



REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

**CALIFORNIA
CONSERVATION AND MITIGATION BANKING**

State of California
Natural Resources Agency
Department of Fish and Wildlife

January 2019

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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 Prior to 2013, six biennial reports on wetlands mitigation banks satisfied a former (repealed) requirement of Fish and Game Code section 1851.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 covers the period November 1, 2017 through October 31, 2018 (hereafter referred to as 2018). 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. The number of bank applications decreased from 2013 through 2016 and increased from 2016 to 2018. Bank applications consist of four categories, or document types: draft prospectus, prospectus, bank agreement package, and amendment. In 2018 the Department received 23 new applications of all types and \$479,173 in fees from 20 proposed and existing banks. Of the 23 new applications received, six (two draft prospectuses, three prospectuses, and one bank agreement) were from three of the 20 proposed and existing banks.

In addition to 23 new applications, five applications were submitted in 2017, for a total of 28 applications that required review in 2018. In addition, nine previously submitted applications (six bank agreement packages and three bank amendments) were extended in 2018 and will not be reviewed until bank sponsors submit the required information to complete their applications. These applications were extended by mutual agreement between the Department and the bank sponsor. Extensions enable bank sponsors to provide missing information and allow other signatory agencies that are not subject to statutory review timelines sufficient time to complete their review.

In 2018, review timelines were met for 15 of 28 total bank application packages. However, review timelines were not met for 11 bank applications due to Department workflow demands or delays outside of the Department's control, such as reviews required by other signatory agencies that do not have required review timelines.

From 2013 through 2018, 150 applications were submitted and \$2,587,984 in fees were collected. Fees collected to date have generally supported 2.5 Banking Program staff per fiscal year. However, staffing levels may fluctuate in any given year due to variations in revenues collected year to year, a need to maintain adequate reserves for economic uncertainties, and increasing staff costs.

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," or will "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 lost habitat 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 avoid creating inadequately small and fragmented habitat reserves that routinely occurs from project-by-project mitigation. One approach has been the creation of conservation and mitigation banks (banks). Banks are generally large, connected, ecologically founded areas of preserved, restored, enhanced, or constructed habitat 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 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 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

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.

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).
- Formal policy on the establishment, use and operation of conservation banks⁵ (2003).
- Federal Rule on Compensatory Wetland Mitigation (2003, 2008⁶).
- Guidance on Implementing the Final Endangered Species Act Compensatory Mitigation Policy (2017⁷). (Withdrawal effective on July 30, 2018)

As new guidance was developed, state and federal agencies saw the need to work closely together to align processes and practices. Interagency working groups successfully integrated banking 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 compensation for unavoidable loss of habitat due to land development projects or other impacts, where avoidance or on-site mitigation is infeasible or undesirable.

Banks serve to streamline the regulatory process by providing pre-established (i.e., in advance) mitigation sites for those parties needing mitigation. In approving banks, the regulating state and federal agencies have already confirmed that approved banks can provide adequate and appropriate mitigation for impacts to certain habitats or species (as specified in a bank agreement). By mitigating at a bank, project proponents can avoid time and cost that would otherwise be expended on searching for suitable mitigation sites and 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

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.

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

other habitats can be protected or created prior to project impacts, reducing or eliminating temporal losses of habitat values and functions.

Large Reserve Size. Mitigation required for many small, isolated impacts can be consolidated into larger areas of permanently protected habitat. Large, intact ecosystems are generally better than small, isolated areas at withstanding environmental changes, including climate change.

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

Improved Use of Resources and Expertise. Banks can leverage and consolidate financial resources, planning, and biological expertise 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. Banking Program guidelines were adopted in 2014. Collaboration with partners, including bank sponsors, stakeholders, federal, state, and local agencies, are critical components of the Banking 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 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 2017-OCTOBER 2018

Number of Bank Applications Received

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

- 1) draft prospectus (optional)
- 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 prospective 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 with a prospectus, thereby skipping the draft prospectus stage. In addition, all approved banks may submit one or more amendments.

The number of each application type received by the Department in 2018 is summarized in Table 1. In 2018, a total of 23 applications were received for 20 banks, along with appropriate fees. In comparison, 41 applications were received in 2013, 31 in 2014, 22 in 2015, 16 in 2016, and 18 in 2017. The number of applications decreased from 2013 through 2016 and increased moderately from 2016 through 2018 (Appendix C).

Seventeen of the 23 applications in 2018 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 proposed bank is appropriate. Five proposed bank agreement packages and one amendment to an existing bank were received.

Table 1. Number of Bank Applications Received and Status Determination

		Application Type				Totals
		Draft Prospectus ¹	Prospectus	Bank Agreement Package ²	Amendment	
Reviewed		7				7
Not Complete			4	5	1 ³	10
Complete	Acceptable		3	2	1	6
	Unacceptable		0	0	0	0
Total Applications		7	7	7	2	23²

¹ Two draft prospectuses not included in the above table are currently under review.
² One bank agreement package was withdrawn and is not included in the totals. Two applications were submitted during the 2017 reporting period but were deemed acceptable and accounted for in 2018.
³ The amendment was also submitted during the 2017 reporting period but deemed acceptable and accounted for in 2018.

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”. One bank withdrew from the review process in 2018 for project-related reasons.

Fees Collected

The Department received \$479,173 from fees for the Banking Program in 2018. Table 2 lists total revenues received in association with specific application and fee types. In comparison, \$509,000 in fees were received in 2013, \$447,101 in 2014, \$446,630 in 2015, \$253,188 in 2016 and \$452,892 in 2017 (Appendix C)(note that these amounts include corrections to past legislative report errors that occurred due to database errors). The revenue decreased from 2013 to 2016 and increased from 2016 to 2018.

Table 2. Fees Collected

	Draft Prospectus	Prospectus	Bank Agreement Package	Amendment	Implementation	Totals
Review Fee	\$12,974	\$89,255	\$135,630	\$26,358		\$264,217
Unsolicited Change Fee			\$0	\$0		\$0
Implementation Fee					\$214,956	\$214,956
Total Fees	\$12,974	\$89,255	\$135,630	\$26,358	\$214,956	\$479,173

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 fifteen applications: three draft prospectuses, eight prospectuses, five bank agreement packages, and one amendment. Review timelines were unmet for eleven applications (four draft prospectuses, five prospectuses, one bank agreement package, and one amendment) due to Department workload demands or delays outside of the Department's control, such as reviews required by other signatory agencies that do not have required review timelines. Six bank agreement application packages and three amendments were 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 or bank amendment is acceptable once it is deemed complete.

Table 3. Achieving Timelines (Yes/No)

	Application Type and Timeline				Total ¹
	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? (90 days)	
Yes	3	6	4	1	14
No	4	5	2	1	12
Total Number Applications	7	11	6	2	26

¹ Two draft prospectuses not included in the above table are currently under review.

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

Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1799 subd.(c)(1), the Department is required to establish and maintain a database of bank-specific information, but no initial funding was allocated for its development. The database was initially constructed in 2014 and it will be further developed when sufficient funding and staff resources are available. The database tracks applications received, due dates, fees and bank information required in this report. 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 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. 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.

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, 2017, through October 31, 2018.

CONCLUSION

Over the last 12 months, the fee-based Conservation and Mitigation Banking Program continued to be a mutually beneficial strategy for bank sponsors and the Department. Fees collected to date generally support 2.5 Banking Program staff per fiscal year. However, staffing levels may fluctuate in any given year due to variations in revenues collected year to year, a desire to maintain adequate reserves for economic uncertainties, and increasing staff costs. Timeline compliance can be challenging when multiple banking documents converge, resulting in delays. In addition, funding for needed investment in database improvement has not been identified.

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
Region 1 - Northern Region								
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	254.2147	105.65643	148.55827
Region 2 - North Central Region								
R2	Placer	Antonio Mountain Ranch Mitigation Bank	New	794.1	Intermittent stream; Perennial stream; Vernal pools and seasonal wetlands; Swainson's hawk and Tricolored blackbird foraging habitat; Vernal pool fairy shrimp	768.93	4.36	764.57
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

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R2	Sacramento	Clay Station Mitigation Bank	Existing	405	Vernal pool	83.097	57.33	25.767
R2	Colusa	Colusa Basin Mitigation Bank	Existing	163	Seasonal wetland; Giant garter snake	161.95	76.486	85.464
R2	Sacramento	Cosumnes Floodplain Mitigation Bank	Existing	493	Floodplain mosaic wetland; Floodplain riparian habitat; Shaded riverine aquatic habitat; Riparian forest	321	312.795	8.205
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	139.569	238.017
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	32.084	78.586

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R2	Sacramento	SMUD Nature Preserve Mitigation Bank	Existing	1132	Seasonal wetland; Vernal pool; Vernal swale; Annual grassland; California tiger salamander; boggs lad hedge-hyssop, Sacramento Orcutt grass	1132.69	141.15	991.19
R2	Sacramento	Sunrise Douglas Mitigation Bank	Existing	482	Vernal pool	50	50	Sold Out
R2	Sutter	Sutter Basin Conservation Bank	Existing	429	Giant garter snake	407.55	306.954	100.59
R2	Sacramento	Van Vleck Ranch Mitigation Bank	Existing	775	Swainson's hawk foraging habitat; Vernal pool	765.45	176.519	588.931
R2	Placer	Wildlands Mitigation Bank	Existing	615	Valley elderberry longhorn beetle; Emergent marsh; Riparian; Vernal pool; Western burrowing owl; Wetland	466	466	Sold Out
Region 3 - Bay Delta Region								
R3	Sonoma	Alton North Conservation Bank	Existing	23	California tiger salamander; Burke's goldfields; Sonoma sunshine	22.4	18.8	3.59
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

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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
R3	Alameda	Byron Conservation Bank	Existing	140	Western burrowing owl; 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

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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
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	Contra Costa	Livermore Equity Group	Existing	211	San joaquin kit fox	211	211	Sold Out
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

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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
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	Existing	640	Alameda whipsnake; California tiger salamander	640	52.23	587.77
R3	Contra Costa	Oursan Ridge Conservation Bank	Existing	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

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R3	Alameda	Springtown Natural Community Reserve	Existing	74	Wetland; Vernal pool; Vernal swale; California tiger salamander; Western Burrowing owl	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
R3	Sonoma	Wright Preservation Bank	Existing	174	Vernal pool; Sebastopol meadowfoam; Burke's goldfields; California tiger salamander	600	600	Closed
Region 4 - Central Region								
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	121.02	822.41
R4	San Bernardino	Black Mountain Conservation Bank	New	1940.08	Desert Tortoise, Mohave ground Squirrel, Le Conte's thrasher	1940.08	0	1940.08

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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
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	88.38	143.62

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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	5086	3796.34	1289.66
R4	San Benito	Sparling Ranch Conservation Bank	Existing	3284	California tiger salamander; California red-legged frog	1987.9	707.39	1280.51
R4	Kern	West Mojave Conservation Bank	Existing	987.4	Intermittent stream/riparian; Desert tortoise; Mohave ground squirrel	914	777.43	136.57
Region 5 - South Coast Region								
R5	San Diego	Brook Forest Mitigation Bank	Existing	226	Riparian wetland; Oak woodland; Chaparral; Native grassland; Non-native grassland; Coastal sage scrub	214.2	38.67	175.53
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	327	0	327
R5	San Diego	Cornerstone Lands Conservation Bank	Existing	2600	MSCP threatened and endangerees species credits; coastal sage scrub/non-native grassland	1000	99.205	900.795
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	704.21	2137.79
R5	San Diego	Heights of Pala Mesa Conservation Bank	Existing	317.4	California gnatcatcher; Coastal sage scrub; Chaparral, Native Grassland	317.4	313.50	3.9
R5	Santa Barbara	La Purisima Conservation Bank	Existing	853	California tiger salamander	715.7	284.15	431.55

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
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	168.2	138.02	30.18
R5	San Diego	North County Habitat Bank	Existing	14.09	Wetland; Riparian	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	164.559	331.441
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	62.53	136.81
R5	San Diego	Rancho Jamul Mitigation Bank	Existing	109	Wetland; Riparian habitat; Oak woodland	109	109	0

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 Luis Rey Mitigation Bank	Existing	57	Floodplain; Riverine	53.6	11.85	41.75
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; Mixed chaparral	320	292.27	27.73
R5	Ventura	Santa Paula Creek Mitigation Bank	Existing	200	Wetlands; Coastal sage scrub; Floodplain scrub; Chaparral; Riparian woodland; Upland woodland	198.22	126.53	71.69
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	12.73	57.27
Region 6 - Inland Deserts Region								

APPENDIX B

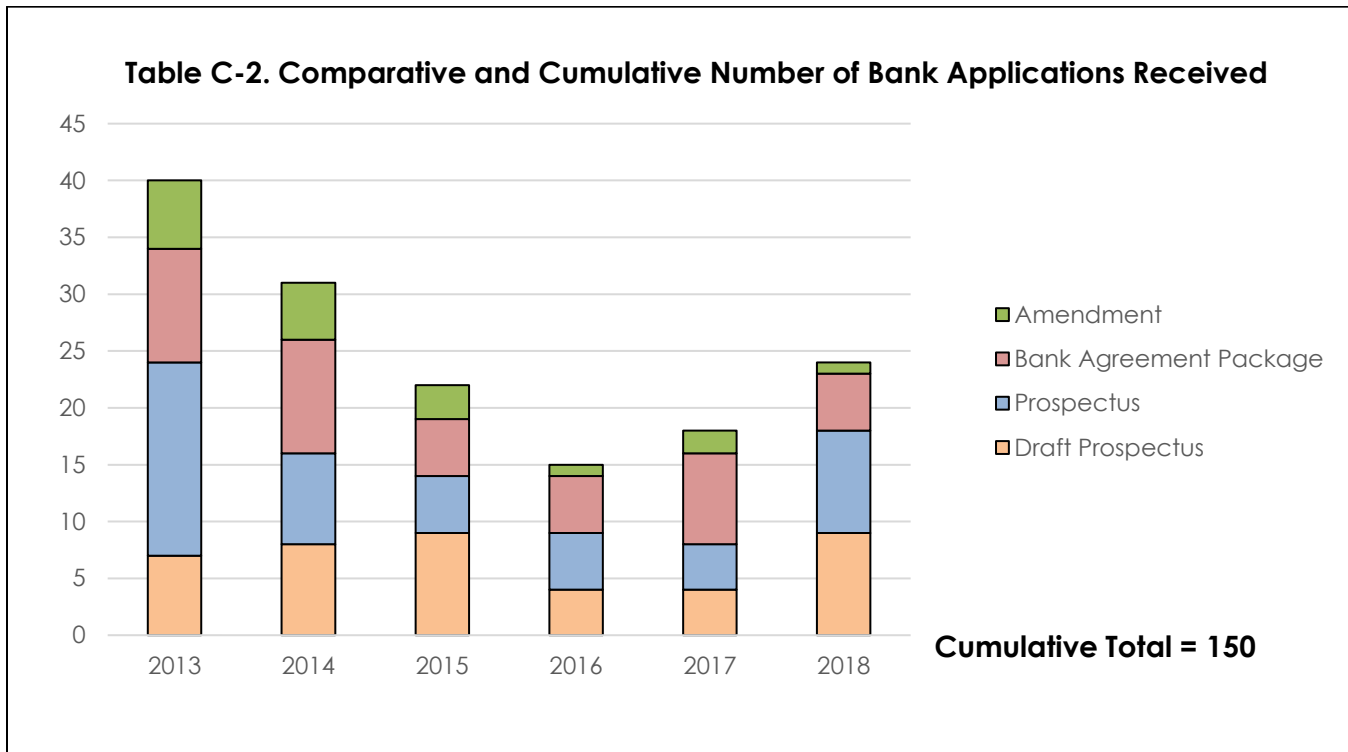
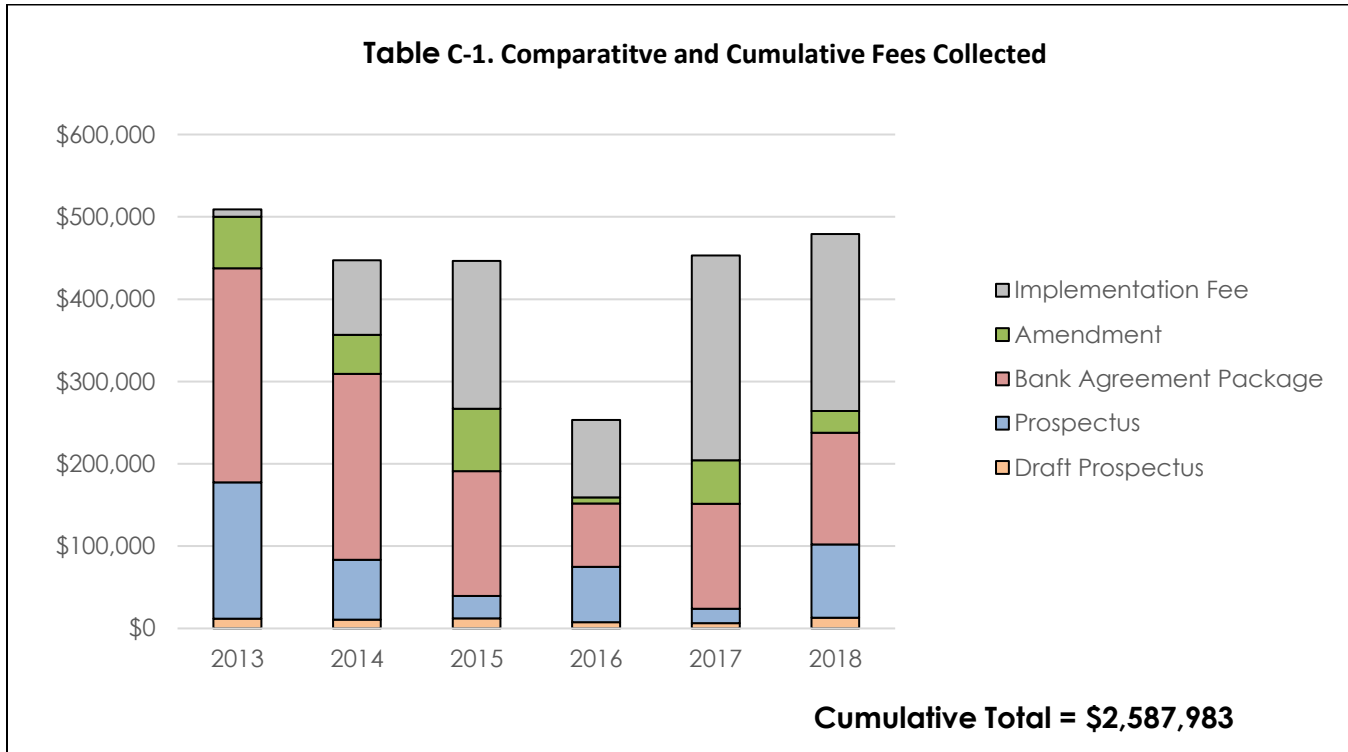
Complete List of New and Existing Banks

CDFW Region	County	Bank Name	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
R6	Riverside	Barry Jones Wetland Mitigation Bank	Existing	140	Vernal pool	136	64.07	71.93
R6	San Bernardino	Cajon Creek Habitat Conservation Management Area	Existing	635	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	89.65	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 2018



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