channel Restoration Project

The 5.22-acre Hess Creek Channel Restoration Project is located on the north edge of the Diablo Range in the northwest region of the Plan Area. This restoration project includes a series of components along the mainstem of Hess Creek where a 930-foot portion of the creek was re-routed, stabilized, and enhanced. In addition, the project included the restoration of 0.30 acre of seasonal wetlands, 0.08 acre of other waters, and 2.57 acres of riparian woodland.

The 2023–2024 season was monitoring Year 10 for the project, during which the total recorded precipitation was 16.6 inches and was above average for the prior decade. Riparian canopy cover continued increasing from the seventh monitoring year, with 2.57 acres of total riparian canopy cover, a 1.96-acre increase throughout the entirety of the monitoring period. This growth achieved the performance criteria for the project, requiring the canopy to remain consistent or grow from baseline conditions. Performance criteria of 40% covered was also met for riparian woodland cover, with 36% coverage of woody species, which falls within the margins of sampling error.

In Year 10, a total of 417 naturally recruited (not originally planted) individuals from eight different perennial native species were identified throughout the restoration area, including California buckeye, mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis* ssp. *consanguinea*), Great Valley gumplant



After pond restoration,
November 2024.
CONSERVANCY

(*Grindelia camporum*), silver bush lupine (*Lupinus albifrons* ssp. *collinus*), valley oak, California rose (*Rosa californica*), and red willow. Eleven invasive weed species were observed in the restoration area throughout the monitoring year. However, the invasive weed cover ranged from 1 to 5%, meeting the performance criteria of 10% coverage or lower. Weed control will continue to be a priority at the restoration site.

Pond Restoration

Ponds in the Preserve System failed during the 2022/2023 winter storms. These impacts included berm failures, sedimentation, and development of erosive features.

In 2024 four ponds in the Vasco-Byron area were restored and one pond adjacent to the Hess Creek Restoration site was restored. Work was completed on these ponds to restore breeding habitat for California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander. Additional ponds are scheduled for restoration in 2025.

Upcoming Restoration Projects

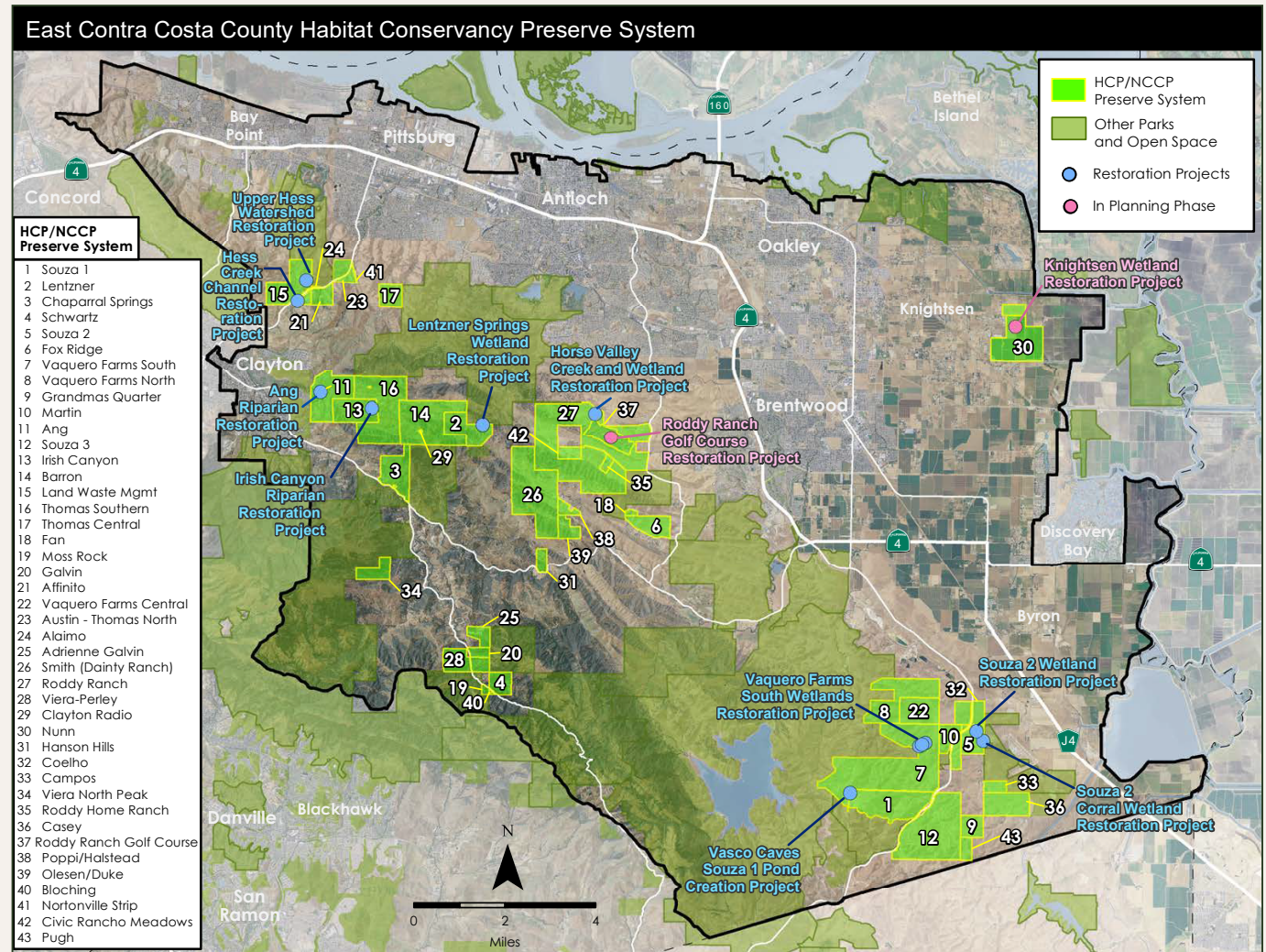
The Conservancy continued planning for two restoration projects, as well as a number of smaller pond repair and restoration projects.

The Knightsen Wetland Restoration Project is intended to create and restore wetlands as well as other habitat and improve Delta water quality. This 645-acre project will restore a mosaic of wetland and upland habitats and support state and federally listed species. Ancillary benefits of the habitat restoration project include the conservation of open space, improved Delta water quality, and increased local resilience to flood events. The project team is working to finalize construction plans for the first phase of work.

The Roddy Ranch Golf Course Habitat Restoration and Public Access Plan is the most recent project to be approved by the Conservancy, EBRPD, USFWS, and CDFW. This property will support grassland habitat objectives. The project team is working to finalize construction plans for the first phase of work.

Figure 6. Location of Restoration and Creation Projects

A total of 11 restoration projects have been undertaken in the Preserve System.



Notes

The Vaquero Farms Wetlands are three discrete features that were built over two construction efforts; therefore, they are shown on the map once but counted as two projects.

Smaller pond restoration projects are not reflected on this map.

Table 11. Summary of Natural Community Restoration and Creation by Land Cover Type

Land Cover Type	Plan Estimated Requirements ^a		Reporting Period		Cumulative		% Toward Goal	
	Creation	Restoration	Creation	Restoration	Creation	Restoration	Creation	Restoration
Terrestrial								
Oak savanna	—	165	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aquatic								
Riparian woodland/scrub	—	55	—	—	—	5.40	—	10%
Perennial wetland ^b	—	85	—	—	—	0.16	—	0%
Seasonal wetland	—	163	—	—	—	10.70	—	7%
Alkali wetland	—	67	—	—	—	2.40	—	4%
Pond	16	—	—	0.89	0.61	1.16	4%	—
Reservoir (open water) ^c	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slough/channel	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stream (length in linear feet)								
Perennial	—	2,112	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermittent	—	2,112	—	—	—	4,328	—	205%
Ephemeral ^d	—	26,400	—	—	—	4,103	—	16%
Classification pending ^d	—	—	—	—	—	2,951	—	—

Notes

Only land cover types that have restoration or creation requirements are included.

- a The requirements for restoration and creation are dependent upon amount of impact. The requirements provided are based on the conservative estimates of wetland impacts provided in the Plan.
- b Perennial wetlands are equivalent to permanent wetlands.
- c Reservoir (open water) is equivalent to aquatic.
- d Many of the streams identified as “classification pending” will ultimately be classified as ephemeral.

Table 12. Aquatic Land Cover and Stream Restoration and Creation by Watershed

Basin/Watershed	Aquatic Land Cover (acres)								Stream (linear feet)				
	Riparian woodland/ scrub	Perennial wetlands ^a	Seasonal wetlands	Alkali wetlands	Ponds	Reservoir (open water) ^b	Slough/ channel	Aquatic Land Cover Total	Perennial	Intermittent	Ephemeral	Classification Pending	Stream Total
<i>Brushy Creek N Stem Sub Basin</i>													
Restoration	—	0.16	8.10	—	0.40	—	—	8.66	—	2,075	508	—	2,582
Creation	—	—	—	—	0.30	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Subtotal</i>	—	0.16	8.10	—	0.70	—	—	8.96	—	2,075	508	—	2,582
<i>Frisk Creek Sub Basin</i>													
Restoration	—	—	0.33	—	0.45	—	—	0.78	—	—	—	—	—
Creation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Subtotal</i>	—	—	0.33	—	0.45	—	—	0.78	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Kirker Creek</i>													
Restoration	3.08	—	0.23	2.40	0.05	—	—	5.76	—	—	1,760	—	1,760
Creation	—	—	—	—	0.12	—	—	0.12	—	—	—	—	0.00
<i>Subtotal</i>	3.08	—	0.23	2.40	0.17	—	—	5.88	—	—	1,760	—	1,760
<i>Sand Creek Sub Basin</i>													
Restoration	—	—	2.00	0.05	0.27	—	—	2.32	—	—	684	4,787	5,471
Creation	—	—	—	—	0.19	—	—	0.19	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Subtotal</i>	—	—	2.00	0.05	0.46	—	—	2.51	—	—	684	4,787	5,471
<i>Upper Mt. Diablo Creek</i>													
Restoration	2.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.31	—	2,254	—	—	2,254
Creation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Subtotal</i>	2.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.31	—	2,254	—	—	2,254
Total for Inventory Area	5.39	0.16	10.66	2.45	1.77	—	—	20.43	—	4,328	2,951	4,787	12,067

Notes

- a Perennial wetlands include wetlands of indeterminate hydrology. In Appendix J, perennial wetlands are classified as wetlands.
- b The term aquatic used in Appendix J refers to reservoirs and open water. Reservoir (open water) is used to in place of aquatic in this table to remain consistent with the other tables in this report.

Table 13. Restoration Acreage Summary

Restoration Project Name	Year Constructed	Met Success Criteria	Restoration, Creation, and Enhancement Design Target (acres unless otherwise noted)											
			Permanent Wetland Created	Permanent Wetland Restored	Seasonal Wetland Created	Seasonal Wetland Restored	Seasonal Alkali Wetland Created	Seasonal Alkali Wetland Restored	Pond Created	Pond Restored	Riparian Created	Riparian Restored	Stream Channel Restored (feet)	Stream Channel Created (feet)
Lentzner Spring Restoration Project	2008	2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Vasco Caves Souza I Pond Creation Project	2008	2015	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Souza II Wetland Restoration Project	2009	2015	0.04	0.54	0.81	0.00	0.53	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,178	0
Irish Canyon Riparian Restoration Project	2009–2010	2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	689	0
Upper Hess Watershed Restoration Project	2011	N/A	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.20	0.00	0.00	226	0
Souza II Corral Seasonal Wetland Restoration Project	2012	2017	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Vaquero Farms Seasonal Wetlands Creation (Pools 1 and 2)	2012	2018	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Hess Creek Channel Restoration Project	2015	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.57	0.77	1,286	730
Vaquero Farms Seasonal Wetland Creation (Pool 3)	2015	2023	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Ang Riparian Restoration Project	2016	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	0	0
Horse Valley Creek and Wetland Restoration Project	2018	N/A	0.00	0.00	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	4,150	0
DEPND 003	2023	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0	0
VCPND 023	2024	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0	0
VCPND 027	2024	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0
VCPND 029	2024	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0	0
VCPND 034	2024	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0	0
BDPND 055	2024	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0	0
Total			0.04	0.54	6.19	1.09	0.61	0.87	0.07	1.53	2.57	3.24	8,529	730

This section summarizes management actions that took place during the reporting period and highlights notable accomplishments.

Preserve System Management

The Preserve System encompasses approximately 14,400 acres of conservation land. The Preserve System requires a wide array of land management actions that are geographically, topographically, and ecologically unique to each unit of land. A variety of management actions took place on all preserve properties throughout the year including the following:

- Natural resource maintenance projects
- Invasive plant and wildlife management
- Grazing management
- Fence installation and maintenance
- Gate installation and maintenance
- Trash removal

Cattle at the Vasco Hills Preserve.
CONSERVANCY



Preserve System Management



Vaquero Farms Residence Demolition.
EBRPD

- Vegetation management
- Safety and security patrol
- Native seed collection
- Ranch road maintenance
- Fence repair
- Invasive plant control
- Wild pig management
- Grazing infrastructure maintenance (tanks, troughs, wells, paddocks)
- Response to fire and flood conditions to protect community and habitat
- Hazard abatement (fallen trees, landslides)

Projects completed in 2024 include the Vaquero Farms Residence Demolition (pictured above, left) and the Irish Canyon Culvert Replacement (pictured below). Highlights from other 2024 management actions are described below.



Before (**LEFT**) and after (**RIGHT**) photographs of one of the culverts replaced for the Irish Canyon Culvert replacement project.

NOMAD ECOLOGY

Roddy Ranch Golf Course Preserve Management

Invasive weed treatment has been ongoing at this property since 2018 and continued in 2024. As a result, invasive weeds have been significantly reduced at this property and will continue to be controlled. For example, initial mapping showed 152 acres of Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), which formed dense monocultures. Italian thistle onsite now occurs in scattered patches of low density, typical of grassland in the region including on the adjacent Roddy Ranch properties.

The Conservancy has been managing weeds onsite for the immediate habitat benefits, but also to prevent weeds from spreading to the rest of the Preserve System, potentially impacting covered plant populations, healthy rangeland, and recently restored habitats including the Horse Valley Creek and Wetland Restoration Project to the north.



LEFT May 2018—Italian thistle growing in dense stands on the former fairways. **RIGHT** March 2024—Fairway that was dominated by Italian thistle is now dominated by grassland. Skeletons of native narrow tarplant (*Holocarpha virgata* ssp. *virgata*) are visible.

NOMAD ECOLOGY

Upper Hess Creek Watershed Rangeland Infrastructure

Several rangeland infrastructure improvements have been made within the Upper Hess Creek Watershed. In early 2023 fence repairs were completed, and the 2023 and 2024 seasons were the first years since the restoration in 2012 that livestock have not encroached into the restoration area. The monitoring biologists have reported dramatic improvements in the wetland, grassland, and riparian vegetation such as the planted willows in the downstream end of the restoration area. In addition, juvenile California red-legged frogs have been documented dispersing through the restored wetland area.

To provide incentive for cattle to use different areas of the property, an extensive water system was installed in August and September 2024. The Conservancy and EBRPD refurbished a well on an adjacent conserved parcel, secured power from a nearby PG&E powerline, and installed a solar-powered pump partway uphill to help move water around the site. Water from this well was used to fill and supply three tanks and fill six troughs across this 420-acre property.



An extensive water system was installed in 2024 to provide water for cattle, encouraging them to use different areas of the Upper Creek Watershed.

CONSERVANCY

This section summarizes monitoring, research, and adaptive management projects undertaken during the reporting period.

Monitoring, Research, and Adaptive Management

The purpose of the monitoring, research, and adaptive management program is to inform and improve conservation actions in the Preserve System and to ensure that the Plan achieves its biological goals and objectives. The scope of the monitoring and adaptive management program is limited to habitat restoration and creation and the assembly, management, and monitoring of the Preserve System. The purpose of directed research is to inform management in cases where species and natural community response to management is uncertain.

In 2024, four studies were completed: a foothill yellow-legged frog survey, a golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) nest mapping study, a pond turtle assessment, and the Vasco Road undercrossing survey. In addition, a 2024 publication confirmed a new species on the Preserve System: the Bay Miwok evening primrose (*Oenothera deltooides julpunensis*). These studies are detailed in the following sections.

Flowers blooming on the
Ang Preserve.
SAVE MOUNT DIABLO





Ventral view of a California red-legged frog metamorph in Marsh Creek; photo taken May 17, 2024.

MONK AND ASSOCIATES

Science and Research Grant Program

The conservation strategy under the HCP/NCCP is designed to achieve the biological goals and objectives established for the natural communities and covered species that each community supports. Under the Conservancy's Science and Research Grant Program, the Conservancy funds research that endeavors to illuminate and, where possible, to resolve uncertainties associated with adaptive management of natural communities and covered species. Research selected for funding aids in achieving the biological goals and objectives of the Plan and informs management actions and/or contributes to the general understanding of a covered species.

Monitoring Studies

Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog Survey

Foothill yellow-legged frog is a covered species of the Plan. Five surveys were conducted from April through August to align with foothill yellow-legged frog breeding and potential for larval presence. However, during the five surveys conducted in Marsh Creek and the Curry Canyon Ranch Preserve, no foothill yellow-legged frogs were observed. Nonetheless, Marsh Creek's presence of plunge pools, large rocks and boulders, and riparian habitat where this species have previously been observed suggests that these frogs may still inhabit the site; additionally, there have been no recorded observances of foothill yellow-legged frog predators.

Despite no observations of foothill yellow-legged frogs, biologists observed seven adult California red-legged frogs, one young of the year, and four larvae. The young of the year was observed in the Curry Canyon Ranch Preserve, and the rest were found along Marsh Creek's main tributary.

Surveys for foothill yellow-legged frog were limited due to sections of Marsh Creek located on private lands that are not part of the HCP/NCCP Preserve System. Future surveys should expand to include other HCP/NCCP Preserve System lands to ensure all potential foothill yellow-legged frog habitat in the study area is surveyed.

Vasco Road Undercrossings

In 2024 (May–December), camera stations were deployed at eight wildlife undercrossing structures beneath Vasco Road to document their use by terrestrial wildlife species to cross safely under the road. Surveys are planned to continue in 2025 at the next set of crossing structures within the Vasco Hills/Byron Vernal Pools Management Area. This study recorded 9,191 species detection events, of which 3,088 were crossing events. These events were recorded any time a species was confirmed traveling all the way through a crossing structure in either direction.

Wildlife frequently used the monitored undercrossing structures beneath Vasco Road, with desert cottontails (*Sylvilagus audubonii*) most frequently detected (2,374 crossing events), followed by coyotes (*Canis latrans*; 563 crossing events), bobcats (*Lynx rufus*; 78 crossing events), raccoons (*Procyon lotor*; 66 crossing events), domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*; 4 crossing events), and three species with 1 crossing event each: American badgers (*Taxidea taxus*), striped skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*), and red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*).

Western burrowing owls, covered by the HCP/NCCP, were detected incidentally during the camera station survey (61 detection events). Although the species was not observed using the undercrossing structures, detection of it still has implications for management of their habitats.



The survey resulted in a dataset of 71,663 images of 36 different wildlife species, including 12 mammals, 20 birds, 3 reptiles, and 1 amphibian.

NOMAD ECOLOGY

Golden Eagle Surveys

From December 2023 to July 2024, U.S Geological Survey (on behalf of EBRPD) conducted 129 individual surveys at 48 sites throughout Contra Costa County, including in parts of the Preserve System. A total of 31 sites, the “focal” sites, were randomly selected hexagons in the study area, and 17 “non-focal” sites were known from previous years. The design included repeated surveys at the selected sites, during which observers recorded the location, number, age, and behaviors of golden eagles detected.

A total of 34 territorial pairs of golden eagles were detected in 63% of the area surveyed within Contra Costa County: 15 of the golden pairs were observed in the focal sites, and 19 pairs were observed in the non-focal sites. Further, surveyors found evidence of successful reproduction (at least 1 young fledged) in 16 of the total 34 pairs.



A total of 34 territorial pairs of golden eagles were detected in 63% of the area surveyed within Contra Costa County: 15 of the golden pairs were observed in the focal sites, and 19 pairs were observed in the non-focal sites.

SEAN BURKE

Bay Miwok Evening Primrose

The Bay Miwok evening primrose is a flower endemic to a small portion of the San Francisco Bay–Delta. In a 2024 study, botanists describe a proposed new subspecies of the flower—the *Oenothera deltoides* ssp. *julpunensis*. There are currently less than five known populations of the proposed subspecies, four of which are on private land. The largest and only conserved population identified is on the California Department of Water Resources’ Dutch Slough property. From 2020 to 2023, observers visited the largest population of the proposed subspecies which were restricted to wind-blown sandy soils on the eastern portion of the Antioch sand sheet.



The population size is estimated to be roughly 1,500 individuals (as of 2023), which is lower than recent estimates of its federal and state endangered counterpart *O. d. howellii* at 5,436 adults (as of 2019). This may warrant consideration of conservation status for the proposed subspecies, as well as management for the protection of the flower, including interventions like invasive species management, which pose a risk to the existing populations.

The proposed subspecies, *Oenothera deltoides* ssp. *julpunensis*, in bloom.

CAROLYN KRISO

Manzanita and Pine Die Off Study

In 2020, widespread foliar dieback was observed on Mount Diablo manzanita (*Arctostaphylos auriculata*), Contra Costa manzanita (*Arctostaphylos manzanita* ssp. *laevigata*), and knobcone pine (*Pinus attenuata*) at Mount Diablo State Park as well as nearby Black Diamond Mines Regional Preserve (BDMRP). The purpose of this study was to document the extent of the dieback, identify affected species, and inform regional management. In addition, several goals and objectives of the HCP/NCCP are supported by this study. Mount Diablo manzanita is a covered species under the Plan, and its entire range occurs on Mount Diablo and its surrounding foothills, including BDMRP. Due to its narrow range, the dieback could potentially be putting its long-term survival in jeopardy.

The dieback was thought to be a result of infection by a soilborne pathogen, drought, or both. Phytosphere Research investigated the possible causes and concluded that the dieback was most likely the result of

severe water stress in combination with extreme heat events in 2020, and that the pattern of dieback did not match a widespread *Phytophthora* pathogen infection. Observations of low severity dieback at BDMRP seems be due to *Neofusicoccum* and related fungi infection, which are widespread in manzanitas and can take hold when plants are stressed.



The left side of the ridge in the foreground has both green and dieback of knobcone pine. The right side of the ridge shows a patch of manzanita with green shrubs near the top of the ridge and shrubs experiencing dieback below.

NOMAD ECOLOGY

To be able to track the spread of any further plant mortality, Nomad Ecology utilized drones and remote sensing techniques to map dieback of manzanita species at BDMRP and dieback of manzanita species as well as knobcone pine at Mount Diablo State Park and Save Mount Diablo lands. The result showed the manzanita dieback at BDMRP was less severe and less widespread than dieback at Mount Diablo State Park and neighboring lands, with 30% and 71% dieback of the mapped area, respectively. One explanation for the more widespread dieback at Mount Diablo State Park is that manzanita was mapped mostly on south facing slopes in that area, whereas manzanita at BDMRP was mapped on a lot more north facing aspects. Knobcone pine dieback was only 17% of the mapped area.

Although manzanitas at Mount Diablo State Park were hit harder by the dieback, significant recovery was documented in spring 2022 and new green growth on living branches observed in 2025. Shrubs at BDMRP seems to have recovered within three years of the first observation of the dieback. Extreme drought conditions and high heat events are becoming more common so it is likely that similar conditions leading to dieback will occur again, which could put manzanita on and surrounding Mount Diablo at risk if future dieback is severe enough, or if it occurs frequently without time for shrubs to recover.

Since the HCP/NCCP goals include climate change resiliency for species needs, if manzanitas on north facing slopes have a higher chance of survival in warming scenarios, north facing slope populations of covered manzanita species could be prioritized for preservation.

This section evaluates compliance with the Plan's Stay-Ahead Provision for land cover types, covered plants, vernal pool shrimp, and giant garter snake.

Spring wildflowers on the Deer Valley Preserve.

NOMAD ECOLOGY

Stay-Ahead Provision

The Stay-Ahead Provision of the HCP/NCCP requires that the amount of each land cover type conserved, restored, or created by the Conservancy as a proportion of the total requirement for each land cover type must be roughly proportional to the impact on that land cover type as a proportion of the total impact expected by all covered activities. For example, if 25% of the expected impacts on grasslands have occurred, then at least 25% of the required land acquisition for grasslands must also have occurred. To provide flexibility during implementation, the Conservancy may fall behind by a maximum of 5% of its conservation strategy requirements and still be in compliance with the Stay-Ahead Provision. This deviation accounts for the likely pattern of infrequent acquisition of large parcels that will allow the Conservancy to jump far ahead of impacts with just one transaction.



The Conservancy is in compliance with Stay-Ahead requirements. The Plan's Stay-Ahead Provision requires that conservation is ahead of or proportional to impacts for land cover types, plants, vernal pool shrimp, and giant garter snake. This is achieved by acquiring land for the Preserve System in advance of impacts. For vernal pool shrimp, restoration and creation of habitat in addition to preservation is an alternative, and purchase of an equivalent amount of preservation or restoration credit is an option for mitigation.

Figure 7 displays the conservation achieved and impacts incurred for terrestrial land cover types; **Figure 8** summarizes the same for aquatic land cover types and streams. The reporting period (Year 17) represents 57% of the permit term.

The following pages show Stay-Ahead compliance for land cover types (**Table 14** and **Figure 9**), plants (**Table 15**), vernal pool shrimp (**Table 16**), and giant garter snake (**Table 17**).

All terrestrial land cover types have achieved more than 50% of protection requirements. Impacts have been small in comparison to the impacts permitted.

Figure 7. Comparison of Conservation Achieved to Impacts Incurred for Terrestrial Land Cover Types—Cumulative

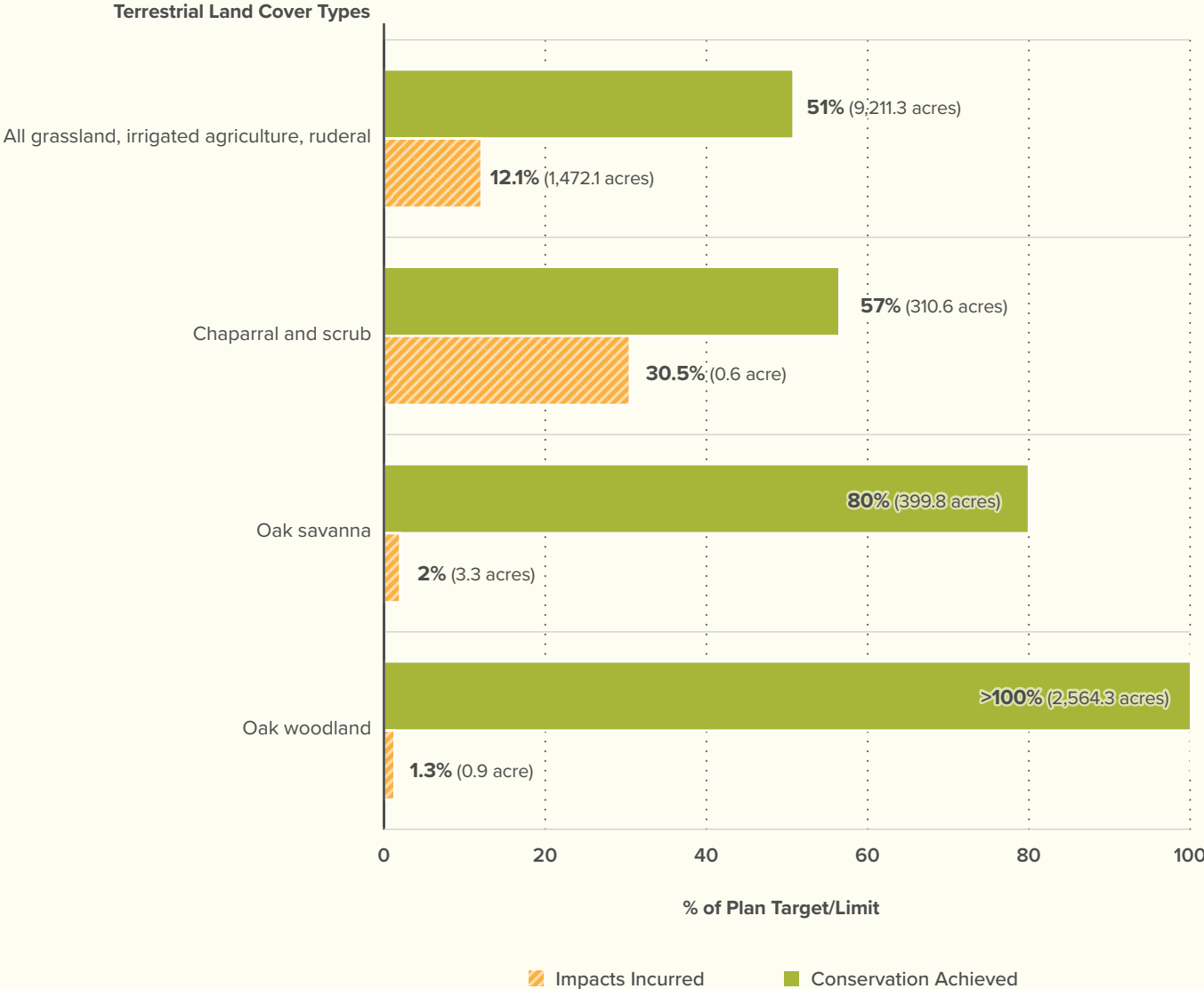


Figure 8. Comparison of Conservation Achieved to Impacts Incurred for Aquatic Land Cover Types and Streams—Cumulative

For every aquatic land cover type, conservation is far ahead of impacts incurred. Preservation of riparian woodland/scrub is over 100% of the Plan's goal, and preservation of pond is about 67%. All impacts on aquatic land cover types are 4% or less than the allowable impacts.

For all stream classifications conservation exceeds 100%.

Note: Reservoir (open water) is equivalent to "aquatic" and requires conservation ratio of 1:1 wetted acres (pond) and creation of ponds at a ratio of 0.5:1. The stay-ahead calculation is based on a combination of reservoir and pond conservation and creation combined.

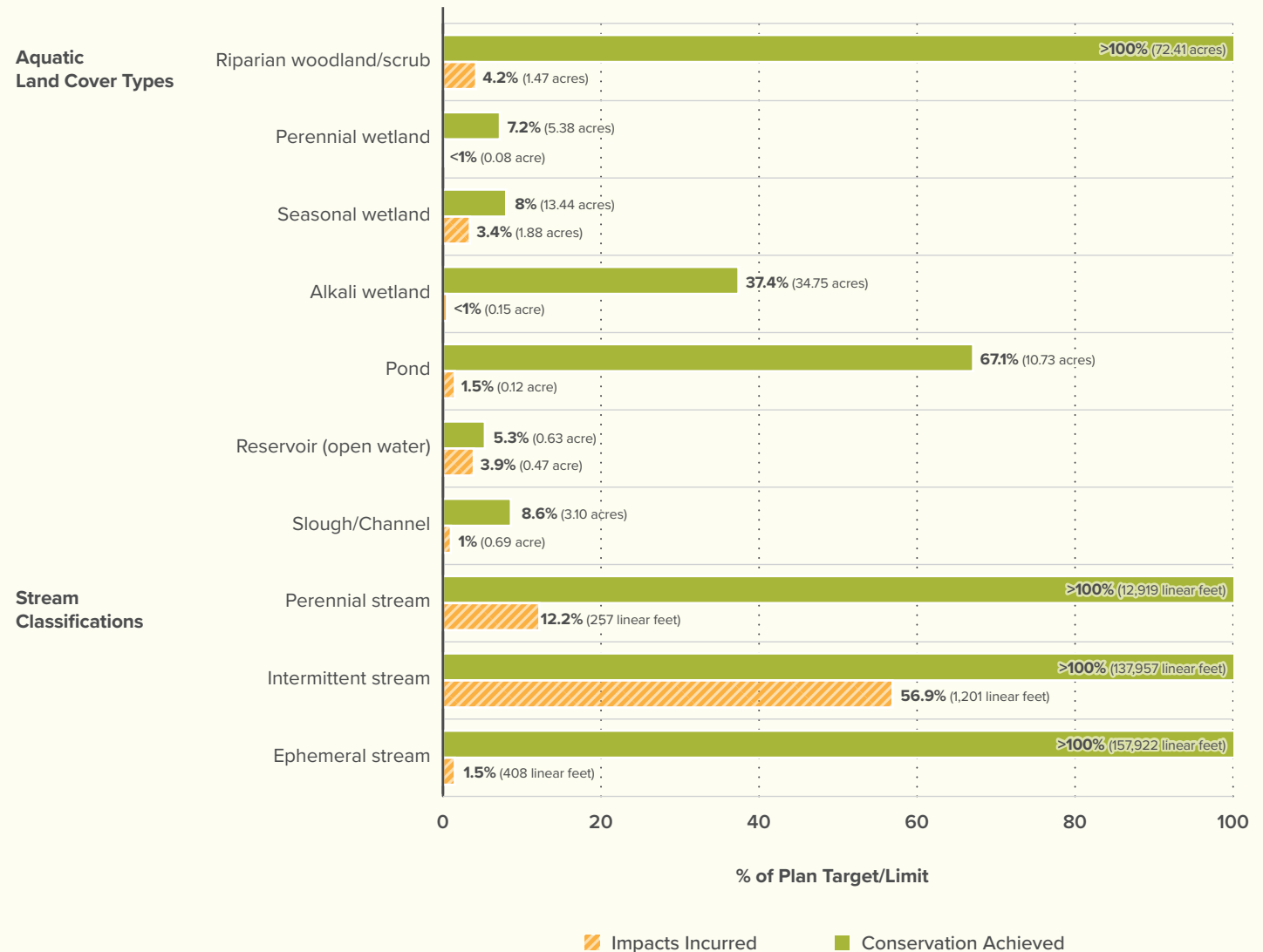


Figure 9. Stay-Ahead Compliance for Land Cover Types

Conservation of all land cover types and stream classifications is ahead of impacts incurred with several land cover types exceeding the required protection for the permit term. Though the Stay-Ahead Provision only reflects land cover acreage requirements and does not reflect geographical requirements intended to ensure Preserve System connectivity, the Conservancy is aware of both the qualitative and quantitative goals of the Plan.

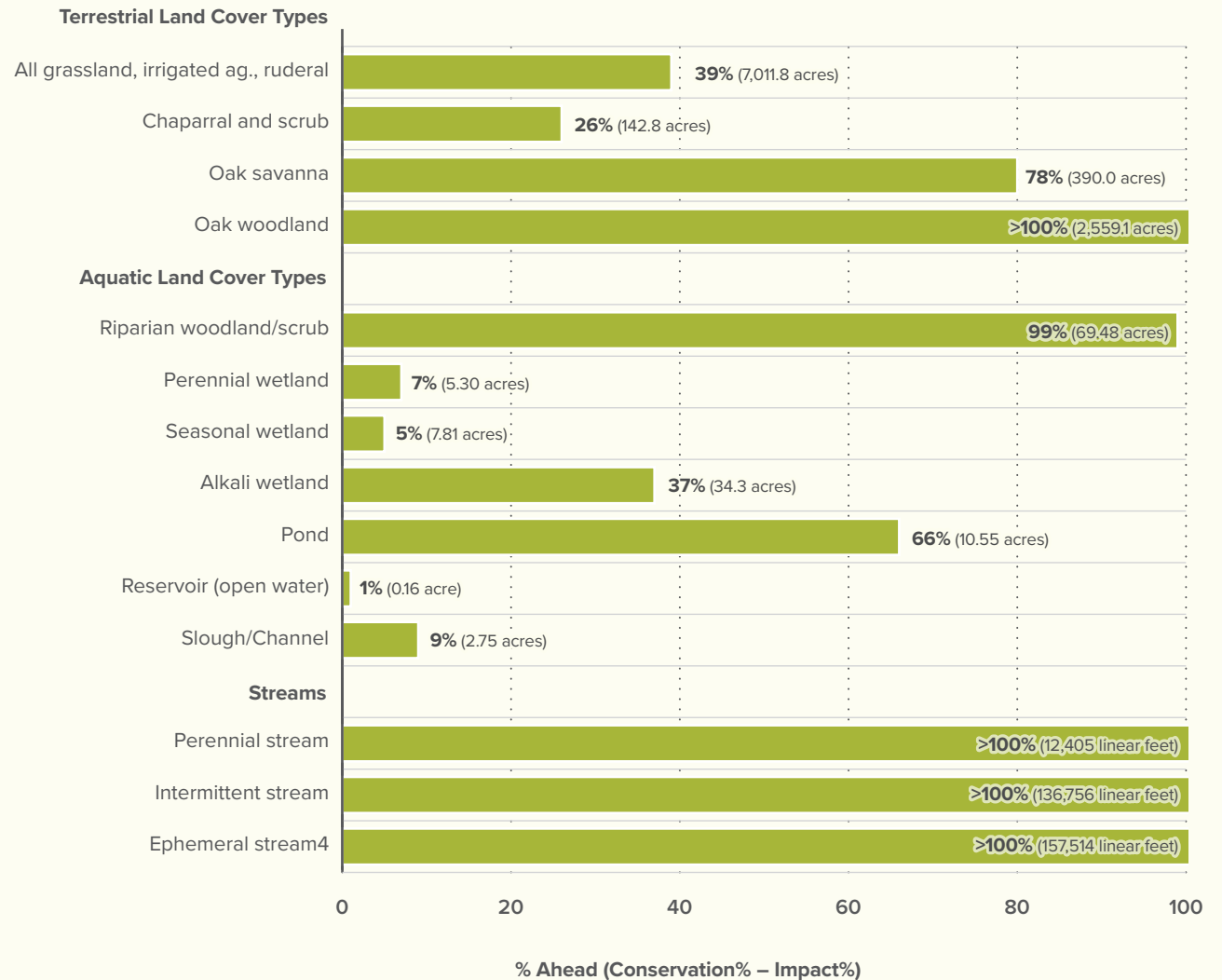


Table 14. Stay-Ahead Assessment—Land Cover and Streams

Land Cover Type	Conservation			Impact			Acres/Feet Required to be Ahead	Acres Ahead	% Ahead ^c (Conservation % - Impacts %)
	Protection Required (acres)	Protection to date (acres)	% of Required	Estimated Impacts (acres)	Impacts to date (acres)	% of Impacts			
<i>Terrestrial</i>									
All grassland, irrigated ag., ruderal	18,150	9,211.3	50.8%	12,148	1,472.1	12.1%	2,199.5	7,011.8	39%
Chaparral and scrub	550	310.6	56.5%	2	0.6	30.5%	167.8	142.8	26%
Oak savanna	500	399.8	80.0%	165	3.3	2.0%	9.9	390.0	78%
Oak woodland	400	2,564.3	641.1%	73	0.9	1.3%	5.2	2,559.1	640%
<i>Aquatic</i>									
Riparian woodland/scrub	70	72.41	103.4%	35	1.47	4.2%	2.93	69.48	99%
Perennial wetland ^a	75	5.38	7.2%	75	0.08	0.1%	0.08	5.30	7%
Seasonal wetland	168	13.44	8.0%	56	1.88	3.4%	5.63	7.81	5%
Alkali wetland	93	34.75	37.4%	31	0.15	0.5%	0.45	34.30	37%
Pond	16	10.73	67.1%	8	0.12	1.5%	0.18	10.55	66%
Reservoir (open water) ^b	12	0.63	5.3%	12	0.47	3.9%	0.47	0.16	1%
Slough/channel	36	3.10	8.6%	72	0.69	1.0%	0.35	2.75	9%
<i>Stream (length in linear feet)</i>									
Perennial stream	4,224	12,919	305.9%	2,112	257	12.2%	514	12,405	294%
Intermittent stream	2,112	137,957	6532.1%	2,112	1,201	56.9%	1,201	136,756	6,475%
Ephemeral stream ^d	26,400	157,922	598.2%	26,400	408	1.5%	408	157,514	597%

Notes

Numbers in tables may not sum to the total due to rounding.

- a Perennial wetlands are equivalent to permanent wetlands.
- b Reservoir (open water) is equivalent to “aquatic” and requires conservation ratio of 1:1 wetted acres (pond) and creation of ponds at a ratio of 0.5:1. The Stay-Ahead requirement is based on a combination of reservoir and pond conservation and creation combined.
- c The Plan allows a 5% deviation from Stay-Ahead requirements. For terrestrial land cover, the Plan provides that Stay-Ahead be measured against the following categories: chaparral, oak savanna, oak woodland and the sum of all grassland and irrigated agricultural land cover types.
- d Many of the streams identified as “classification pending” will ultimately be classified as ephemeral. As such, they are tracked as ephemeral streams for the purposes of the Stay-Ahead Provision.

Table 15. Stay-Ahead Assessment—Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation	Impacts	Difference	% Ahead
Mount Diablo manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos auriculata</i>	0	0	0	—
Brittlescale	<i>Atriplex depressa</i>	3	0	3	100%
San Joaquin spearscale	<i>Atriplex joaquiniana</i>	10	1 ^a	9	90%
Big tarplant	<i>Blepharizonia plumosa</i>	13	0	13	100%
Mount Diablo fairy lantern	<i>Calochortus pulchellus</i>	6	0	6	100%
Recurved larkspur	<i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>	0	0	0	—
Round-leaved filaree	<i>Erodium macrophyllum</i>	6	— ^b	5	100%
Diablo helianthella	<i>Helianthella castanea</i>	13	0	13	100%
Brewer's dwarf flax	<i>Hesperolinon breweri</i>	6	0	6	100%
Showy madia	<i>Madia radiata</i>	0	0	0	—
Adobe navarretia ^c	<i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>nigelliformis</i>	0	0	0	—
Shining navarretia ^c	<i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>radians</i>	(7)	0	(7)	—

Notes

- a Vasco Road Safety Phase 1 Project population was translocated to Souza II Property in 2011, however the population did not survive. This table has been updated to account for the single impact to San Joaquin spearscale (*Atriplex joaquiniana*).
- b Temporary impacts occurred to round-leaved filaree as part of the PG&E Contra Costa Las Positas Project. The soil was protected from disturbance, the site was returned to pre-project connections, seeds collected onsite were propagated, and monitoring reports document that round-leaved filaree persists onsite and is as abundant as it was before the project.
- c The species *Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *nigelliformis* is no longer considered to occur within Contra Costa County based on specimen annotations at the UC and Jepson Herbaria at the University of California Berkeley as well as the opinions of experts in the genus. This taxon is now recognized as *Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *radians*. Pending further policy clarification, the Conservancy is continuing to track occurrences of shining navarretia (*Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *radians*).

Table 16. Stay-Ahead Summary—Vernal Pool Shrimp

Project Name/ Preserve Property Name	Species	Impacts to Date (acres)	Preserved Occupied to Date (acres)	Restored/ Created Occupied to Date (acres)
Impacts				
Deer Valley Road Safety Improvements Project, 2012	VPFS	0.06	—	—
Chevron KLM Site 1357 Maintenance Project, 2013	Covered shrimp	0.01	—	—
Restoration, Creation, and Preservation				
Coelho	VPFS	—	0.98	—
Souza I	VPFS	—	<0.01	—
Souza II	VPFS	—	0.18	—
Vaquero Farms South	VPFS	—	0.05	—
Souza II-Corral	VPFS	—	—	0.40 ^a
Vaquero Farms South (Pool 1)	VPFS	—	—	0.07
Vaquero Farms South (Pool 2)	VPFS	—	—	0.15
Vaquero Farms South (Pool 3)	VPFS	—	—	0.15
Casey	Covered shrimp	—	0.31	—
Campos	VPFS	—	0.55	—
Total	—	0.07	2.08	0.77

Abbreviation

VPFS = vernal pool fairy shrimp

Notes

Numbers in tables may not sum to the total due to rounding.

The HCP/NCCP requires preservation and creation of vernal pool fairy shrimp habitat be ahead of impacts at a preservation ratio of 2:1 acres occupied habitat and a restoration ratio of 1:1 acre of occupied habitat. The Conservancy is in compliance with the stay-ahead requirement.

a The Souza II Corral wetland was inoculated in 2012 with soil from the Deer Valley Road Widening Project. VPFS have not been found during annual surveys. The Conservancy continued to survey for 10 years (through 2022) to determine if VPFS were present; VPFS were not found in this pool.

Table 17. Stay-Ahead Summary—Giant Garter Snake

Project Name/Preserve Property Name	Aquatic Habitat Impacts to Date (acres)	Upland Habitat Impacts to Date (acres)	Aquatic Habitat Preserved to Date (acres)	Upland Habitat Preserved to Date (acres)
Caltrans/Hwy 4 Median Buffer and Shoulder Widening Project, 2012	0.01	4.77	—	—
Emerson Ranch, 2013	—	5.47	—	—
Gilbert, 2016	0.58	18.34	—	—
Grand Cypress Preserve, 2021 ^a	0.43	12.46	—	—
Knightsen Property (Preserve System Acquisition) ^b	—	—	3.10	612.71
Total	0.59	28.58	3.10	612.71

Notes

Numbers in tables may not sum to the total due to rounding.

The HCP/NCCP requires preservation of giant garter snake habitat be ahead of impacts at a preservation ratio of 1:1 for aquatic habitat and 3:1 for upland habitat. The Conservancy is in compliance with the stay-ahead requirement.

- a The Grand Cypress Preserve project's impacts on giant garter snake habitat is mitigated through an applicant-led restoration project, therefore the impact acreages are not included in the "total" in this table. The Grand Cypress Preserve project is being constructed in phases. Impacts in this table represent all proposed impacts on giant garter snake from the entire project.
- b The Conservancy is currently in the planning and design phase of a proposed restoration project on the Knightsen Property and the acres of preservation will change and will be adjusted in forthcoming annual reports.

Changed and Unforeseen Circumstances

This chapter notes any changed or unforeseen circumstances that occurred during the reporting period.

USFWS's "No Surprises" Regulation defines changed circumstances as those circumstances affecting a species or geographic area covered by an HCP that can be reasonably anticipated and to which the parties preparing the HCP can plan a response. Unforeseen circumstances cannot be reasonably anticipated and do not require a response to remain in compliance with permit conditions. The NCCP Act has a similar provision for NCCPs.

No changed or unforeseen circumstances occurred during the reporting period.

Golden eagle soaring above the Preserve System.

SEAN BURKE



Finances

Budget, Expenditures, and Funding

This section includes the economic assumptions on which the Plan was based, summarizes all revenues received, and assesses the post-permit term funding strategy.

The Conservancy develops its annual budget by analyzing cost projections from the HCP/NCCP, actuals, and the annual work plan. Expenditures for the reporting period to implement the HCP/NCCP totaled \$3,038,540 (**Figure 10**). Budget categories include program administration, land acquisition, planning and design, environmental compliance, preserve management, monitoring, and habitat restoration. Overall, the Plan anticipated 57.5% of funding from fees and 42.5% from non-fee sources. To date, fee funding makes up 25% of revenue, and non-fee funding makes up 75% of revenue (**Figure 11**) (local funding figures have yet to be included in these calculations).

View of No Name Slough adjacent to the Knightsen Property.

CONSERVANCY



Fee-based funding includes fees for development, wetland mitigation, temporary impacts, rural road fees, and contribution to recovery. Contributions to recovery include charges on certain covered activities, levied on Participating Special Entities to contribute funds over and above fee requirements to contribute to the recovery of species in the inventory area. These fees collectively pay for the full cost of mitigating the effects of covered activities on the covered species and natural communities addressed by the Plan.

No revenue from non-covered activities were collected in 2024. The HCP/NCCP allows for additional revenue to be received from non-covered activities. There may be a number of benefits to addressing the mitigation needs of non-covered projects through the structure of the HCP/NCCP, and USFWS and CDFW may wish to use the conservation strategy and implementing structure of the Plan to maximize the conservation benefits to covered species and natural communities. Project proponents may wish to utilize the mitigation approach of the Plan to facilitate their mitigation obligations under a variety of state and federal regulations. If agreed to by the Conservancy, USFWS, and CDFW, mitigation funds collected from non-covered activities must augment the mitigation and conservation obligations of the Plan (i.e., they may not offset these requirements). Mitigation funding arrangements vary by project and are reviewed and approved by USFWS and CDFW before acceptance of these funds. Permitted in 2018, the Kirker Pass Road Northbound Truck Climbing Lane (Area Outside HCP/ NCCP) was not covered by the HCP/NCCP, but fees were received by the Conservancy to facilitate their mitigation obligations.

Non-fee-based funding includes funding from local, state, and federal sources. Grant funding from these sources assist with Plan implementation activities, including land acquisition, restoration and creation, and preserve management and monitoring. In addition, foundation grants (e.g., Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation) also fund these Plan implementation activities.

A requirement of the HCP/NCCP is to develop a long-term funding strategy to provide for the stewardship of the Preserve System in perpetuity. Post-permit term costs would be funded by a portion of mitigation fees and other revenue transferred to an endowment over time. The endowment would grow with reinvested earnings through the end of the permit term. No withdrawals would be made from the endowment to fund

the HCP/NCCP during the permit term. At the end of the permit term, the endowment generates ongoing earnings sufficient to fully fund post-permit management and monitoring costs in perpetuity and adjusted for inflation. After the HCP/NCCP permit term ends, distributions from an endowment will be used for long-term management and monitoring of the Preserve System.

The Conservancy established an endowment account (Endowment) with the Regional Parks Foundation in 2020. Since its establishment, deposits have been made to the Endowment, and its value at the end of the reporting year is \$9,746,434.

Mitigation Fee Act Annual Reporting

The Annual Report also functions as the Conservancy's annual reporting on mitigation fees collected pursuant to California Government Code Section 66000 et seq. ("Mitigation Fee Act"), which requires local agencies to provide an accounting of fees charged for development projects. The requirement set forth under Government Code Section 66006(b)(1) provides that each local agency is required on an annual basis, within 180 days after fiscal year end (June 30), for each separate account, to make available to the public the following information.

1. A brief description of the type of fee in the account or fund, and the amount of the fee (**Table 18**):
 - a) **Development Fee.** The purpose of the Development Fee is to mitigate for impacts to open space, habitat and species covered by the HCP/NCCP. The Development Fee revenues will be used to fund the acquisition of land that does or could provide habitat for covered species, the management and enhancement of that land and habitat, and the administrative actions necessary to accomplish these tasks, as more particularly set forth in the HCP/NCCP. The Development Fee imposed on a development project is determined based on the Development Fee Zone in which the project is located.

- b) **Wetland Mitigation Fee.** The purpose of the Wetland Mitigation Fee is to mitigate for impacts to Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters, riparian woodland/scrub, or stream buffers. The Wetland Mitigation Fee revenues will be used to fund the restoration, creation, and management of Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters and riparian woodland/scrub, and the administrative actions necessary to perform these tasks, as more particularly set forth in the HCP/NCCP.
2. The amount of fees collected and interest earned, and the beginning and ending balance of the account or fund (**Table 19**).
 3. An identification of each public improvement on which fees were expended and the amount of the expenditure on each improvement, including the total percentage of the cost of the public improvement that was funded with the fees.

Development Fees were expended on a variety of land acquisition, preserve management and monitoring, and HCP implementation activities in 2024.

Wetland Mitigation Fees collected in 2024 were expended on the planning and design activities for the Knightsen Wetland Restoration Project and the Roddy Ranch Golf Course Restoration Project. Other activities funded include the restoration of ponds, and ongoing maintenance and monitoring of previously constructed wetland restoration projects.

4. An identification of an approximate date by which the construction of the public improvement will commence if the Board determines that sufficient funds have been collected to complete financing on an incomplete public improvement, and the public improvement remains incomplete.

Construction of the Knightsen Wetland Restoration Project is scheduled for construction in 2026/2027. The Roddy Ranch Golf Course Restoration Project is scheduled for construction in 2026. Monitoring and maintenance of previously constructed wetland projects are ongoing.

5. A description of each interfund transfer or loan from the account or fund, including the public improvement on which the transferred or loaned fees will be expended, and, in the case of an interfund loan, the date on which the loan will be repaid, and the rate of interest that the account or fund will receive on the loan.

No interfund transfers or loans have been made.

6. The amount of refunds made pursuant to Government Code Section 66001(e) and any allocations pursuant to Government Code section 66001(f).

No refunds were made.

The expenditures for the reporting period to implement the HCP/NCCP totaled \$2,848,518; in addition, \$190,021 was transferred to the Endowment (included in the Program Administration and Permitting Program budget category).

Figure 10. Summary of Expenditures

Actuals (Reporting Period)

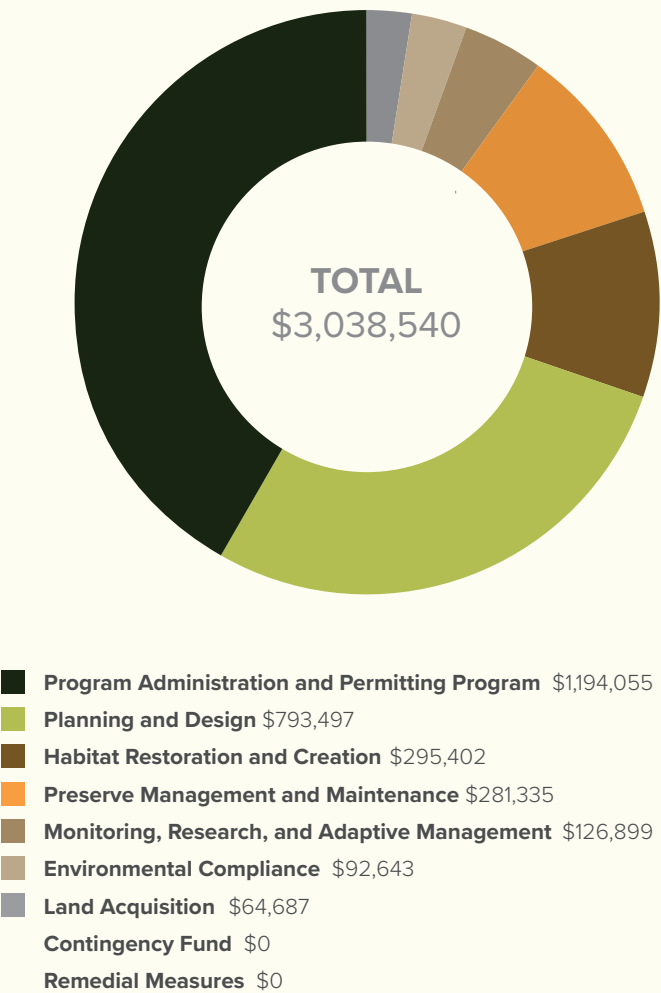


Figure 11. Summary of Revenue

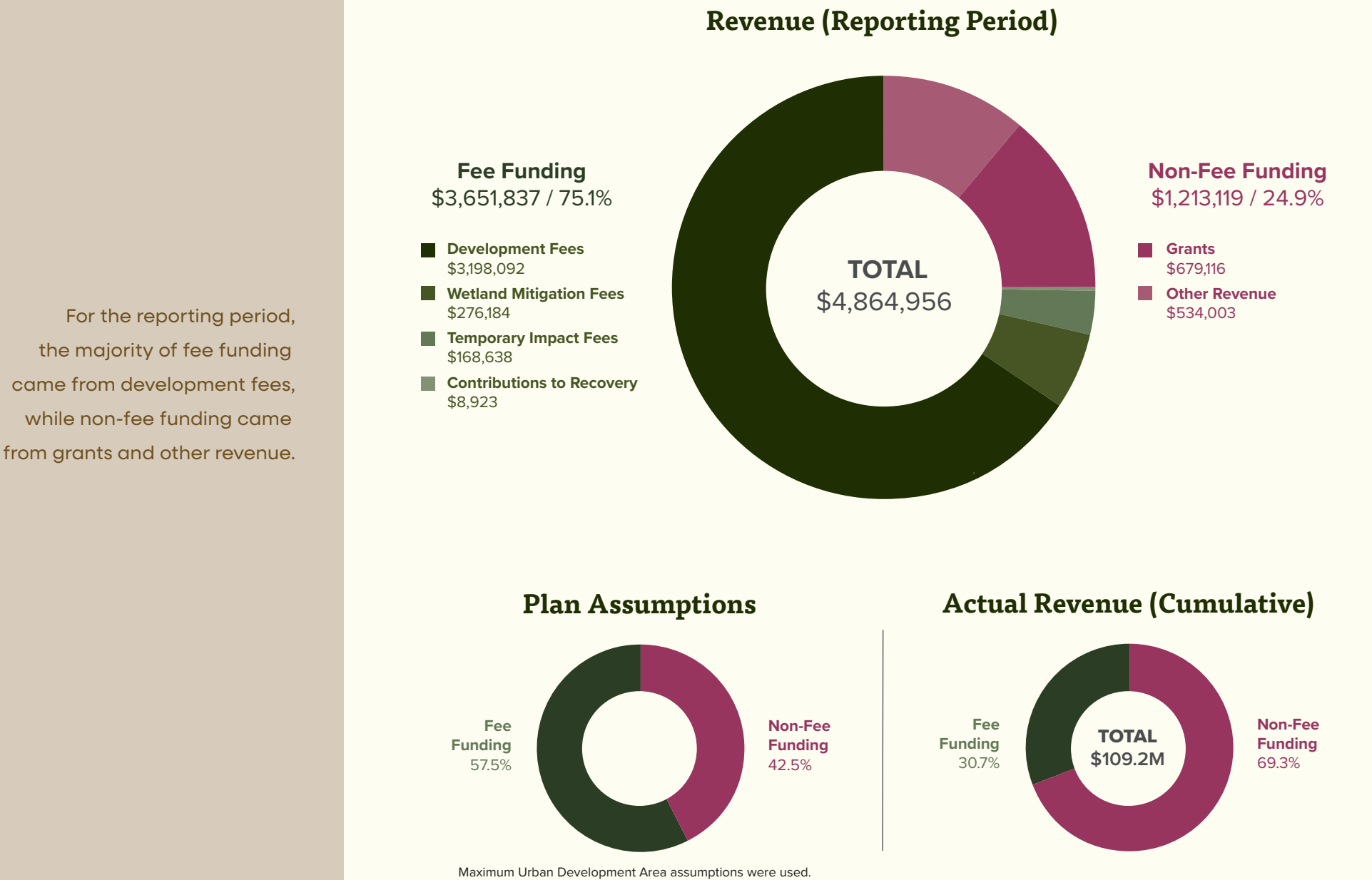


Table 18. 2024 Fee Schedule

Fee Type	Fee
Development Fees (per acre, unless otherwise stated)	
Zone I	\$20,329.20
Zone II	\$40,658.39
Zone III	\$10,164.60
Wetland Mitigation Fees	
Riparian woodland/scrub	\$113,975.20
Perennial wetland	\$175,393.58
Seasonal wetland	\$412,016.09
Alkali wetland	\$416,523.83
Pond	\$227,232.49
Aquatic (open water)	\$113,616.78
Slough/Channel	\$160,930.74
Streams 25 feet wide or less—fee per linear foot	\$595.22
Streams greater than 25 feet wide—fee per linear foot	\$892.29

Table 19. 2024 Mitigation Fees

Beginning Balance	Revenue	Interest Earned	Expended	Ending Balance
Development Fee				
\$0	\$3,665,377	\$186,806	\$1,480,906	\$0
Wetland Mitigation Fee				
\$0	\$296,340	\$15,103	\$424,209	\$0

Program Administration

This section summarizes any administrative changes, minor modifications, and amendments proposed or approved during the reporting year.

There were no modifications or amendments made to the Plan during the reporting period. Implementation tasks that occurred during the reporting period are described below.

Coordinated Wetland Permitting

The Conservancy continued to work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to align permitting for impacts on federally regulated waters with the HCP/NCCP permitting. The Corps issued a Regional General Permit (RGP) 1 in 2012, with the most recent renewal on December 1, 2022 (expiring December 1, 2025).

Volunteers plant trees on the Ang Preserve.
SAVE MOUNT DIABLO





Tree planting at the Ang Preserve.

SAVE MOUNT DIABLO

The Conservancy submitted a proposal to the Corps to implement an In-Lieu Fee (ILF) Program. This will comply with the federal Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources (Mitigation Rule; 33 Code of Federal Regulations Part 332). The proposed ILF Program will be implemented in conjunction with the RGP and HCP/NCCP and will sanction payment of HCP/NCCP fees as eligible mitigation under the RGP. The most recent draft of the ILF documents was submitted to the Corps in July 2024, and the Conservancy is continuing to work with the Corps on the ILF Program.

Mitigation Fee Audit and Update

The HCP/NCCP requires automatic annual adjustments to mitigation fees based on economic indices as well as periodic audits in years 3, 6, 10, 15, 20, and 25 of Plan implementation. These periodic audits assess whether changes in HCP/NCCP implementation costs over time require additional fee adjustment. The fee audit conducted in year 15 (2022) was adopted by the Permittees in 2023.

In accordance with the Plan requirements, the next mitigation fee audit will take place in 2027—Year 20 of Plan implementation.

Public Outreach/Engagement

In 2024, Save Mount Diablo continued to work with volunteers to maintain the riparian plantings in the Ang and Irish Canyon properties. The work included a new valley oak planting effort at Irish Canyon, maintenance work at all riparian planting areas, and several waterings by the Save Mount Diablo Volunteer Water Crew starting in July and through early October. In 2024, 26 volunteers contributed a total of 155.5 hours to work on these properties, a substantial increase compared to the previous year.



East Contra Costa County
Habitat Conservancy

This report was prepared by the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservancy with technical assistance from ICF.



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 25-2563

Agenda Date: 6/23/2025

Agenda #: 5.

TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: June 23, 2025

Subject: RECEIVE update from Public Works staff on hiring status associated with integrated pest management activities.

Submitted For: Chris Lau || Assistant Director | PUBLIC WORKS

Department: PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Referral No:

Referral Name:

Presenter: Chris Lau || Assistant Director | PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Chris Lau | (925) 313-7002

Referral History:

The Transportation, Water and Infrastructure Committee (TWIC) directed staff at the December 9, 2024 TWIC meeting to return in six months to provide a brief update on hiring status to track progress related to integrated pest management.

Referral Update:

In the last six months, Public Works has

- Recruited for the position of Vegetation Management Technician and filled one position;
- Filled one Senior Vegetation Management Technician position; and
- Entered into a contract with Civicorps, as a pilot contract for one year, to provide vegetation management services.

Another recruitment for Vegetation Management Technician will be announced in the coming quarter.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

RECEIVE update from Public Works staff on hiring status associated with integrated pest management activities.

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 25-2564

Agenda Date: 6/23/2025

Agenda #: 6.

TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: June 23, 2025

Subject: CONSIDER Fiscal Year 2025/2026 Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account Annual Project List for Unincorporated Contra Costa County

Submitted For: Warren Lai || Director | PUBLIC WORKS

Department: PUBLIC WORKS

Referral No: 1

Referral Name: Review legislative matters on transportation, water, and infrastructure

Presenter: Joe Smithonic || Associate Civil Engineer

Contact: Jeff Valeros || Senior Civil Engineer | (925) 313-2031

Referral History:

A landmark transportation funding package titled the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 (Senate Bill 1), was signed into law by Governor Brown on April 28, 2017, to generate new revenue to fund California's significant funding shortfall to maintain the State's multimodal transportation network.

Senate Bill 1 (SB1) increased several taxes and fees to raise over \$5.4 billion annually in new transportation revenues. SB1 prioritizes funding towards maintenance, rehabilitation and safety improvements on State highways, local roads and bridges and to improve the State's trade corridors, transit and active transportation facilities.

SB1 funds were made available to cities and counties starting in FY 2017/2018 and comprise two components- an increase in the original gas tax revenue (Highway Users Tax Account, or HUTA) that local agencies have been receiving prior to 2017 and Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (RMRA) program funds.

SB1 includes annual performance and reporting requirements of local public agencies to be eligible to receive their apportionment of RMRA funds. The information and recommendations contained in this report will fulfill these requirements upon approval by the Board of Supervisors.

Referral Update:

The California State Association of Counties (CSAC) annually provides an estimate of the total gas tax revenues the County can expect to see from the transportation bill, broken down by HUTA and RMRA funding. CSAC estimates the County will receive about \$47.4 million in total transportation funding for FY 2025/2026, with about \$21.7 million of that amount from the RMRA program.

SB1 legislation emphasizes the importance of accountability and transparency in the delivery of California's transportation programs. Prior to receiving its apportionment of RMRA funds from the State Controller, the

County must submit to the California Transportation Commission (CTC) a list of projects (including maintenance activities) proposed to be funded with RMRA funds prior to the beginning of the ensuing fiscal year. All projects proposed to receive RMRA funding must be reviewed and approved by the County Board of Supervisors at a regular public meeting.

The list of projects must include a description and location of each proposed project, a proposed schedule for the project's completion, and the estimated useful life of the improvement (see Attachment A). The project list does not limit the flexibility of an eligible city or county to fund other projects in accordance with local needs and priorities so long as the projects are consistent with RMRA priorities as outlined in Streets and Highways Code Section 2030. Example projects and uses for RMRA funding include, but are not limited to the following:

- Road maintenance and rehabilitation
- Safety projects
- Railroad grade separations
- Complete streets components (including active transportation purposes, pedestrian and bicycle safety projects, transit facilities, and drainage and stormwater capture projects in conjunction with any other allowable project)
- Traffic control devices

Streets and Highways Code Paragraph 2030(b)(2) states that funds made available by the program may also be used to satisfy a match requirement to obtain state or federal funds for types of projects as stated above.

The County currently expends the majority of the gas tax funds towards public roadway maintenance and rehabilitation of the 657-mile roadway network in unincorporated Contra Costa County. These funds are also used as the local funding match to leverage funds from State and Federal grant programs for capital projects that ensure safe and convenient public travel in a variety of modes (i.e. driving, walking and bicycling).

In FY 2025/2026 all RMRA funds are proposed to be used for road maintenance and rehabilitation activities.

The selection of the roads for these activities considers factors such as their pavement condition and geographic equity.

Public Works staff historically presents the proposed project list in the May TWIC meeting prior to the start of the ensuing fiscal year. Presenting in the May TWIC meeting ensures there is sufficient time to have this proposed project list be adopted by the Board of Supervisors and is subsequently submitted to the CTC by the July 1 deadline. However, due to the cancellation of the May 2025 TWIC meeting, Public Works staff had already submitted the project list for adoption by the Board of Supervisors, and on June 10, 2025, the Board of Supervisors approved the project list by consent.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

REVIEW the recommended list of Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (RMRA) Senate Bill (SB1) funded road projects and RECEIVE public comment.

Fiscal Impact (if any):

If the project list is not approved by the Board of Supervisors and submitted to the CTC by the July 1, 2025, deadline, the County would not be eligible to receive its portion of RMRA funds for FY 2025/2026.

Attachment A

Local Streets and Roads Project List for FY 2025/2026

As required by the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 – Local Streets and Roads Funding, Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (RMRA)

General Information

Name: Unincorporated Contra Costa County

Point of Contact:

Jeff Valeros
Senior Civil Engineer
Contra Costa County Public Works Department
255 Glacier Drive
Martinez, CA 94553
(925) 313-2275
Jeff.Valeros@pw.cccounty.us

Legislative Districts:

- Senate – 3, 7, 9
- Assembly – 11, 14, 15, 16

Jurisdiction's Average Network PCI and date/year of measurement:

- County Average PCI = 71 (as of 2023)

Fiscal Year (FY): 2025/2026

Rationale for Project List Selection for FY 2025/2026 RMRA Allocation

Staff has developed a recommended list of projects for the Transportation, Water and Infrastructure Committee and the Board of Supervisors to consider submitting to the California Transportation Commission.

The following criteria will be used by staff when developing the current and future project list for RMRA funds:

- Eligibility criteria for RMRA funds as shown in the text of Senate Bill 1 (SB1)
- Emergency storm damage projects that exceeded existing road fund revenue capacity
- Maintenance and rehabilitation priorities
- Roadway safety
- Expiring grants where local funds are necessary to complete the funding package
- Geographic equity
- Multimodal benefits in accordance with the Board of Supervisor's Complete Streets policy
- Positive impact to Road Program performance metrics
- Meeting customer expectations

The County currently uses the majority of the total gas tax funds received towards public roadway maintenance and repair of 657 miles of the roadway network in the unincorporated areas to ensure a safe and convenient public travel in a variety of modes: driving, walking, and bicycling. These funds are also used to improve traffic safety throughout the County by using it as the local match to leverage funds from state and federal grant programs.

The California State Association of Counties (CSAC) annually provides an estimate of the total gas tax revenues the County can expect to see from the transportation bill, including the total estimated revenue from RMRA program funds. CSAC estimates the County will receive about \$47.4 million in total transportation funding for FY 2025/2026 from SB1, with about \$21.7 million of that amount from the RMRA program.

In FY 2025/2026 it is proposed to designate all the RMRA funds for maintenance activities. The selection of the roads for these maintenance activities considers factors such as their pavement condition and geographic equity. The range of proposed projects in future years is expected to broaden as the amount of RMRA funds increases.

PROPOSED PROJECTS (Total RMRA = \$21,681,036)

Proposed Project No. 1: Road Drainage Maintenance (RMRA = \$1,600,000) (Countywide)

Descriptions:

- Ditch Cleaning (6U2303) – This routine item includes utilizing County staff to perform drainage ditch cleaning to remove debris and vegetation, which may obstruct the passage of stormwater and cause local flooding. (RMRA = \$300,000)
- Flush Culvert (6U2306) – This routine item includes utilizing County staff to perform work associated with the cleaning of culverts by flushing with water and removing debris to ensure proper drainage and reduce flooding. (RMRA = \$700,000)
- Clean Catch Basins (6U2308) – This routine item includes utilizing County staff to perform cleaning of sediment and preventing obstructions of catch basins (drainage inlets) and related pipe systems. (RMRA = \$300,000)
- Inspect Catch Basins (6U2316) – This routine item includes utilizing County staff to perform inspections of catch basins and associated systems. This includes a visual inspection of the drainage inlet and any clean water inserts. Follow-up video inspections may be required for deeper inlets and/or suspected structural issues concerning the inlets. (RMRA = \$300,000)

RMRA Priority:

- Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation

Location:

- Countywide

Proposed Schedule for Completion:

- Anticipated construction year – FY 2025/2026

Estimated Useful Life:

- 15–40 years (ditches/dirt roadway to concrete V-ditches)
- 50 years (culverts)
- 40 years (concrete structures)

Proposed Project No. 2: Traffic Safety Devices Maintenance (RMRA = \$2,450,000) (Countywide)**Description:**

- Replace Pavement Markers (6U2405) – This routine item includes utilizing County staff to replace pavement markers on the roadway as needed. (RMRA = \$100,000)
- Repair and Replace Guardrails (6U2502) – This routine item includes utilizing County staff to install new guardrails and repairing existing guardrails. (RMRA = \$200,000)
- Traffic Signing (6U2504) – This routine item includes utilizing County staff to repair, replace, and install roadway signage. (RMRA = \$400,000)
- Traffic Striping (6U2505) – This routine item includes utilizing County staff to install traffic striping, routine repainting of traffic striping, and replacement of pavement striping along County roadways to enhance public safety. (RMRA = \$350,000)
- Paint Pavement Markings (6U2506) – This routine item includes utilizing County staff to replace damaged and/or deteriorated crash cushion sections and/or water and sand barrels along County roadways. (RMRA = \$300,000)
- Thermoplastic Pavement Markings (6U2537) – This routine item includes utilizing County staff to install new striping and maintain and replace existing thermoplastic pavement markings. (RMRA = \$100,000)
- Signals and Flashers (6U2802) – This routine item includes utilizing County staff to repair, install, and replace County-maintained signals and flashers. (RMRA = \$1,000,000)

RMRA Priority:

- Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation

Location:

- Countywide

Proposed Schedule for Completion:

- Anticipated construction year – FY 2025/2026

Estimated Useful Life:

- 10 years (roadway signage)
- 5–7 years (roadway striping – thermoplastic)
- 10–20 years (guardrails)
- 7–10 years (signals and flashers)

Proposed Project No. 3: Structure Maintenance (RMRA = \$1,700,000) (Countywide)**Description:**

- Bridge Repair (6U2507) – This routine item includes utilizing County staff to maintain and repair existing bridges to restore rails and surfaces. (RMRA = \$250,000)
- Repair and Replace Curbs and Sidewalks (6U2511) – This routine item includes utilizing County staff to repair and replace cracked, broken, or displaced sidewalk sections. (RMRA = \$150,000)
- Repair and Replace Culverts (6U2512) – This routine item includes utilizing County staff to repair and replace culvert and drainage facilities that are collapsed, rusted out, nonstandard, or damaged. Work includes inspecting the complete drainage system. (RMRA = \$1,000,000)
- Repair Minor Landslides (6U2546) – This routine item includes utilizing County staff to regrade and rebuild existing retaining walls near County roadways after minor landslides to enhance public safety. (RMRA = \$300,000)

RMRA Priority:

- Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation

Location:

- Countywide

Proposed Schedule for Completion:

- Anticipated construction year – FY 2025/2026

Estimated Useful Life:

- 10–15 years (bridge repairs)
- 40 years (concrete curbs and sidewalks)
- 50 years (culverts)
- 10–20 years (landslide repairs)

Proposed Project No. 4: Pavement Repairs and Preparation (RMRA = \$400,000) (Countywide)

Description:

- Pavement Fabric Patching (6U2102) – This routine maintenance item includes utilizing County staff to perform pavement fabric patching along County roadways to correct minor pavement defects and prevent further cracking. An area of existing damaged asphalt will be removed and excavated to allow a fabric patch to be placed. The roadway base will be compacted and leveled to support the new fabric layer and asphalt layer. (RMRA = \$200,000)
- Pavement Failure Repair – Backhoe (6U2103) – This routine maintenance item includes utilizing County staff to remove and restore badly cracked or broken pavement, shoulder, or base material. (RMRA = \$200,000)

RMRA Priority:

- Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation

Location:

- Countywide

Proposed Schedule for Completion:

- Anticipated construction year – FY 2025/2026

Estimated Useful Life:

- 7 years (pavement repairs)

Proposed Project No. 5: Countywide Surface Treatments (RMRA = \$15,433,536 (Countywide))**Description:**

- 2025 Walnut Creek Surface Treatment (6U2032) – This project will apply cape seal to various roads in the unincorporated South Walnut Creek, Rudgear, and Shell Ridge areas. Work will also include crack sealing, surface preparation, adjustment and installation of monuments, restriping, and marking installation. (RMRA = \$4,122,515)
- 2025 Single Chip Seal (6U2034) – This project will utilize County staff to apply a single chip seal as a pavement preservation project to various roads in the Brentwood and Byron areas. Work will also include surface preparation and pavement striping and markings. (RMRA = \$1,800,000)
- 2025 Double Chip Seal (6U2035) – This project will utilize County staff to apply a double chip seal as a pavement preservation project to various roads in the Brentwood and Byron areas. Work will also include surface preparation and pavement striping and markings. (RMRA = \$2,000,000)
- 2025 East Richmond Heights Slurry Seal (6U2119) – This project will apply a slurry

seal to various roads in the East Richmond Heights area. The work will also include removal and replacement of traffic striping, crack sealing, pavement repair, and utility cover adjustments as needed. (RMRA = \$1,888,154)

- 2025 Kensington Slurry Seal and Overlays (6U2121) – This project will apply a slurry seal to various roads in the Kensington area. The work will also include removal and replacement of traffic striping, crack sealing, pavement repair, utility cover adjustments as needed, and mill and overlay. (RMRA = \$3,406,846)
- 2025 Walnut Creek Overlays (6U2122) – This project will apply a cold plane and overlay to various roads in the unincorporated San Miguel and Shell Ridge areas. The work will also include mill and overlay of existing asphalt surfaces and restriping. (RMRA = \$2,216,021)

RMRA Priority:

- Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation

Location:

- Countywide (Brentwood area and unincorporated communities of San Miguel, Shell Ridge, East Richmond Heights, Kensington, and Byron)

Proposed Schedule for Completion:

- Anticipated construction year – FY 2025/2026

Estimated Useful Life:

- 7 years (pavement surface treatment)



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 25-2565

Agenda Date: 6/23/2025

Agenda #: 7.

TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: June 23, 2025

Subject: CONSIDER report on Local, State, Regional, and Federal Transportation Related Legislative and Planning Activities.

Submitted For: TWIC

Department: DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT

Referral No: 1

Referral Name: Review legislative matters on transportation, water, and infrastructure

Presenter: Jamar Stamps || Principal Planner | DCD; Mark Watts || Transportation Consultant | MARK WATTS ADVOCACY

Contact: Jamar Stamps | (925) 655-2917

Referral History:

The transportation, water, and infrastructure legislation and planning report is a standing item on the Committee's agenda.

Referral Update:

In developing transportation related issues and proposals to bring forward for consideration by TWIC, staff receives input from the Board of Supervisors (BOS), references the County's adopted Legislative Platforms, coordinates with our legislative advocates, partner agencies and organizations, and consults with the Committee.

This report includes four sections; 1: **Local**, 2: **Regional**, 3: **State**, and 4: **Federal**.

1. Local

No report.

2. Regional

No report

3. State

Reports from Mr. Mark Watts, the County's legislative advocate are attached for May and June.

4. Federal

No report.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

CONSIDER report on Local, Regional, State, and Federal Transportation Related Legislative and Planning Issues and take ACTION as appropriate.

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.

Mark Watts Advocacy, LLC

May 5, 2025

MEMORANDUM

To: Jamar Stamps

From: Mark Watts

Subject: May 2025 Report

I am pleased to provide the following memo to you on developments of interest and administration activities of note in California State government. Some items occurred in late April 2025, after the recent monthly report had been submitted, and are covered here.

Legislature

Timeline

As we approach summer, it is worth noting the impending deadlines for legislative action. With June 6 the deadline for bills to be moved from the house of introduction to the next house, there are several deadlines of interest this month:

May 2 – last day for bills keyed fiscal to be reported to Appropriations committees.

May 9 – last day for bills keyed as non-fiscal (no state impact) to be passed to floor of the house they in which they were first introduced.

May 16 – Last day for policy committees to meet until June 9.

May 23 – final day for appropriations committees to pass bills introduced in their initial house.

May 26 – Memorial Day

June 2 thru June 6 – Floor Session only.

June 9 – Committees may resume.

June 15 – Deadline to pass budget bill.

Informational hearings

As indicated above, some activities occurred after the earlier April report had been prepared.

April 30, the Assembly Budget Subcommittee #4 met to conduct an informational hearing on the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) where it was reported that these revenues, derived from the auction of Green House Gas (GHG) emission credits, have seen a marked tendency to fluctuate from auction to auction. In recent years, cap-and-trade auctions have raised between \$2 billion and \$5 billion per year.

Mark Watts Advocacy, LLC

A key conclusion shared during the hearing disclosed that multiple factors influence revenues—ranging from interest in purchasing allowances from outside investors, confidence in the longevity of the program, the specific program design features, and the balance of supply versus demand for allowances.

It was also disclosed for committee members that auction revenues had dropped most notably in 2020 in response to economic slowdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as in 2016-17 prior to the last reauthorization of the program.

During these periods, CARB failed to sell all the available allowances.

May 1, Senate Budget Subcommittee # 5 held an informational hearing to specifically delve into the governor's proposed GHG spending plan, as set forth in the January 2025 Budget. That Budget document includes \$1.8 billion in discretionary GGRF expenditures, on top of the \$2.4 billion from continuous appropriations (not contained in the budget document) and \$430 million in ongoing statutory obligations.

The proposed spending plan generally aligns with the multi-year commitments made in prior years, apart from two changes: a \$32 million shift from GGRF to Proposition 4 for the Clean Energy Reliability Investment Plan and an \$81 million shift from the GGRF to the Motor Vehicle Account (MVA), to address fund insolvency in the budget year.

The past two state budget agreements—2023-24 and 2024-25—not only appropriated GGRF to discretionary programs for each of those budget years but also included plans to dedicate a large share of out-year discretionary GGRF revenues for specific purposes.

This does contrast with the historical practice of allocating funding on a year-by-year basis. The Governor's current proposed plan does seek to backfill the bulk of the expenditures reductions that are to be made from the General Fund for a wide variety of activities. These actions were taken with the intent of sustaining previous multiyear spending commitments while achieving General Fund savings in response to the deficit and worsening budget conditions.

Recent pronouncements and proposals from the federal Administration could threaten the authority or practicality of funding state programs from GHG emissions auctions. Consequently, the Governor, along with the leadership of both legislative houses have now determined they wish to seek an extension of the auction authority beyond the present sunset date in 2030. Earlier this year, there had been a school of thought to take on such an extension later in the year or even in the next session year, 2026.

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Governor Newsom Administration

Leadership Changes

Caltrans –

Director Tavares recently announced that he will step down from Caltrans to become the Director of the Alameda County Transportation Commission (ACTC) Executive director.

CalSTA-

In February Governor Newsom had announced that CalSTA Undersecretary had been appointed to serve as Chief Deputy Director of the High Speed Rail Authority (CHSRA), after more five years serving in the Governor's Office and CalSTA. To back fill the position of Undersecretary, it is intended that James hacker, presently Deputy Cabinet Secretary in the Governor's Office will fill the vacated position. The timing of this action has not yet been determined.

California Transportation Commission

The report goes on to state that evidence of recent policy shifts is already visible in GHG plans and programs. For example, planned investments in climate adaptation, resilience, and bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure have increased and are well-documented in the State Highway System Management Plan. Caltrans anticipates that by 2030, approximately half of the reported projects are expected to reflect these policy changes and shifts in investment strategies.

Upcoming Key meetings

Transit Transformation Task Force

The next meetings will be consumed with wrapping up Task Force Members and public comments with respect to the scope of the anticipated final report. In addition, the Task Force will also be considering the ways and means to meet transit funding needs as agencies climb out of the revenue shortfalls and ridership changes experienced over the past few years.

Meeting #11

June 10, 2025, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

LA Metro, Metro Board Room

One Gateway Plaza, 3rd Floor

Los Angeles, CA 90012

California Transportation Commission

Commission Meeting

May 15/16, 2025

San Francisco, CA

Mark Watts Advocacy, LLC

2025 Key Bill Tracking

BILL	POLICY	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
AB 33 (Aguiar-Curry)	Autonomous Vehicles	Prohibits an autonomous vehicle (AV) without a human operator from delivering commercial goods directly to a residence or to a business for its use or retail sale	Assembly Approps., not set yet
AB 259 (Rubio)	Local Agency Teleconference	Indefinitely extends authority for local agency teleconferences for open meetings.	In Senate, not referred yet.
AB 891 (Zbur)	ATP Quick Builds	Sets new Quick Build pilot within Caltrans for conventional roadway ATP/Bike facilities.	Assembly Approps., not set yet.
AB 939 (Schultz)	Transportation Bond Act	Authorizes a \$20,000,000,000 State Bond Act to finance transit and passenger rail improvements, local streets and roads and active transportation projects, zero-emission vehicle investments among other items.	Assembly Transportation, not heard
AB 1070 (Ward)	Transit Governing Boards	Would add nonvoting members from transit system users (1) and affiliated labor organizations (1) to each transit district.	Assembly Local Government, hearing canceled. 2 year bill.
AB 1421 (Wilson)	Road Charge TAC extension	The bill will become the focus of policy discussion and debate over Road User Charge this year.	Assembly Transportation Committee, 2 year bill
SB 63 (Wiener)	Funding for SF Bay Area	Would create the <i>Transit Revenue Measure District</i> to include SF, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, allows it to impose a district tax either directly or by voter initiative.	Senate Approps. Set for May 12
SB 71 (Wiener)	Extends current CEQA exemptions indefinitely.	CEQA exemptions for transit and non-motorized transport systems would provide relief from state environmental laws.	Senate Approps. Suspense file
SB 480 (Archuleta)	Autonomous Vehicles (AVs)	AV system is engaged within a vehicle.	
SB 511 (Grayson)(Perez)	Autonomous Vehicles (Avs)	Seeks to establish “future guiderails” for use of AVs in public.	Senate Transportation, 2 year bill

Mark Watts Advocacy, LLC

May 27, 2025

MEMORANDUM

To: Jamar Stamps

From: Mark Watts

Subject: June 2025 APC Report

I am pleased to provide the following memo to you on developments of interest and administration activities of note in California State government.

Legislature

With **June 6** the deadline for bills to be moved from the house of introduction to the next house, there are several deadlines of interest this month:

June 2 thru June 6 – Floor Session only.

June 9 – Committees may resume.

June 15 – Deadline to pass budget bill.

With the looming deadlines of June 15 (legislative approval) and July 1 (Governor approval) for the state Budget to be enacted, intense discussions are underway. In the policy arena of transportation, enhanced funding for transit is the focus with many transit agencies and supportive organizations seeking to retain and augment Greenhouse Gas Reduction emissions credits auction revenues (GGRF-Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund).

State Budget

2025-26 May Revision Overview

Governor Newsom initiated his 2025-26 May Revision of the state budget pointing at the federal Administration for economic policies that are afflicting California with resulting and significant uncertainty for budgeteers.

The Governor's May Revision addresses the \$321.9 billion overall budget by closing a lower than earlier projected \$12 billion shortfall with \$5 billion in reductions, \$5.3 billion in borrowing, and \$1.7 billion in fund shifts.

Transportation Budget

Notably, the revised budget makes no significant new funding proposals for transportation programs, leaving intact the Budget Act of 2023's Transportation Package that included significant support from the General Fund for transit programs. As noted above, the Governor's proposed expenditures from the GGRF will influence the funding available to transit operators under SB 125 (Committee on Budget, 2023), including the Zero Emission Transit Capital Program, as well as other transportation and transit funding.

Mark Watts Advocacy, LLC

The May Revision also proposes \$17.6 million one-time from the State Highway Account to support the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Game in Los Angeles, including facility development, ongoing planning efforts, and rounding out the important work on the Games Route Network project.

Cap-and-Trade

As expected, the May Revision confirmed the Governor's commitment to extend the state's Cap-and-Trade program this year. Accompanying trailer bill language would extend the program through 2045 and rename it as the **Cap-and-Invest** program but leaves open-ended other fiscal adjustments or changes to the expenditure plan for auction proceeds in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF).

In one area of specificity, the May Revision seeks to access GGRF to address General Fund shortfalls, including a shift of \$1.54 billion in existing GGRF to backfill General Fund support for CalFIRE for use in fire prevention, fire control, and other resources management activities. This is an ongoing diversion, which would increase to \$1.9 billion annually by FY 2029-30.

The May Revision states Governor Newsom's intent to work with the Legislature to design an expenditure plan while also signaling at least one Cap-and-Invest priority of his own – raising the annual funding amount for the High-Speed Rail (HSR) project. Currently, the HSR project receives 25% of GGRF revenue. The May Revision proposes a flat allocation of \$1 billion annually for HSR on a sure draw, which will have an impact on the availability of funding for other programs.

Cap-and-Trade program Look Back.

GHG emission reduction credit auctions have generated from a 25% share of GGRF revenues has ranged from a low of \$61 million in the first year to a high of \$1.28 billion in 2023-24. The HSR project has received GGRF allocations greater than \$1 billion in each of the last three fiscal years. As a reminder, in addition to HSR, the following programs receive ongoing percentage-based allocations of GGRF revenues under existing law:

- Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (20%)
- Transit and Intercity Rail Capitol Program (10%)
- Low Carbon Transit Operations Program (5%)
- Safe and Affordable Drinking Water (5%)

Continued funding for these programs could be in doubt under the proposed May Revision allocations to HSR and CalFire wildfire and forest resiliency programs

Governor Newsom Administration

CalSTA -

In February Governor Newsom announced that CalSTA Undersecretary had been selected to serve as Chief Deputy Director of the High Speed Rail Authority (CHSRA), after five years serving in the Governor's Office and CalSTA. To back fill the position of Undersecretary, it is intended that James Hacker, presently Deputy Cabinet Secretary in the Governor's Office, will fill the vacated position. The timing of this action has not yet been determined.

Mark Watts Advocacy, LLC

Upcoming Key meetings

Transit Transformation Task Force

The next meetings will be consumed with wrapping up comments by Task Force Members and the public with respect to the scope of the anticipated final report.

In addition, the Task Force will also be considering the ways and means to meet transit funding needs as agencies climb out of the revenue shortfalls and ridership changes experienced over the past few years.

Meeting #11

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One Gateway Plaza, 3rd Floor

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Mark Watts Advocacy, LLC

2025 Key Bill Tracking

May 29, 2025

BILL	POLICY	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
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AB 259 (Rubio)	Local Agency Teleconference	Indefinitely extends authority for local agency teleconferences for open meetings.	Senate Local Gov., pending hearing
AB 891 (Zbur)	ATP Quick Builds	Sets new Quick Build pilot within Caltrans for conventional roadway ATP/Bike facilities.	Assembly Floor.
AB 939 (Schultz)	Transportation Bond Act	Authorizes a \$20,000,000,000 State Bond Act to finance transit and passenger rail improvements, local streets and roads and active transportation projects, zero-emission vehicle investments among other items.	Assembly Transportation. 2-year bill
AB 1070 (Ward)	Transit Governing Boards	Would add nonvoting members from transit system users (1) and affiliated labor organizations (1) to each transit district.	Assembly Local Government. 2-year bill.
AB 1421 (Wilson)	Road Charge TAC extension	The bill will become the focus of policy discussion and debate over Road User Charge this year.	Assembly Transportation. 2-year bill
SB 63 (Wiener)	Funding for SF Bay Area	Would create the <i>Transit Revenue Measure District</i> to include SF, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, allowing it to impose a district tax either directly or by voter initiative.	Senate Floor
SB 71 (Wiener)	Extends current CEQA exemptions indefinitely.	CEQA exemptions for transit and non-motorized transport systems would provide relief from state environmental laws.	Senate Floor
SB 480 (Archuleta)	Autonomous Vehicles (AVs)	Requires “marker lights” to be displayed when AV system is engaged within a vehicle.	Assembly rules, pending referral.
SB 511 (Grayson)(Perez)	Autonomous Vehicles (Avs)	Author changed; new language not public yet.	Senate Public Safety. 2 year bill



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 25-2566

Agenda Date: 6/23/2025

Agenda #: 8.

TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: June 23, 2025

Subject: RECEIVE Communication, News, Miscellaneous Items of Interest to the Committee

Submitted For: TRANSPORTATION, WATER & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Department: DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT

Referral No: n/a

Referral Name: n/a

Presenter: Jamar Stamps || Principal Planner | DCD

Contact: Jamar Stamps | (925) 655-2817

Referral History:

This is a standing item on the TWIC Agenda.

Referral Update:

April 25, 2025: California DMV - Immediate Release || *California DMV Releases Updated Autonomous Vehicle Regulations*

May 7, 2025: Gavin Newsom || *Cap-and-Invest: Building Cap-and-Invest for the future*

May 14, 2025: Los Angeles Times || *California sues over Trump policy tying transportation grants to immigration*

June 10, 2025: abc7 News || *Oakland moves forward with plan for speed cameras as part of pilot program*

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

RECEIVE information and DIRECT staff as appropriate.

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.



CALIFORNIA DMV RELEASES UPDATED AUTONOMOUS VEHICLE REGULATIONS

Contact: Office of Public Affairs

2415 First Avenue

Sacramento, CA 95818

(916) 657-6437 | dmvpublicaffairs@dmv.ca.gov [mailto:dmvpublicaffairs@dmv.ca.gov]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 25, 2025

Updated regulations include testing and deployment of heavy-duty autonomous vehicles.

Sacramento – The California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) today released proposed regulations for the testing and deployment of autonomous vehicles (AVs) on California's public roads, as that term is defined in the regulations, focusing on both light-duty and heavy-duty commercial vehicles. Under the proposed new framework, heavy-duty AVs weighing 10,001 pounds or more can now be tested with a DMV-approved permit. The updated regulations also refine the guidelines for light-duty AVs, enhancing data reporting requirements and implementing recent legislative changes from AB 1777 (Chapter 682, Statutes of 2024). These include updated protocols for AV interactions with first responders and a new procedure for law enforcement to report potential non-compliance with traffic regulations by AVs.

Applications received after the new regulations are implemented will be subject to a phased permitting process for AV testing and deployment. Initially, manufacturers must obtain a permit for testing with a safety driver. Subsequent phases require obtaining a Driverless Testing Permit and a Deployment Permit after completion of the required test miles and submission of a report detailing the testing conducted. These steps ensure that manufacturers meet stringent safety requirements through a comprehensive process tailored to each manufacturer's technology and operational environment. The proposed regulations offer the nation's most comprehensive rules for the operation of autonomous vehicles and underscore the DMV's commitment to enhancing public safety, fostering innovation, and establishing a robust framework for AV technology testing and deployment. The release of these regulations marks the start of a 45-day public comment period, which ends on June 9, 2025.

How to Submit Comments: Written comments may be submitted to LADRegulations@dmv.ca.gov [mailto:LADRegulations@dmv.ca.gov] during the 45-day period. The proposed regulations are available on the [DMV Autonomous Vehicles webpage](https://portal/vehicle-industry-services/autonomous-vehicles/california-autonomous-vehicle-regulations/) [https://portal/vehicle-industry-services/autonomous-vehicles/california-autonomous-vehicle-regulations/].

After the conclusion of the public comment period, the DMV will conduct a public hearing to gather further input on the regulations. Details regarding the date and location of this hearing will be announced separately, closer to the event, along with an invitation for public participation.

###

Sign up to receive the latest DMV News Alerts: [DMV NEWS ALERTS – California DMV](https://portal/dmv-news-alerts/) [https://portal/dmv-news-alerts/]

Feedback

**Trump
administration** >

Immigration

Environment

Economy

POLITICS

California sues over Trump policy tying transportation grants to immigration



An electric freight truck enters the Hight Logistics truckyard in Long Beach on Jan. 15. (William Liang / For The Times)

By Andrea Castillo
Staff Writer

May 13, 2025 Updated 3 PM PT

- California Atty. Gen. Rob Bonta said a Trump administration policy that would withhold billions of dollars from the state is

‘blatantly illegal.’

- Transportation Secretary Sean Duffy said California and 19 other states suing the administration are “breaking federal law and putting the needs of illegal aliens above their own citizens.”

WASHINGTON — California Atty. Gen. Rob Bonta [filed two lawsuits](#) on Tuesday challenging a Trump administration policy that would deny the state billions of dollars in transportation grants unless it follows the administration’s lead on immigration enforcement.

“This is our money, and the money of other states, that he’s holding hostage for his own unlawful gain,” Bonta said in a call with reporters.

“President Trump can’t use these funds as his bargaining chip,” he added.

The lawsuits, filed with a coalition of 20 states against the Departments of Transportation and Homeland Security in U.S. district court in Rhode Island, argue that imposing the new set of conditions across a broad range of grant programs exceeds the administration’s legal authority.

“More cars, planes, and trains will crash, and more people will die as a result, if Defendants cut off federal funding to Plaintiff States,” the lawsuit against the Department of Transportation states.

‘This is a blatantly illegal attempt to bully states into enacting Trump’s inhumane and illogical immigration agenda.’

— California Atty. Gen. Rob Bonta

Assistant DHS Secretary Tricia McLaughlin said cities and states that prevent agents from arresting immigrants should not receive federal funding.

“Radical sanctuary politicians need to put the safety of the American people first — not criminal illegal aliens,” she said in a statement. “The Trump administration is committed to restoring the rule of law. No lawsuit, not this one or any other, is going to stop us from doing that.”

Department of Transportation Secretary Sean Duffy said in a statement that the immigration enforcement requirement is a common-sense step that reflects the priorities of the American people. Duffy said he simply took action to ensure compliance with federal law.

“These 20 states are challenging the terms of their grant agreements because their officials want to continue breaking federal law and putting the needs of illegal aliens above their own citizens,” Duffy said. “Under the leadership of President Trump, what my Department has done is remind grant recipients that by accepting federal funds, they are required to adhere to federal laws.”

ADVERTISEMENT

Last month, Trump [signed an executive order](#) aiming to identify and possibly cut off federal funds to so-called sanctuary cities and states, which limit collaboration between local law enforcement and immigration authorities.

“It’s quite simple,” said White House Press Secretary Karoline Leavitt in a briefing announcing the executive order. “Obey the law, respect the law, and don’t obstruct federal immigration officials and law enforcement officials when they are simply trying to remove public safety threats from our nation’s communities.”

Cities and states that find themselves on the Trump administration’s list could also face criminal and civil rights lawsuits, as well as charges for violating the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

During Trump’s first term in 2018, California legislators passed a pioneering sanctuary law, the [California Values Act](#).

During a news conference announcing the lawsuits on Tuesday, Bonta said California has now sued the Trump administration 22 times.



POLITICS

A sanctuary law aimed to ‘Trump-proof’ California on immigration. What has it accomplished?

March 3, 2025

California receives more than \$15.7 billion in transportation grants annually to maintain roads, highways, railways, airways and bridges, Bonta’s office said. That includes \$2 billion for transit systems, including buses, commuter rail, trolleys and ferries.

The state also receives \$20.6 billion in yearly homeland security grants to prepare for and respond to terrorist attacks and other catastrophes. Those funds include emergency preparedness and cybersecurity grants.

But the coalition of states — also including Illinois, New Jersey and Rhode Island — argued that because such grant funding has no connection to immigration enforcement, the Trump administration cannot impose criteria that forces states to comply with its

vision of enforcement. And they said the policy ignores Congress' authority to designate federal funding.

"The president doesn't have the authority to coerce state and local governments into using their resources for immigration enforcement," Bonta said.

The other states also stand to lose billions of dollars in federal funds. Illinois, for example, received more than \$122 million in funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and \$2 billion from the Department of Transportation, said Illinois Atty. Gen. Kwame Raoul.

New Jersey Atty. Gen. Matthew Platkin said the Trump administration's politics are making his state less safe and damaging the trust between local police and immigrant communities. In one case, he said, immigration agents tried to deport a victim of domestic violence [who was stabbed in the neck](#).

Platkin also noted that Duffy, the transportation secretary, announced he will [reduce the number of flights](#) in and out of Newark Liberty International Airport because of equipment failures.

"His solution, apparently, is to cut billions of funding from transportation to our state unless we agree to assist in deporting victims of domestic violence," Platkin said in the press call. "And if we don't, which is our right under the 10th Amendment, they will continue to destroy one of the busiest airports in the world."

During his first term, Trump withheld millions of dollars in public safety grants from local law enforcement, prompting California leaders [to sue](#). But the question of whether the federal government can withhold grants to punish sanctuary jurisdictions was left unanswered by the Supreme Court after President Biden took office and previous lawsuits were dismissed.

More to Read

States sue over Trump blocking billions of dollars for electric vehicle charging

May 7, 2025



California and other states sue to block Trump administration cuts to health department

May 5, 2025



California, other states sue Trump administration to block cuts to AmeriCorps

April 29, 2025



Andrea Castillo

Andrea Castillo covers immigration. Before joining the Los Angeles Times, she covered immigrant, ethnic and LGBTQ+ communities for the Fresno Bee. She got her start at the Oregonian in Portland. A native of Seattle, she's been making her way down the West Coast since her graduation from Washington State University.



Cap-and-Invest: Building Cap-and-Trade for the future

Governor Gavin Newsom's revised budget proposal seeks to extend California's nation-leading climate pollution reduction program—known as Cap-and-Trade—that is currently set to expire in 2030.



Extending the program to align with key 2045 goal

Extending the program – which has delivered nearly \$33 billion in investments in the last decade – beyond 2030 to 2045 will further California's climate leadership, set the state on a clear path to achieve its 2045 carbon-neutrality goal, provide greater market certainty and attract stable, private investment for decades. The new name of Cap-and-Invest reflects the program's mission: a stable and predictable price on carbon pollution to drive deeper investments in carbon reduction and clean technologies.



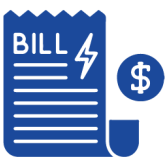
Making polluters pay for fire protection + prevention

To help address the projected budget shortfall, the Governor's Cap-and-Invest proposal supports CAL FIRE's operations by shifting \$1.5 billion from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) to the General Fund budget on an ongoing basis. This aligns with the polluter-pays principle in which carbon emitters fund the state's response to the climate crisis they have helped create.



Stabilizing and securing high-speed rail's future

The proposal calls for at least \$1 billion from the GGRF annually to establish a stable and predictable funding stream for the state's high-speed rail project. A guaranteed minimum funding level will improve project planning and development and create new options for project delivery, including potentially making the project more attractive to private capital. This will help accelerate project delivery, lower long-term costs, and increase flexibility.



\$60 billion available for the California Climate Credit

Importantly, this program continues the California Climate Credit – resulting in approximately \$60 billion available for utility bill credits to California residents through 2045. Since 2014, California households have already received an average of \$1,120 in automatic climate credits on their utility bills.

Ad removed. [Details](#)

Oakland moves forward with plan for speed cameras as part of pilot program

By Leslie Brinkley 

Tuesday, June 10, 2025 10:29PM



24/7 Live

58°

OAKLAND, Calif. (KGO) -- Oakland is one step closer to following [San Francisco's footsteps](#) when it comes to installing speed cameras to improve public safety.

Oakland's Public Works and Transportation committee gave pending authorization to move forward with plans to install speed cameras around the city from the same vendor San Francisco used. There, 33 cameras are now operating in a 60-day window of issuing warnings before enforcement begins in August. Assembly Bill 645 permits Oakland to install 18 cameras as part of a pilot program; two are in North Oakland, five in downtown Oakland, four near Fruitvale, one on MacArthur and another six near 73rd and 98th avenues.

"We do a lot of talking, we do a lot of complaining and blaming - but at the end of the day Oakland needs to get back to having safe streets," Oakland City Councilmember Noel Gallo said.

One of the cameras would go up on Claremont Ave. where the city estimated over 600 people per day drive more than 10 miles per hour over the posted speed limit of 30 mph, and it would be subject to a ticket by mail based on the license plate on their car. Fines start at \$50 for those driving more than 11 miles per hour over the limit.

"There are people who speed especially at night, and it's like the autobahn," one Oakland resident said.



MORE: [CHP rolling out new fleet of stealthy vehicles to target 'video game-styled' reckless driving](#)

"It's really scary sometimes when you cross the street. I've almost been hit a couple times on Claremont out walking my dog," another Oakland resident said.

But others say it's an invasion of privacy, question the validity of getting a ticket based on a photo of your license plate if you're not driving.

"We're headed toward a European model like London where there's a camera on every corner and they know every move you make," Oakland resident Roy Grigsby said.

A lot of revenue could be generated by the cameras. For instance, a city estimate for a proposed speed camera on Hegenberger Rd. shows 10,000 vehicles exceed the posted speed limit of 40 miles per hour by more than 10 miles per hour on a daily basis.



**Social Security Recipient
\$2,384/Mo Now Entitled
"Kickbacks" In June (The**

"Any revenue the program generates beyond the cost of running the program needs to be reinvested into traffic calming. Oakland's city council will take a final vote next week. Then the installation would begin with enforcement starting by the end of the year," Oakland program manager Craig Rafael said.