



**REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE**

**CALIFORNIA  
CONSERVATION AND MITIGATION BANKING**

State of California  
Natural Resources Agency  
Department of Fish and Wildlife

January 2018

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This represents the fifth 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 Prior to 2013, six biennial reports on wetlands mitigation banks satisfied a former (repealed) requirement of Fish and Game Code section 1851.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>

This report provides details from the period November 1, 2016, through October 31, 2017 (hereafter referred to as 2017). Report details include bank applications and fees collected, and an evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department's Conservation and Mitigation Banking Program (Banking Program) to date.

The fee-based Banking Program continues to generate revenue, although the number of bank applications has steadily decreased since 2013. Bank applications consist of four categories, or document types: draft prospectus, prospectus, bank agreement package, and amendment. Bank sponsors submitted eighteen applications of all types and \$382,494.87 in fees in 2017 for 16 proposed and existing banks. Two proposed banks were submitted by two different bank sponsors. For each bank, sponsors submitted two applications, a prospectus and a bank agreement. This accounts for part of the 18 total applications submitted. From 2013 through 2017, 126 applications were submitted and \$2,012,902 in fees collected. Fees collected to date are adequate to support 2.5 Banking Program staff.

In 2017, review timelines were met for eleven bank application packages. However, review timelines were unmet for two draft prospectus applications and one prospectus application due to Department workflow demands. One bank agreement package was extended by mutual agreement between the Department and bank sponsor. Time extensions enable bank sponsors to provide missing information and allow other signatory agencies, not subject to statutory review timelines, time to complete their review.

## 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 involves permanently protecting sufficient habitat to offset loss resulting from project activities.

### 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). Banks are generally large, connected, ecologically meaningful areas of preserved, restored, enhanced, or constructed habitat (e.g., wetlands) that are set aside for the express purpose of providing mitigation for project impacts.

Various laws and policies have guided banking in the state:

- The Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley Wetland Mitigation Bank Act<sup>1</sup> (1993) (Repealed January 1, 2015).
- The California Wetlands Conservation Policy<sup>2</sup> (1993).
- The Official Policy on Conservation Banks<sup>3</sup> (1995).

Since 1993, the Department has participated statewide in the planning, review, approval, establishment, monitoring, and oversight of 82 banks to which it is a 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 banks<sup>4</sup> (1995).

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<sup>1</sup> Fish and Game Code 2011: California Edition. Chapter 7.8. §1775.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> "Federal Guidance for the Establishment, Use and Operation of Mitigation Banks." Federal Register

- Formal policy on the establishment, use and operation of conservation banks<sup>5</sup> (2003).
- Federal Rule on Compensatory Wetland Mitigation (2003, 2008<sup>6</sup>).
- Guidance on Implementing the Final Endangered Species Act Compensatory Mitigation Policy (2017<sup>7</sup>).

As new guidance was developed, state and federal agencies saw the need to work closely together to align 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 already exist or habitat that 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 land development projects or other impacts, where avoidance or on-site mitigation is not feasible or desirable.

Banks serve to streamline the regulatory process by providing pre-established (i.e., in advance) mitigation sites for those parties needing mitigation for project impacts. The regulating state and federal agencies have already confirmed that the banks 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 suitable mitigation sites and as well as the burden of protecting these sites in perpetuity.

In summary, banks have several advantages over project-by-project mitigation, 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 more likely to withstand environmental changes, including climate change, than smaller, isolated areas.

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60:228 (November 28, 1995), p. 58605-58614.

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

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

<sup>7</sup> "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Act Compensatory Mitigation Policy" Federal Register 81 FR 95316, December 27, 2016.

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

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 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 an associated fee structure to support it. In addition to reviewing and approving proposed banks, the Department conducts oversight and monitoring of bank operations and provides policy development and implementation to ensure that banks are achieving their conservation objectives in perpetuity. Collaboration with partners, including bank sponsors, stakeholders, federal, state, and local agencies, are critical components of the Banking Program.

In 2014, guidelines for the Banking Program were adopted.

## **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 draft prospectuses, prospectuses, bank agreement packages, and amendments.
- Number of bank applications that were approved, rejected as incomplete, rejected as unacceptable, and withdrawn.
- Name of new or existing banks, 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 timelines for bank reviews were met.
- Other information determined by the Department to be relevant in assessing the effectiveness of the Department's Banking Program.

This data is summarized in the sections that follow.

## CONSERVATION AND MITIGATION BANKING NOVEMBER 2015-OCTOBER 2016

### 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

Typically more than one type of application is submitted throughout the bank review process. For example, a perspective bank sponsor may begin the process by submitting a draft prospectus, followed by a 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 numbers of each application type received by the Department in 2017 is summarized in Table 1. A total of 18 applications were received for 16 banks, along with appropriate fees. In comparison, 40 applications were received in 2013, 31 in 2014, 22 in 2015, and 16 in 2016. While the number of applications slightly increased in 2017 compared to 2016, the overall trend has been a steady decline in number of applications received (Appendix C).

Eight of the 18 applications in 2017 were either prospectuses or draft prospectuses, both of which are conceptual proposals with key information that enables reviewers to ascertain at the earliest stage whether a bank, as proposed, is appropriate. Eight bank agreement packages and two amendments to existing banks were received.

		Application Type				Totals
		Draft Prospectus	Prospectus	Bank Agreement Package	Amendment	
Reviewed		3				3
Complete			0	1	1	2
Not Complete			2	1	1	4
Complete	Acceptable		3	2	0	5
	Unacceptable		0	2	0	2
<b>Total Applications</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>*16</b>

\*Two bank agreement packages were withdrawn and were not included in the totals above.

### 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 “incomplete” was subsequently completed by the bank sponsor and resubmitted, it was only counted once, as “complete and acceptable” or “complete and unacceptable”. Two banks withdrew from the review process in 2017 for project-related reasons.

### Fees Collected

The Department received \$382,495 from fees for the Banking Program in 2017. Table 2 lists total revenues received in association with specific application and fee types. In comparison, \$507,500 in fees were received in 2013, \$498,106 in 2014, \$407,949 in 2015, and \$216,852 in 2016 (Appendix C). Although the revenue slightly increased in 2017, the overall trend in revenue received per year has declined. Fees collected to date are adequate to support 2.5 Banking Program staff.



<b>Table 2. Fees Collected</b>						
	<b>Draft Prospectus</b>	<b>Prospectus</b>	<b>Bank Agreement Package</b>	<b>Amendment</b>	<b>Implementation</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Review Fee	\$6,326	\$17,719	\$79,074	\$26,765		\$129,884
Unsolicited Change Fee			\$21,086	\$0		\$21,086
Implementation Fee					\$231,525	\$231,525
<b>Total Fees</b>	\$6,326	\$17,719	\$100,160	\$26,765	\$231,525	\$382,495

### **Timelines for Bank Review**

For each application document type, there is a review deadline (Table 3), which marks the last date the Department can notify a bank sponsor of the status of an application. Table 3 summarizes review timelines. Review timelines were met for eleven applications; one draft prospectus, three prospectuses, five bank agreement packages, and two amendments. Review timelines were unmet for two draft prospectus applications and one prospectus application due to Department workflow demands. One bank agreement application package was extended by mutual agreement between the Department and the bank sponsor.

The primary reason for extending a deadline was to enable the bank sponsor to revise the application and provide detailed information needed by the Department to make an informed decision about acceptability. Deadlines are also often extended in cases where other proposed signatory agencies did not meet deadlines. This occurs because other signatory agencies are not subject to the 90-day timeline required for the Department to determine if a bank agreement package is acceptable once it is deemed complete.

**Table 3. Were Review Timelines Met?**

	Application Type and Timeline				*Total
	*Draft Prospectus (30 days)	Prospectus (In)complete? (30 days) (Un)acceptable? (90 days)	*Bank Agreement Package (In)complete? (30 days) (Un)acceptable? (90 days)	Amendment (In)complete? (30 days) (Un)acceptable? (90 days)	
Yes (# of Applications)	1	3	5	2	11
No (# of Applications)	2	1	1	0	4
<b>Total # of Applications</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>

\*Fifteen applications have been reviewed. However, three (one draft prospectus, two bank agreements) applications of 18 total applications are in the process of being reviewed. This accounts for the discrepancy between the 18 applications received and the 15 total application types and timelines indicated in this table.

### 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 Guidelines are available on the Department’s website at: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/Banking/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, and credits 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 banks to the Regulatory In-lieu Fee and Bank Information Tracking System (RIBITS), a nationwide database of banks for which data are contributed by bank sponsors. More information on the RIBITS database is available at [https://ribits.usace.army.mil/ribits\\_apex/f?p=107:2%20ht](https://ribits.usace.army.mil/ribits_apex/f?p=107:2%20ht). Bank information posted on RIBITS is available to the public. Since the Department is co-signatory to many federally approved 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 includes the location (by Departmental 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, 2016, through October 31, 2017.

### **CONCLUSION**

Over the last 12 months, the fee-based Conservation and Mitigation Banking Program has continued to be a mutually beneficial strategy for bank sponsors and the Department. Although the number of bank applications and fees collected has declined since 2013, the number of applications and fees collected in 2017 was similar to the number collected in 2016. The fees collected to date are adequate to support 2.5 Banking Program staff.

The Department will continue to work with the banking community to assess ways to support and encourage conservation and mitigation banking. Providing bankers with clear guidance on what constitutes a complete bank application has improved the bank review process. With open communication, responsiveness, and sharing success stories, we hope to approve new banks where private sector entrepreneurs will help the Department 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 Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
<b>Region 1 - Northern Region</b>								
R1	Shasta	Cottonwood Creek Wetland Mitigation Bank	Existing	90	Wetland	23.9	23.9	Sold Out
R1	Lassen	Honey Lake Wetlands Mitigation Bank	Existing	300	Wetland	75	66.05	(Credits not for sale to the public)
R1	Shasta	Stillwater Plain Mitigation Bank	Existing	834	Vernal pool; Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	349.56	191.49	158.07
<b>Region 2 - North Central Region</b>								
R2	Sacramento	Bryte Ranch Conservation Bank	Existing	573	Vernal pool fairy shrimp & Vernal pool tadpole shrimp; Swainson's Hawk foraging & burrowing Owl foraging habitat	589.02	373	216.02
R2	Yolo	Bullock Bend Mitigation Bank	Existing	120	Central valley steelhead, Chinook salmon; Central valley spring run; fall/late run; fall run and winter run; Riverine riparian; Floodplain riparian; Swainson's hawk nesting buffer	116.15	46.46	69.69
R2	Sacramento	Clay Station Mitigation Bank	Existing	405	Vernal pool	83.37	55.72	27.65
R2	Colusa	Colusa Basin Mitigation Bank	Existing	163	Seasonal wetland; Giant garter snake	161.95	52.18	109.77

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R2	Sacramento	Cosumnes Floodplain Mitigation Bank	Existing	493	Floodplain mosaic wetland; Floodplain riparian habitat; Shaded riverine aquatic habitat; Riparian forest	321	285.62	35.38
R2	Colusa	Dolan Ranch Conservation Bank	Existing	252	Vernal pool; Giant garter snake; Western burrowing owl; Swainson's hawk	308.94	297.31	11.63
R2	Butte	Meridian Ranch Mitigation Bank	Existing	523	Vernal pool establishment and Vernal pool preservation (includes Vernal pool fairy shrimp and Vernal pool tadpole shrimp) Swainson's hawk foraging habitat preservation	377.64	55.25	322.39
R2	Placer	Orchard Creek Conservation Bank	Existing	632	Vernal pool	74.56	74.56	Sold Out
R2	Yolo	Pope Ranch Conservation Bank	Existing	391	Giant garter snake	392	392	Sold Out
R2	Yolo	Sacramento River Ranch Mitigation Bank	Existing	113	Freshwater marsh; Jurisdictional riparian	110.67	24.5	86.17
R2	Sacramento	SMUD Nature Preserve Mitigation Bank	Existing	1132	Seasonal wetland; Vernal pool; Vernal swale	1132.69	23.95	1108.74
R2	Sacramento	Sunrise Douglas Mitigation Bank	Existing	482	Vernal pool	50	50	Sold Out

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CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
R2	Sutter	Sutter Basin Conservation Bank	Existing	429	Giant garter snake	407.55	230.74	176.81
R2	Sacramento	Van Vleck Ranch Mitigation Bank	Existing	775	Swainson's hawk foraging habitat; Vernal pool	765.45	149.7	615.75
R2	Placer	Wildlands Mitigation Bank	Existing	615	Valley elderberry longhorn beetle; Emergent marsh; Riparian; Vernal pool; Western burrowing owl; Wetland	466	466	Sold Out
<b>Region 3 - Bay Delta Region</b>								
R3	Sonoma	Alton North Conservation Bank	Existing	23	California tiger salamander; Burke's goldfields; Sonoma sunshine	22.4	22.4	Sold Out
R3	Sacramento	Beach Lake Mitigation Bank	Existing	142	Freshwater wetland; Woody riparian; Valley oak woodland	137	104.65	(Credits not for sale to the public)
R3	Contra Costa	Brushy Creek Conservation Bank	Existing	120	Western burrowing owl	118	118	Closed
R3	Marin	Burdell Ranch Wetland Mitigation Bank	Existing	83	Non-tidal wetland	241	240	1
R3	Solano	Burke Ranch Conservation Bank	Existing	964	California tiger salamander; Vernal pool preservation; Swainson's hawk; Western burrowing owl	920.56	920.56	Sold out

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R3	Alameda	Byron Conservation Bank	Existing	140	Western burrowing wwl; California tiger salamander; California red-legged frog; Western pond turtle; San joaquin kit fox	139.2	139.2	Sold Out
R3	Sonoma	Carinalli-Todd Road Mitigation Bank	Existing	67	Wetland; Sebastopol meadowfoam; Sonoma sunshine; California tiger salamander	87.61	77.84	9.77
R3	Sonoma	Desmond Mitigation Bank	Existing	48	Vernal pool; Sebastopol meadowfoam	27.45	15.58	11.87
R3	Solano	Elsie Gridley Mitigation Bank	Existing	1815	California tiger salamander; Western burrowing owl; Vernal pool; Swainson's hawk foraging habitat	1654.02	1205.33	448.69
R3	Alameda	Haera Wildlife Conservation Bank	Existing	299	Western burrowing owl; San joaquin kit fox	299	299	Sold Out
R3	Sonoma	Hale Mitigation Bank	Existing	75	California tiger salamander; Sebastopol meadow foam; Sonoma sunshine; Wetland	78.7	71.01	7.69
R3	Sonoma	Hazel Mitigation Bank	Existing	101	California tiger salamander; Wetland	101	82.1	18.9
R3	Sonoma	Horn Avenue Mitigation Bank	Existing	32	Seasonal wetland	16	16	Sold Out



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R3	Solano	Jenny Farms Conservation Bank	Existing	405	Swainson's Hawk; Western burrowing owl	405.56	405.56	Closed
R3	Sacramento	Kimball Island Mitigation Bank	Existing	109	Wetland	102.58	102.58	Sold Out
R3	Sonoma	Laguna Mitigation Bank	Existing	28	Wetland	55	55	Sold Out
R3	Yolo	Liberty Island Conservation Bank	Existing	148	Chinook salmon; Central valley steelhead; Delta smelt; Longfin smelt; Tule marsh shaded riverine aquatic; Riparian shaded riverine aquatic	47.9	42.66	5.24
R3	Sonoma	Margaret West Conservation Bank	Existing	22	California tiger salamander; Sebastopol meadowfoam	21.61	10.01	11.6
R3	Sonoma	Martin Conservation Bank	Existing	12	California tiger salamander	11.61	5.14	6.47
R3	Alameda	Mountain House Conservation Bank	Existing	147	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	142.32	2.73
R3	Solano	North Suisun Mitigation Bank	Existing	609	Vernal pool; California tiger salamander; Contra Costa goldfields	557	219.82	337.18

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R3	Alameda	Ohlone Preserve Conservation Bank	Existing	640	California red-legged frog; Alameda whipsnake; California tiger salamander	638.57	638.57	Sold Out
R3	Alameda	Ohlone West Conservation Bank	New	640	Alameda whipsnake; California tiger salamander	640	52.23	587.77
R3	Contra Costa	Oursan Ridge Conservation Bank	New	429.9	Alameda whipsnake; California red-legged frog	429.9	11.86	418.04
R3	Alameda	Pleasanton Ridge Conservation Bank	Existing	654	California red-legged frog; Alameda whipsnake	972.56	0	972.56
R3	Sonoma	Slippery Rock Conservation Bank	Existing	38	California tiger salamander	31	31	Sold Out
R3	Sonoma	Southwest Santa Rosa Vernal Pool Preservation Bank	Existing	39	Wetland	208.24	208.24	Closed
R3	Alameda	Springtown Natural Community Reserve	Existing	74	Wetland species	73	73	Sold Out
R3	Sonoma	Swift\Turner Conservation Bank	Existing	34	Sebastopol meadowfoam; Sonoma sunshine; Burke's goldfields; California tiger salamander	34.18	34.18	Sold Out
R3	Sonoma	Wikiup Mitigaton Bank	Existing	12	Wetland	60	60	Closed

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R3	Sonoma	Wright Preservation Bank	Existing	174	Vernal pool; Sebastopol meadowfoam; Burke's goldfields; California tiger salamander	600	600	Closed
<b>Region 4 - Central Region</b>								
R4	Merced	Agua Fria Conservation Bank	Existing	3234	San Joaquin kit fox; Western burrowing owl	3220	3220	Sold Out
R4	Fresno	Alkali Sink Conservation Bank	Existing	946	San Joaquin kit fox; Swainson's hawk; Western burrowing owl; Vernal pool fairy shrimp; Longhorn fairy shrimp	943.43	100.22	843.21
R4	Kern	Coles Levee Ecosystem Preserve	Existing	6059	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	5446.43	612.57 (Credits not for sale to the public)
R4	Merced	Dutchman Creek Conservation Bank	Existing	501	California tiger salamander; San Joaquin kit fox; Swainson's hawk; Western burrowing owl; Vernal pool fairy shrimp; Vernal pool tadpole shrimp; Conservancy fairy shrimp	496.8	465.44	31.36

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R4	Merced	Grassland Mitigation Bank	Existing	281	Vernal pool fairy shrimp; Vernal pool tadpole shrimp; California tiger salamander; Conservancy fairy shrimp; Western burrowing owl; Swainson's hawk	232	75.71	156.29
R4	Kern	Kern Water Bank Conservation Bank	Existing	3267	San Joaquin kit fox; Tipton kangaroo rat; Blunt-nosed leopard lizard; other threatened & endangered species	3267	1321	1946
R4	Kern & San Luis Obispo	Palo Prieto Conservation Bank	Existing	5086	San Joaquin kit fox	4375	3331.12	1043.88
R4	San Benito	Sparling Ranch Conservation Bank	New	3284	California tiger salamander; California red-legged frog	1987.9	309.05	1678.85
R4	Kern	West Mojave Desert Conservation Bank	New	987.4	Intermittent stream/riparian; Desert tortoise; Mohave ground squirrel	914	0	914
<b>Region 5 - South Coast Region</b>								
R5	San Diego	Brook Forest Mitigation Bank	Existing	226	Riparian wetland; Oak woodland; Chaparral; Native grassland; Non-native grassland; Coastal sage scrub	224.2	22.01	202.19
R5	San Diego	Carlsbad Highlands Conservation Bank	Existing	180	Coastal sage scrub	180	180	Sold Out

## Appendix B

### Complete List of New and Existing Banks

CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
R5	Orange	Chiquita Canyon Conservation Bank	Existing	1182	Coastal sage scrub; California gnatcatcher; Perennial grassland Ecotone; Oak woodland; Oak savannah; Native forb; Non-wetland watercourse	372	0	372
R5	San Diego	Cornerstone Lands Conservation Bank	Existing	2600	MSCP threatened and endangerees species credits: coastal sage scrub/non-native grassland	1000	99.2	900.8
R5	San Diego	Crestridge Conservation Bank	Existing	2377	Oak riparian woodland; Inland sage scrub; Chaparral; Non-native grassland	2507.8	834.45	1673.35
R5	San Diego	Daley Ranch Conservation Bank	Existing	2842	Oak woodland; Chaparral; Coastal sage scrub; Non-native grassland; Wetland	2842	702.91	2139.09
R5	San Diego	Heights of Pala Mesa Conservation Bank	Existing	96.3	California gnatcatcher; Coastal sage scrub; Chaparral	94.8	93.6	1.2
R5	Santa Barbara	La Purisima Conservation Bank	Existing	853	California tiger salamander	715.7	198.77	516.93

## Appendix B

### Complete List of New and Existing Banks

CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
R5	San Diego	Manchester Avenue Conservation Bank	Existing	123	Conservation credits for biological impacts within the San Diego MHCP and MSCP areas. Orange-throated whiptail; San Diego thorn mint; Southern maritime chaparral; Coastal sage Scrub; Coastal gnatcatcher habitat	164.64	137.52	27.12
R5	San Diego	North County Habitat Bank	Existing	14.14	Wetland	14.14	12.98	1.16
R5	Los Angeles	Petersen Ranch Mitigation	Existing	4103	Alluvial floodplain; Ephemeral stream; Wetland riparian; Non-wetland riparian; Freshwater marsh; Open water; Season wetland; Chaparral; Great Basin scrub; Valley and Foothill grassland; Swainson's hawk	496	105.97	390.03
R5	San Diego	Pilgrim Creek Mitigation Bank	Existing	121	Wetland; Coastal sage scrub	49.8	49.8	0
R5	San Diego	Ramona Grasslands Conservation Bank	Existing	210	Non-native grassland; Vernal pool; Western burrowing owl	199.34	61	138.34
R5	San Diego	Rancho Jamul Mitigation Bank	Existing	109	Wetland; Riparian habitat; Oak woodland	109	109	0
R5	San Diego	San Luis Rey Mitigation Bank	Existing	57	Floodplain riparian habitat; Floodplain mosaic wetland; Riparian	53.6	5.48	48.12

## Appendix B

### Complete List of New and Existing Banks

CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
R5	San Diego	San Miguel Conservation Bank	Existing	1186	Coastal sage scrub; Southern mixed/chamise chaparral; Native (perennial) grassland; Seasonal stock pond; Dry marsh/riparian scrub; San Diego barrel cactus; Coastal California gnatcatcher; Otay tarplant	1186	365.47	820.53
R5	San Diego	San Vicente Conservation Bank	Existing	320	Coastal sage scrub; Chaparral & non-native grasslands; Native grassland	320	279.6	40.4
R5	Ventura	Santa Paula Creek Mitigation Bank	Existing	200	Wetlands; Coastal sage scrub; Floodplain scrub; Chaparral; Riparian woodland; Upland woodland	198.22	113.82	84.4
R5	San Diego	Whelan Ranch Conservation Bank	Existing	136	Coastal sage scrub	136	136	0
R5	San Diego	Willow Road Conservation Bank	Existing	71	California gnatcatcher-occupied Coastal sage scrub; Coastal scrub-chaparral scrub; Chamise chaparral; Non-native grassland	70	3	67
<b>Region 6 - Inland Deserts Region</b>								
R6	Riverside	Barry Jones Wetland Mitigation Bank	Existing	140	Vernal pool	136	56.45	79.55

**Appendix B**  
**Complete List of New and Existing Banks**

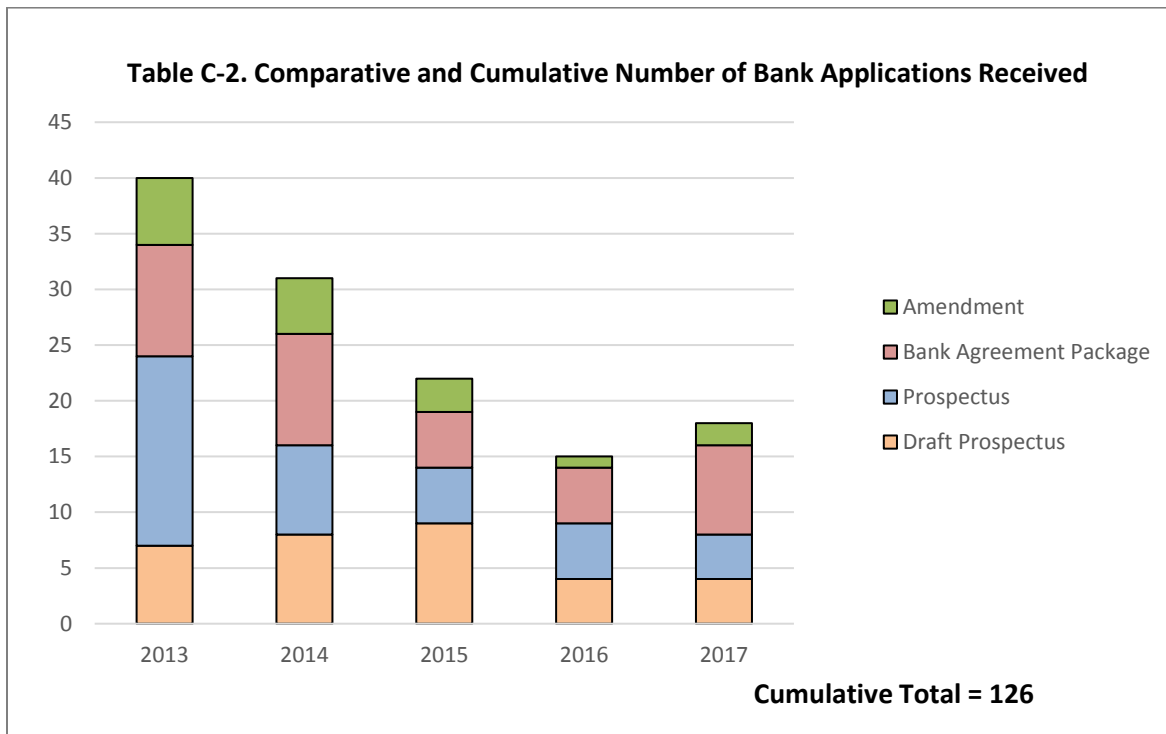
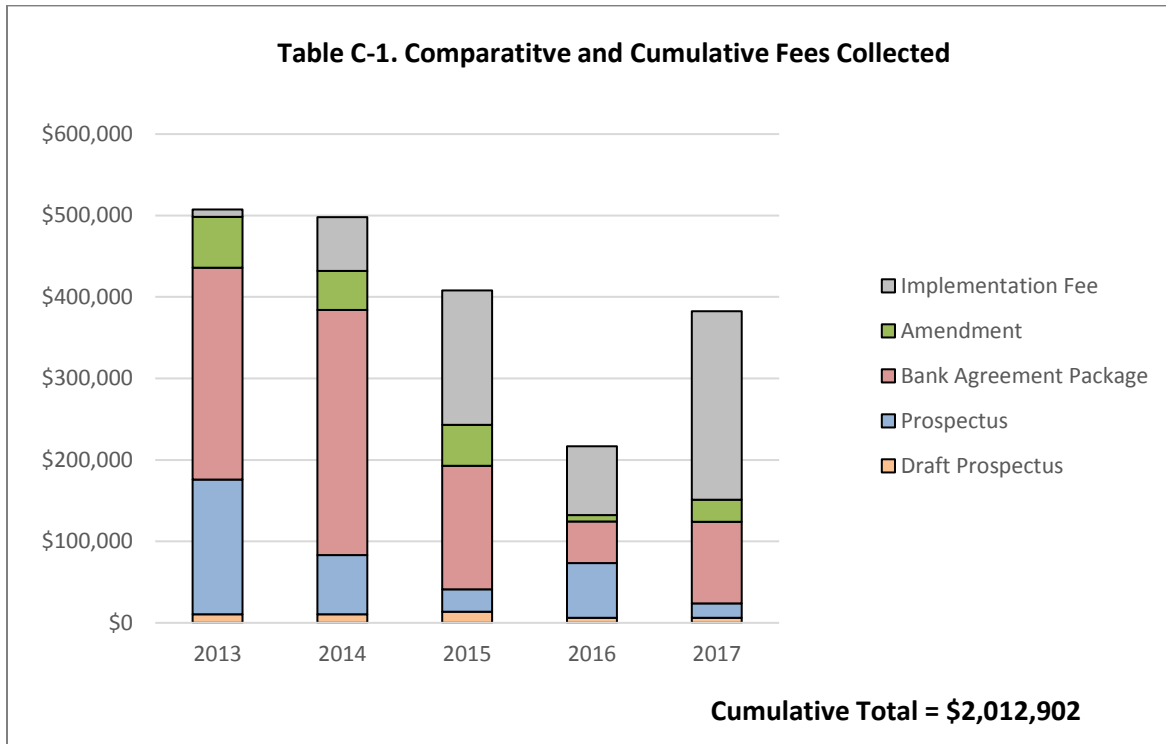
CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
R6	San Bernardino	Cajon Creek Habitat Conservation Management Area	Existing	549	24 T&E species and their associated habitats including: Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub; San bernardino kangaroo rat; Santa Ana woolly star; Slender-horned spineflower	505.54	436.78	68.76
R6	San Bernardino	Soquel Canyon Mitigation Bank	Existing	313	Ephemeral, intermittent and permanent steam/riparian; Coastal sage scrub, Chaparral; Native grassland; Walnut woodland; Oak woodland; Mulefat scrub	434.05	50.43	383.62

*\*Credit balances may differ due to pending sales*



## Appendix C

### Fee-based Conservation and Mitigation Banking Program – Comparative\* and Cumulative Totals for January 2013 – October 2017



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