



REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

**CALIFORNIA
CONSERVATION AND MITIGATION BANKING**

State of California
Natural Resources Agency
Department of Fish and Wildlife

January 2016

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
HISTORY AND BACKGROUND.....	2
Purpose of Compensatory Mitigation	2
History of Conservation and Mitigation Banking in California.....	2
Benefits of Banking.....	3
ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW FEE-BASED CONSERVATION AND MITIGATION BANKING PROGRAM	4
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	4
CONSERVATION AND MITIGATION BANKING NOVEMBER 2014-OCTOBER 2015	5
Number of Bank Applications Received.....	5
Status of Bank Applications Received	6
Fees Collected	6
Timelines for Bank Review	7
Banking Guidelines.....	8
Other Information: Bank Database and Data Sharing.....	8
BANK LOCATION, SIZE, TYPE OF CREDITS, AND NUMBER OF CREDITS APPROVED AND SOLD.....	9
CONCLUSION	9
APPENDIX A. Fish and Game Code – Reporting Requirements	A-1
APPENDIX B. Complete List of New and Existing Banks	B-1
APPENDIX C. Fee-based Conservation and Mitigation Banking Program – Comparative and Cumulative Totals for January 2013 – October 2015	C-1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the third annual report prepared pursuant to the requirements of Fish and Game Code Section 1799(d). Prior to 2013, six biennial reports on wetlands mitigation banks satisfied a former (repealed) requirement of Fish and Game Code Section 1851.

All legislative reports are located on the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) Conservation and Mitigation Banking webpage:

<https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/Banking/Publications>

The present report details information from the period of November 1, 2014 through October 31, 2015 (hereafter referred to as 2015) regarding bank applications and fees collected, and it evaluates the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department's Conservation and Mitigation Banking Program (Banking Program) to date.

The Banking Program continues to generate revenue, although the number of bank applications has steadily decreased since 2013. Twenty-one bank applications of all types were received by the Department and \$407,949 in fees were collected in 2015. Cumulative totals to date for the fee-based program are 93 applications and \$1,413,555 in fees collected. While the program continues to earn revenue, the total number of applications and the amount of fees collected have both declined each year (Appendix C). Review timelines were met for three of the application types – draft prospectuses, prospectuses, and amendments – collectively representing 17 of 22 applications received in 2015. Review timelines were unmet and consistently extended by mutual agreement between the Department and a bank sponsor, for one of the application types – the bank agreement package – representing 5 of the 22 applications received in 2015. Guidelines for the Banking Program were adopted in 2014 and, as of 2015, the Program is still evolving based on continual assessment of its performance by the Department and feedback from the banking community. As new situations arise and are resolved, specificity is being added to the Guidelines.

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

Purpose of Compensatory Mitigation

Under existing state and federal statutes (e.g., California Environmental Quality Act, California Endangered Species Act, and Clean Water Act), any individual, firm, or public agency that undertakes activities that destroy, degrade, or adversely alter the environment may be required to compensate the public for impacts to natural resources. For example, compensatory mitigation is required if a proposed project will "substantially diminish habitat for fish, wildlife or plants," "take" (kill, capture, impact habitat, etc.) a threatened or endangered species, or alter or harm existing wetlands. Compensatory mitigation typically takes the form of permanently protecting sufficient habitat to offset the loss due to the impacts.

History of Conservation and Mitigation Banking in California

Since the mid-1980s, the State of California and others have actively sought to prevent the inadequate, small, fragmented habitat reserves that often resulted from project-by-project mitigation. One approach has been the creation of conservation and mitigation banks. Banks are generally large, connected, ecologically meaningful areas of preserved, restored, enhanced, or constructed habitat (for example, wetlands) that is set aside for the express purpose of providing mitigation for project impacts to habitats.

Banking by the state has been guided by various laws and policies:

- The Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley Wetland Mitigation Bank Act¹ (1993) (Repealed January 1, 2015)
- The California Wetlands Conservation Policy² (1993)
- The Official Policy on Conservation Banks³ (1995)

Since 1993 the Department has participated statewide in the planning, review, approval, establishment, monitoring, and oversight of 72 conservation and mitigation banks to which it is signatory (Appendix B). Conservation banks provide mitigation for impacts to listed species and habitats while wetland mitigation banks primarily provide mitigation for wetland impacts.

Guidance for the federal agencies involved in banking -- including U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA NMFS) -- has evolved over time. Federal guidance documents include:

- Formal policy on the establishment, use, and operation of mitigation banks⁴ (1995)

¹ Fish and Game Code 2011: California Edition. Chapter 7.8. §1775.

² Wilson, Pete. Executive Order W-59-93. California Wetlands Conservation Policy. August 23, 1993.

³ Resources Agency/California Environmental Projection Agency, Official Policy on Conservation Banks, April 7, 1995.

- Formal policy on the establishment, use and operation of conservation banks⁵ (2003)
- Federal Rule on Compensatory Wetland Mitigation (2003, 2008⁶)

As new guidance developed at the state and federal levels, the state and federal agencies saw the need for working closely together to align our processes and practices. Interagency working groups have successfully integrated our approaches and created joint procedures and templates to guide prospective bankers.

Benefits of Banking

An established bank is authorized to sell credits that represent habitat values that may already exist or will be enhanced, restored, or created at the bank. Credits are sold to project proponents who need to provide compensation for unavoidable loss of habitat due to economic development or other impacts, where avoidance or on-site mitigation is not feasible or desirable.

For those parties needing to mitigate for project impacts, banks serve to streamline the regulatory process by providing a pre-established (i.e., in advance) mitigation site that the regulating state and federal agencies have already confirmed will provide adequate and appropriate mitigation for certain habitats or species (as specified in a bank agreement). By mitigating at a bank, project proponents can avoid the time and cost of searching for a suitable mitigation site and protecting it in perpetuity themselves.

In summary, conservation and mitigation banks have several advantages over project-by-project mitigation sites, including:

Advance Mitigation or Mitigation Before Impacts. Wetlands and other habitats can be protected or created prior to project impacts in order to reduce or eliminate temporal loss of habitat values and function.

Large Reserve Size. Mitigation required of many small isolated impacts can be consolidated into larger areas of permanently protected habitat in order to contribute to larger intact ecosystems, which are likely to withstand environmental changes, including climate change, better than smaller isolated areas.

Contribute to Conservation and Recovery. Banks can be established in strategic locations to add to already conserved lands, and provide critical habitat needs such as protecting core populations or linkages.

⁴ "Federal Guidance for the Establishment, Use and Operation of Mitigation Banks." Federal Register 60:228 (November 28, 1995), p. 58605-58614.

⁵ "Guidance for the Establishment, Use and Operation of Conservation Banks." U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Director's Memorandum, May 2, 2003.

⁶ 2008 Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources. Final Rule. Federal Register. Vol. 73, No. 70: pp.19594-19705.

Improved Resources and Expertise. Banks can leverage and consolidate financial resources, planning, and biological expertise in order to improve the chance of successful establishment and long-term management of habitats protected to offset impacts.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW FEE-BASED CONSERVATION AND MITIGATION BANKING PROGRAM

SB 1148 (Pavley, 2012), Ch. 565, Statutes of 2012 established a permanent conservation and mitigation banking program within the Department, along with a fee structure to support the program. In addition to review and approval of proposed banks, the Department conducts oversight and monitoring of bank operations and provides policy development and implementation to ensure the banks are achieving their conservation objectives in perpetuity. Collaboration with partners, including bank sponsors, stakeholders and federal, state, and local agencies is a critical component of this program.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

California Fish and Game Code Section 1799(d)(1) (Appendix A) now requires the following specific information to be reported to the California Legislature annually, by January 1, for the previous calendar year:

- Number of new bank applications received, including prospectuses, bank agreement packages, and amendments
- Number of bank applications that were approved, rejected because not complete, rejected because not acceptable, and withdrawn
- Name of new or existing bank, including geographic location, number of acres, number of credits approved for each habitat type or species, and number of credits sold
- An accounting of fees collected
- A statement of whether or not the timelines for bank review were met
- Other information determined by the Department to be relevant in assessing the effectiveness of the Department's Conservation and Mitigation Banking Program

These data are summarized in the sections that follow.

CONSERVATION AND MITIGATION BANKING NOVEMBER 2014-OCTOBER 2015

Number of Bank Applications Received

Bank applications are grouped into four main categories or document types:

- 1) draft prospectus
- 2) prospectus
- 3) bank agreement package
- 4) amendment

An individual typically submits more than one type of application throughout the bank review process. For example, a perspective bank sponsor may begin the process by submitting a draft prospectus, then prospectus, and finally a bank agreement package. However, a bank sponsor may also choose to begin the process with a prospectus, thereby skipping the draft prospectus stage. In addition, all approved banks may submit one or more amendments.

The number of each type of application received by the Department in 2015 is summarized in Table 1. A total of 22 applications were received along with appropriate fees, which represents applications for 17 individual banks. In comparison, 40 applications were received in 2013 and 31 in 2014. Note that the number of applications per year has steadily declined (Appendix C).

Nearly two thirds (n=14) of the 2015 applications were either prospectuses or draft prospectuses, both of which are conceptual proposals that contain key information that enables reviewers to ascertain in the very earliest stage whether a bank, as proposed, is appropriate. Five bank agreement packages were received, as well as two amendments to existing banks.

Table 1. Number of Bank Applications Received and Status Determination

		Application Type				Totals
		Draft Prospectus	Prospectus	Bank Agreement Package	Amendment	
Reviewed		9				9
Not Complete			1	2	1	4
Complete	Acceptable		3	3	2	8
	Unacceptable		1	0	0	1
Withdrawn			0	0	0	0
Total Applications		9	5	5	3	22

Status of Bank Applications Received

The banking statute (Chapter 7.9, Fish and Game Code) outlines a procedure for application review and status determination by the Department at key decision points. The Department notifies bank sponsors of its determination after reviewing all documents received. If an application initially deemed “not complete” was made complete by the bank sponsor and resubmitted, it was only counted once, as “complete and acceptable” or “complete and unacceptable”. No banks withdrew from the review process in 2015.

Fees Collected

The Department received \$407,949 in fees for the Banking Program in 2015. Table 2 lists total revenues received in association with specific application types. In comparison, \$507,500 in fees were generated in 2013 and \$498,106 in 2014 (Appendix C). Note that the amount of revenue per year has declined. These fees currently support four full time positions dedicated to the Banking Program.

Table 2. Fees Collected

	Draft Prospectus	Prospectus	Bank Agreement Package	Amendment	Implementation	Totals
Review Fee	\$13,737	\$27,377	\$151,476	\$50,607		\$243,197
Unsolicited Change Fee			\$0	\$0		\$0
Implementation Fee					\$164,752	\$164,752
Total Fees	\$13,737	\$27,377	\$151,476	\$50,607	\$164,752	\$407,949

Timelines for Bank Review

For each application type there is a review deadline (Table 3), which marks the last date the Department can notify bank sponsors of its determination of the status of an application. Table 3 summarizes whether review timelines were met. Review timelines were met for three of the application types – draft prospectuses, prospectuses, and amendments – collectively representing 17 of 22 applications received in 2015. Review timelines were unmet and consistently extended by mutual agreement between the Department and a bank sponsor, for one of the application types – the bank agreement package – representing 5 of the 22 applications received in 2015. Deadlines not met were mutually agreed upon extensions, in some cases multiple extensions, of the timeline by the bank sponsor and the Department. The primary reason noted for extending a deadline was a lack of detailed information necessary to make a decision about acceptability; the Department needs 90 days once a bank agreement package is complete. Mutually extending a deadline represents a compromise between having to initially deem an application unacceptable and allowing enough time to get the information needed to ultimately deem an application acceptable or unacceptable. Deadlines were also extended in cases where multiple agencies are to be signatory agencies to a bank and those agencies are not subject to statutory review timelines.

Table 3. Were Review Timelines Met?

	Application Type and Timeline				Total
	Draft Prospectus (30 days)	Prospectus Complete? (30 days) Acceptable? (90 days)	Bank Agreement Package Complete? (30 days) Acceptable? (90 days)	Amendment Complete? (30 days) Acceptable? (30 days)	
Yes (# of Applications)	9	5	0	3	17
No (# of Applications)	0	0	5	0	5
Total # of Applications	9	5	5	3	22

Banking Guidelines

Fish and Game Code Section 1799.1 requires the Department to adopt and amend guidelines and criteria in coordination with interested parties. Guidelines for the Banking Program were adopted in 2014. The Program is still evolving, based on continual assessment of its performance by the Department and feedback from the banking community. As new situations arise and are resolved, specificity is being added to the Guidelines.

Other Information: Bank Database and Data Sharing

The Department is required to establish and maintain a database of bank-specific information. A database was developed in 2014 to track the new Banking Program including applications received, due dates, fees and bank information. Bank information including locations, contacts, credits, etc., is available on the Department's website at <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/Banking/Approved-Banks>.

Additionally, the USACE and the USFWS have signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that will facilitate the addition of all federally approved conservation banks to RIBITS, a nationwide database of mitigation banks for which data are contributed by bank sponsors. More information on the RIBITS database is available at <http://geo.usace.army.mil/ribits/index.html>. Bank information posted on RIBITS is available to the public. Since the Department is co-signatory to many federally approved conservation banks, this MOA will increase transparency of the Banking Program within the State of California. The Department has contributed data to this

database, and will continue to assist the USACE, USFWS, and RIBITS as staffing allows.

BANK LOCATION, SIZE, TYPE OF CREDITS, AND NUMBER OF CREDITS APPROVED AND SOLD

For each bank, Appendix B presents location by Department Region and county, size in acres, type of credits, number of credits approved (if bank has been finalized) and number of credits sold (if credits have been approved and released). A new bank is defined as any bank that started the application process during the reporting period November 1, 2014 through October 31, 2015.

CONCLUSION

Over the last 12 months, the fee-based Conservation and Mitigation Banking Program has continued to demonstrate that it is a mutually beneficial strategy for bank sponsors and the Department.

The Department has retained staff dedicated to banking who are funded by the fees, although the number of bank applications and fees collected have both declined each year

Providing bankers with clear guidance on what constitutes a complete bank application has improved the bank review process. This has also improved effectiveness of this program and will lead to more approved banks that sell credits.

The Department will continue to work with the banking community to assess ways to support and encourage conservation and mitigation banking. With open communication, responsiveness, and sharing success stories, we hope to approve new banks where private sector entrepreneurs will help us reach our conservation goals for sensitive resources.

Appendix A

Fish and Game Code – Reporting Requirements

1799.

(d) By January 1, 2014, and annually thereafter, the department shall provide a report to the Legislature. The report shall include the following information based on data from the previous calendar year:

(1) Number of new bank applications, prospectuses, bank agreement packages, and amendments received.

(2) Number of bank applications approved, rejected because not complete, rejected because not acceptable, and withdrawn.

(3) Name of new or existing bank, geographic location, number of acres, number of credits approved for each habitat type or species, and number of credits sold.

(4) An accounting of fees collected pursuant to this chapter.

(5) A statement of whether or not the timelines for bank review in this chapter were met.

(6) Other information determined by the department to be relevant in assessing the effectiveness of the department's mitigation and conservation banking program.

(Added by Stats. 2012, Ch. 565, Sec. 14. Effective January 1, 2013.)

Appendix B

Complete List of New and Existing Banks

CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Credits Approved	Total Credits Sold	Balance
R1	Shasta	Cottonwood Creek Wetland Mitigation Bank	Existing	90.00	Wetland	23.90	23.90	Sold Out
R1	Lassen	Honey Lake Wetlands Mitigation Bank	Existing	300.00	Wetland	75.00	66.04	(Credits not for sale to the public)
R1	Shasta	Stillwater Plain Mitigation Bank	Existing	834.00	Vernal Pool; Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle	343.25	184.13	159.12
R2	Sacramento	Bryte Ranch Conservation Bank	Existing	573.00	Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp & Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp; Swainson's Hawk Foraging & Burrowing Owl Foraging Habitat	589.02	373.00	217.02
R2	Sacramento	Clay Station Mitigation Bank	Existing	405.00	Vernal Pool	83.24	55.00	28.24
R2	Colusa	Colusa Basin Mitigation Bank	Existing	161.95	Seasonal Wetland; Giant Garter Snake	24.00	18.17	5.83
R2	Sacramento	Cosumnes Floodplain Mitigation Bank	Existing	493.00	Floodplain Mosaic Wetland; Floodplain Riparian Habitat; Shaded Riverine Aquatic Habitat; Riparian Forest	389.00	229.00	160.00

CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Credits Approved	Total Credits Sold	Balance
R2	Colusa	Dolan Ranch Conservation Bank	Existing	252.00	Vernal Pool; Giant Garter Snake; Western Burrowing Owl; Swainson's Hawk	308.94	308.94	Sold Out
R2	Butte	Meridian Ranch Mitigation Bank	Existing	523.00	Vernal Pool Establishment & Vernal Pool Preservation (includes Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp & Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp); Swainson's Hawk Foraging Habitat Preservation	151.00	46.00	105.00
R2	Placer	Orchard Creek Conservation Bank	Existing	632.20	Vernal Pool	74.55	74.55	Sold Out
R2	Yolo	Pope Ranch Conservation Bank	Existing	391.00	Giant Garter Snake	392.00	392.00	Sold Out
R2	Yolo	Sacramento River Ranch Mitigation Bank	Existing	101.70	Freshwater Marsh; Jurisdictional Riparian	40.67	22.26	18.41
R2	Sacramento	SMUD Nature Preserve Mitigation Bank	Existing	1132.69	Seasonal Wetland; Vernal Pool; Vernal Swale	169.90	21.95	147.95
R2	Sacramento	Sunrise Douglas Mitigation Bank	Existing	482.00	Vernal Pool	50.00	50.00	Sold Out
R2	Sutter	Sutter Basin Conservation Bank	Existing	429.14	Giant Garter Snake	407.55	225.00	182.55
R2	Sacramento	Van Vleck Ranch Mitigation Bank	Existing	775.03	Swainson's Hawk Foraging Habitat; Vernal Pool	765.45	53.49	711.96

CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Credits Approved	Total Credits Sold	Balance
R2	Placer	Wildlands Mitigation Bank	Existing	615.00	Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle; Emergent Marsh; Riparian; Vernal Pool; Western Burrowing Owl; Wetland	334.06	334.06	Sold Out
R2	Sacramento	Beach Lake Mitigation Bank	Existing	142.00	Freshwater Wetland, Woody Riparian, Valley Oak Woodland	137.00	85.44	(Credits not for sale to the public)
R3	Sonoma	Alton North Conservation Bank	Existing	22.40	California Tiger Salamander, Burke's Goldfields, Sonoma Sunshine	22.40	17.46	4.94
R3	Contra Costa	Brushy Creek Conservation Bank	Existing	120.00	Western Burrowing Owl	118.00	118.00	Sold Out
R3	Marin	Burdell Ranch Wetland Mitigation Bank	Existing	79.65	Non-tidal Wetland	241.00	229.00	12.00
R3	Solano	Burke Ranch Conservation Bank	Existing	964.14	California Tiger Salamander; Vernal Pool Preservation; Swainson's Hawk; Western Burrowing Owl	920.56	601.68	318.88
R3	Alameda	Byron Conservation Bank	Existing	140.00	Western Burrowing Owl; California Tiger Salamander; Red-legged Frog; Western Pond Turtle; San Joaquin Kit Fox	139.20	139.20	Sold Out

CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Credits Approved	Total Credits Sold	Balance
R3	Sonoma	Carinalli-Todd Road Mitigation Bank	Existing	66.55	Wetland, Sebastopol Meadowfoam, Sonoma Sunshine, California Tiger Salamander	66.55	46.75	19.80
R3	Sonoma	Desmond Mitigation Bank	Existing	48.30	Vernal Pool; Sebastopol Meadowfoam	24.70	11.05	13.65
R3	Solano	Elsie Gridley Mitigation Bank	Existing	1814.83	California Tiger Salamander; Burrowing Owl; Vernal Pool; Swainson's Hawk Foraging Habitat	1654.02	1059.33	594.69
R3	Alameda	Haera Wildlife Conservation Bank	Existing	299.00	Western Burrowing Owl; San Joaquin Kit Fox	299.00	291.78	7.22
R3	Sonoma	Hale Mitigation Bank	Existing	75.00	California Tiger Salamander; Sebastopol Meadow Foam; Sonoma Sunshine; Wetland	75.00	71.01	3.99
R3	Sonoma	Hazel Mitigation Bank	Existing	101.00	California Tiger Salamander; Wetland	101.00	79.78	21.22
R3	Sonoma	Horn Avenue Mitigation Bank	Existing	32.52	Seasonal Wetland	16.00	11.20	4.80
R3	Solano	Jenny Farms Conservation Bank	Existing	405.56	Swainson's Hawk; Western Burrowing Owl	405.56	405.56	Sold Out
R3	Sacramento	Kimball Island Mitigation Bank	Existing	109.00	Wetland	102.58	102.58	Sold Out

CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Credits Approved	Total Credits Sold	Balance
R3	Sonoma	Laguna Mitigation Bank	Existing	28.00	Wetland	55.00	55.00	Sold Out
R3	Yolo	Liberty Island Conservation Bank	Existing	147.90	Chinook Salmon; Central Valley Steelhead; Delta Smelt; Longfin Smelt; Tule Marsh Shaded Riverine Aquatic; Riparian Shaded Riverine Aquatic	139.11	21.10	118.01
R3	Contra Costa	Livermore Equity Group Conservation Bank	Existing	211.00	San Joaquin Kit Fox	211.00	211.00	Sold Out
R3	Sonoma	Margaret West Conservation Bank	Existing	21.62	California Tiger Salamander; Sebastopol Meadowfoam	21.61	1.46	20.85
R3	Sonoma	Martin Conservation Bank	Existing	12.30	California Tiger Salamander	11.61	5.14	6.47
R3	Alameda	Mountain House Conservation Bank	Existing	147.00	California Red-legged Frog; Vernal Pool; Swainson's Hawk; Western Burrowing Owl; San Joaquin Kit Fox; Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp; California Tiger Salamander	145.05	117.06	27.99
R3	Solano	North Suisun Mitigation Bank	Existing	608.75	Vernal Pool; California Tiger Salamander; Contra Costa Goldfield	55.00	139.72	417.28

CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Credits Approved	Total Credits Sold	Balance
R3	Alameda	Ohlone Preserve Conservation Bank	Existing	640.00	California Red-Legged Frog; Alameda Whipsnake; California Tiger Salamander	638.50	550.40	88.10
R3	Alameda	Pleasanton Ridge Conservation Bank	Existing	654.10	California Red-legged Frog; Alameda Whipsnake	972.56	00.00	972.56
R3	Sonoma	Slippery Rock Conservation Bank	Existing	38.06	California Tiger Salamander	31.00	31.00	Sold Out
R3	Sonoma	Southwest Santa Rosa Vernal Pool Preservation Bank	Existing	39.40	Wetland	208.24	208.24	Sold Out
R3	Alameda	Springtown Natural Community Reserve	Existing	73.73	Wetland Species	73.00	73.00	Sold Out
R3	Sonoma	Swift\Turner Conservation Bank	Existing	34.18	Sebastopol Meadowfoam; Sonoma Sunshine; Burke's Goldfields; California Tiger Salamander	34.18	32.67	1.51
R3	Sonoma	Wikiup Mitigation Bank	Existing	11.96	Wetland	60.00	60.00	Sold Out
R3	Sonoma	Wright Preservation Bank	Existing	173.63	Vernal Pool; Sebastopol Meadowfoam; Burke's Goldfields; California Tiger Salamander	600.00	600.00	Sold Out
R4	Merced	Agua Fria Conservation Bank	Existing	3233.50	San Joaquin Kit Fox; Western Burrowing Owl	3220.00	3220.00	Sold Out

CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Credits Approved	Total Credits Sold	Balance
R4	Kern	Coles Levee Ecosystem Preserve	Existing	6059.00	San Joaquin Kit Fox; Tipton Kangaroo Rat; Giant Kangaroo Rat; Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard, Hoover's Eriastrum; San Joaquin Antelope Squirrel, San Joaquin Le Conte's Thrasher; Short-nosed Kangaroo Rat; Southern Pond Turtle; Slough Thistle; Recurved Larkspur; San Joaquin Woolly Threads, Kern Mallow; Western Burrowing Owl	6059.00	5446.43	612.57 (Credits not for sale to the public)
R4	Merced	Dutchman Creek Conservation Bank	Existing	501.23	California Tiger Salamander, San Joaquin kit fox, Swainson's hawk, Burrowing Owl, Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp, Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp, and Conservancy Fairy Shrimp	496.80	00.00	496.80
R4	Merced	Grasslands Mitigation Bank	New	281.24	Seasonal Wetlands, Giant Garter Snake	232.00	00.00	232.00
R4	Kern	Kern Water Bank Conservation Bank	Existing	3267.00	San Joaquin Kit Fox; Tipton Kangaroo Rat; Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard; Other Threatened & Endangered species	3267.00	1284.00	1983.00
R4	Kern & San Luis Obispo	Palo Prieto Conservation Bank	Existing	5086.00	San Joaquin Kit Fox	4933.00	2609.44	2323.56
R5	San Diego	Carlsbad Highlands Conservation Bank	Existing	180.00	Coastal Sage Scrub	180.00	180.00	Sold Out

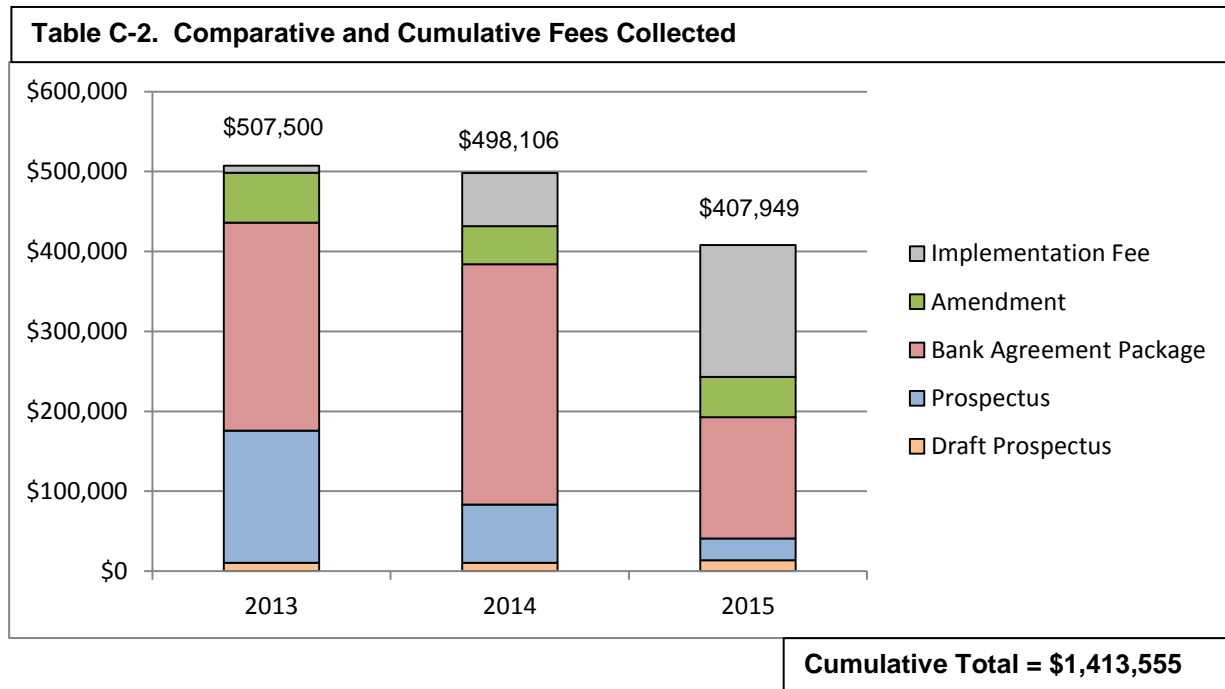
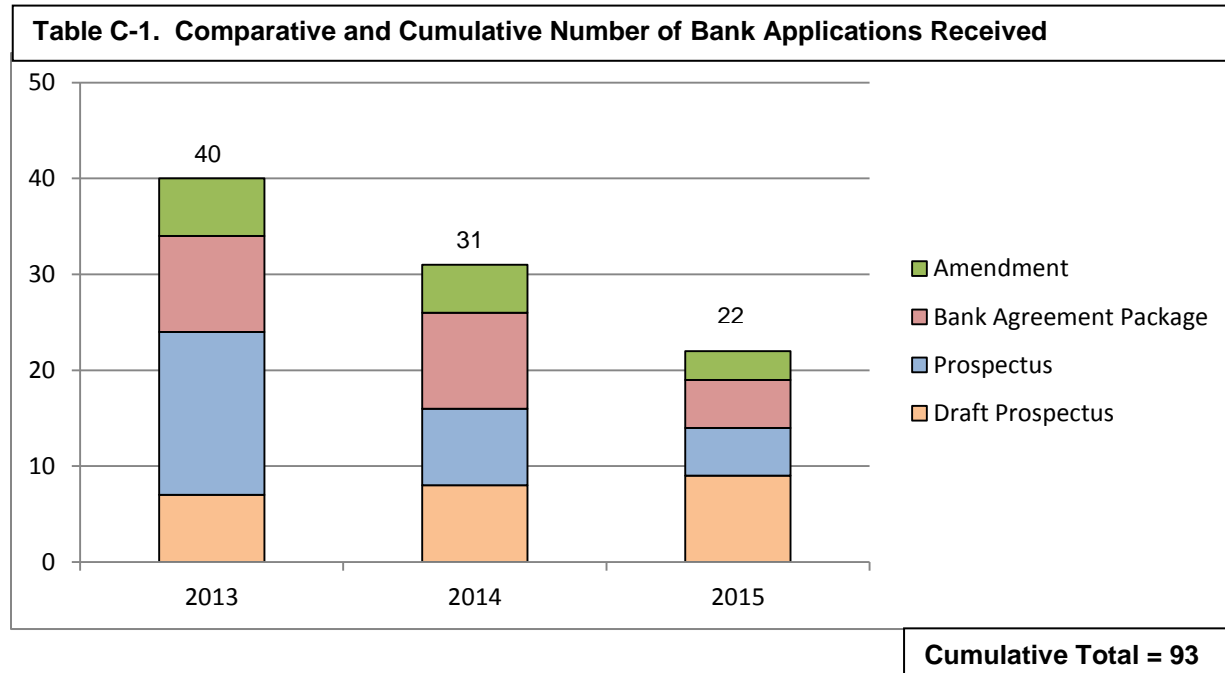
CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Credits Approved	Total Credits Sold	Balance
R5	Orange	Chiquita Canyon Conservation Bank	Existing	327.00	Coastal Sage Scrub; California Gnatcatcher; Perennial Grassland Ecotone; Oak Woodland; Oak Savannah; Native Forb; Non-wetland Watercourse	327.00	00.00	327.00
R5	San Diego	Cornerstone Lands Conservation Bank	Existing	2529.00	Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Threatened and Endangered Species; Coastal Sage Scrub / Non-native Grassland	1000.00	60.00	940.00
R5	San Diego	Crestridge Conservation Bank	Existing	2377.00	Oak Riparian Woodland; Inland Sage Scrub; Chaparral; Non-native Grassland	2508.00	813.00	1695.00
R5	San Diego	Daley Ranch Conservation Bank	Existing	2842.00	Oak Woodland; Chaparral; Coastal Sage Scrub; Nonnative Grassland; Wetland	2842.00	631.38	2210.62
R5	San Diego	Heights of Pala Mesa Conservation Bank	Existing	321.00	California Gnatcatcher; Coastal Sage Scrub; Chaparral	317.00	301.00	16.00
R5	Santa Barbara	La Purisima Conservation Bank	Existing	853.40	California Tiger Salamander	715.70	146.00	569.70

CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Credits Approved	Total Credits Sold	Balance
R5	San Diego	Manchester Avenue Conservation Bank	Existing	123.00	Conservation Credits for Biological Impacts Within the San Diego Multiple Habitat Conservation Program (MHCP) and MSCP areas; Orange-throated Whiptail; San Diego Thorn-mint; Southern Maritime Chaparral; Coastal Sage Scrub; Coastal Gnatcatcher Habitat	168.20	137.52	30.68
R5	San Diego	North County Habitat Bank	Existing	14.15	Wetlands	14.14	11.41	2.73
R5	San Diego	Pilgrim Creek Mitigation Bank	Existing	121.00	Wetlands; Coastal Sage Scrub	19.20	00.00	19.20
R5	San Diego	Ramona Conservation Bank	Existing	210.43	Non-native Grassland; Vernal Pool; Western Burrowing Owl	199.34	61.00	138.34
R5	San Diego	Rancho Jamul Mitigation Bank	Existing	109.00	Wetlands; Riparian Habitat; Oak Woodlands	109.00	109.00	Sold Out
R5	San Diego	San Luis Rey Mitigation Bank	New	56.54	Floodplain Mosaic Wetlands; Floodplain Riparian Habitat	50.35	6.06	44.29
R5	San Diego	San Vicente Conservation Bank	Existing	320.00	Coastal Sage Scrub; Chaparral & Non-native Grassland; Native Grassland	320.00	272.17	47.83
R5	Ventura	Santa Paula Creek Mitigation Bank	Existing	200.00	Wetland; Coastal Sage Scrub; Floodplain Scrub; Chaparral; Riparian Woodland; Upland Woodland	198.22	47.34	150.88

CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Credits Approved	Total Credits Sold	Balance
R5	San Diego	Whelan Ranch Conservation Bank	Existing	137.00	Coastal Sage Scrub	136.00	136.00	Sold Out
R6	Riverside	Barry Jones Wetland Mitigation Bank	Existing	136.34	Vernal Pool	136.00	41.05	94.95
R6	San Bernardino	Cajon Creek Habitat Conservation Management Area	Existing	610.00	24 Threatened & Endangered Species and Their Associated Habitats -- includes Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub; San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat; Santa Ana River Woollystar; and Slender-horned Spineflower	505.54	433.36	72.18
R6	San Bernardino	Soquel Canyon Mitigation Bank	New	313.00	Wetlands	300.94	10.16	290.78

Appendix C

Fee-based Conservation and Mitigation Banking Program – Comparative* and Cumulative Totals for January 2013 – October 2015



* First reporting period (2013) is 10 months. Subsequent reporting periods are 12 months. Fees are adjusted each calendar year.