



REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION AND MITIGATION BANKING

State of California
Natural Resources Agency
Department of Fish and Wildlife

2020 Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 Prior to 2013, six biennial reports on wetlands mitigation banks satisfied a former (repealed) requirement of Fish and Game Code section 1851.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

This report covers the period November 1, 2018 through October 31, 2019 (hereafter referred to as 2019). 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. From 2013 through 2019, 173 applications were submitted and \$3,171,109 in fees were collected. In 2019, the Department received 23 new bank applications and a total of \$583,126 in fees. Twenty-seven applications required review in 2019, seven of which were submitted in 2018. The total number of applications reviewed in a given year is generally different than the number of new bank applications received in that year due to multiple application documents required for each bank, the reporting period in which the application review is conducted, and the resubmission of documents.

In 2019, 41% of banking application review timelines were met. Those review timelines that were not met were due to Department workflow demands, vacant bank coordinator positions, or delays outside of the Department's control, such as reviews required by other signatory agencies that do not have required review timelines.

Fees supported 2.3 Banking Program staff in 2019. However, staffing levels may fluctuate yearly due to variations in annual revenues, the need to maintain adequate reserves for economic uncertainties, and increased staff costs.

The review periods for eleven previously submitted applications (eight bank agreement packages and three bank amendments) were extended in 2019. These application review periods were extended by mutual agreement between the Department and the bank sponsor. Extensions enable bank sponsors to provide the additional information needed for the Department to complete its review and/or allow other signatory agencies that are not subject to statutory review timelines sufficient time to complete their reviews.

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 84 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 Protection 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 other habitats can be protected or created prior to project impacts, reducing

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.

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 next sections.

CONSERVATION AND MITIGATION BANKING NOVEMBER 2018-OCTOBER 2019

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 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 with a prospectus, thereby skipping the draft prospectus stage. In addition, all approved banks may submit one or more amendments.

The status of each application type reviewed by the Department in 2019 is summarized in Table 1. The Department reviewed mostly draft prospectuses and prospectuses in 2019.

In 2019, a total of 23 applications⁸ were received for 22 banks, along with appropriate fees (Appendix C). In comparison, 41 applications were received in 2013, 31 in 2014, 22 in 2015, 16 in 2016, 18 in 2017, and 23 in 2018. The number of applications decreased from 2013 through 2016, increased moderately from 2016 through 2018 and stayed the same in 2019.

⁸The *total* number of applications reviewed each year is generally different than the number of *new* bank applications received. This is due to several reasons: 1) Each bank may submit multiple applications (i.e., draft prospectus, prospectus, bank agreement, amendment); 2) There are applications from a previous year that are carried over for review the following year; and 3) Some applications may be resubmitted after being deemed incomplete.

Table 1: 2019 Bank Applications and Status Determination Counts

Status	Draft Prospectus ¹	Prospectus ²	Bank Agreement Package	Amendment ³
Reviewed	9	-	-	-
Not Complete	-	5	4	0
Acceptable	-	9	2	2
Unacceptable	-	0	0	0

¹One draft prospectus was submitted during the 2018 reporting period but evaluated in 2019.

²Four prospectuses were submitted during the 2018 reporting period but were deemed acceptable in 2019.

³One amendment was submitted during the 2018 reporting period but deemed acceptable in 2019.

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”. No banks withdrew from the review process in 2019.

Fees Collected

The Department received \$583,126 from fees for the Banking Program in 2019. 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, \$452,892 in 2017, and \$479,173 in 2018 (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 has steadily increased from 2016 to 2019.

Table 2. 2019 Fees Collected

Fee Type	Draft Prospectus	Prospectus	Bank Agreement Package	Amendment	Implementation	Totals
Review Fee	\$11,711	\$53,982	\$166,281	\$99,946	-	\$331,920
Unsolicited Change Fee	-	-	\$22,054	\$0	-	\$22,054
Implementation Fee	-	-	-	-	\$229,152	\$229,152
Total Fees	\$11,711	\$53,982	\$188,335	\$99,946	\$229,152	\$583,126

Timelines for Bank Review

For each application document type, there are two review deadlines (one for completeness determination and one for acceptable determination) which mark the last date the Department can notify a bank sponsor of the status of an application. Table 3 summarizes review timelines. Some review timelines were not met due to Department workload demands, staff turnover, or delays outside of the Department's control, such as reviews required by other signatory agencies that do not have required review timelines.

Eight bank agreement application packages and three amendments were extended by mutual agreement between the Department and the bank sponsor. Deadlines are usually extended 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 may also be extended 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)

On Time?	Draft Prospectus (30 days)	Prospectus Complete (30 days) Acceptable (90 days)	Bank Agreement Package Complete (30 days) Acceptable (90 days)	Amendment ¹ Complete (30 days) Acceptable (90 days)
Yes	3	6	4	2
No	6	9	5	2

¹Three amendments were reviewed in 2019. One amendment was deemed both complete and acceptable.

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 [Conservation and Mitigation Banking Guidelines webpage](#).

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 [Conservation and Mitigation Banks Established in California by CDFW webpage](#).

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. 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, 2018, through October 31, 2019. No banks were established in 2019. A bank is established when it has completed the criteria outlined in the banking enabling instrument.

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 2.3 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

Bank Name	CDFW Region	County	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
Cottonwood Creek Wetland Mitigation Bank	R1	Shasta	Existing	90	Wetland	23.9	23.9	Sold Out
Honey Lake Wetlands Mitigation Bank	R1	Lassen	Existing	300	Wetland	75	66.05	(Credits not for sale to the public)
Stillwater Plain Mitigation Bank	R1	Shasta	Existing	834	Vernal pool; Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	343.196	106.12243	237.07357
Antonio Mountain Ranch Mitigation Bank	R2	Placer	Existing	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	411.13	357.8
Bryte Ranch Conservation Bank	R2	Sacramento	Existing	573	Vernal pool fairy shrimp & Vernal pool tadpole shrimp; Swainson's Hawk foraging & burrowing Owl foraging habitat	589.02	380.22	119.9

Bank Name	CDFW Region	County	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
Bullock Bend Mitigation Bank	R2	Yolo	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	62.95	53.2
Clay Station Mitigation Bank	R2	Sacramento	Existing	405	Vernal pool	83.097	58.09	25.28
Colusa Basin Mitigation Bank	R2	Colusa	Existing	163	Seasonal wetland; Giant garter snake	161.95	76.446	85.504
Cosumnes Floodplain Mitigation Bank	R2	Sacramento	Existing	493	Floodplain mosaic wetland; Floodplain riparian habitat; Shaded riverine aquatic habitat; Riparian forest	321	411.65	60.06
Dolan Ranch Conservation Bank	R2	Colusa	Existing	252	Vernal pool; Giant garter snake; Western burrowing owl; Swainson's hawk	308.94	297.31	11.63
Meridian Ranch Mitigation Bank	R2	Butte	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	165.49	212.2

Bank Name	CDFW Region	County	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
Orchard Creek Conservation Bank	R2	Placer	Existing	632	Vernal pool	74.56	74.56	Sold Out
Pope Ranch Conservation Bank	R2	Yolo	Existing	391	Giant garter snake	392	392	Sold Out
Sacramento River Ranch Mitigation Bank	R2	Yolo	Existing	113	Freshwater marsh; Jurisdictional riparian	110.67	54.65	47.01
SMUD Nature Preserve Mitigation Bank	R2	Sacramento	Existing	1132	Seasonal wetland; Vernal pool; Vernal swale; Annual grassland; California tiger salamander; boggs lad hedge-hyssop, Sacramento Orcutt grass	1132.69	26.24	1114.07
Sunrise Douglas Mitigation Bank	R2	Sacramento	Existing	482	Vernal pool	50	50	Sold Out
Sutter Basin Conservation Bank	R2	Sutter	Existing	429	Giant garter snake	407.55	349	58.55
Van Vleck Ranch Mitigation Bank	R2	Sacramento	Existing	775	Swainson's hawk foraging habitat; Vernal pool	765.45	180.25	585.2
Wildlands Mitigation Bank	R2	Placer	Existing	615	Valley elderberry longhorn beetle; Emergent marsh; Riparian; Vernal pool; Western burrowing owl; Wetland	466	466	Sold Out

Bank Name	CDFW Region	County	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
Alton North Conservation Bank	R3	Sonoma	Existing	23	California tiger salamander; Burke's goldfields; Sonoma sunshine	22.4	18.8	3.59
Beach Lake Mitigation Bank	R3	Sacramento	Existing	142	Freshwater wetland; Woody riparian; Valley oak woodland	137	104.65	(Credits not for sale to the public)
Brushy Creek Conservation Bank	R3	Contra Costa	Existing	120	Western burrowing owl	118	118	Closed
Burdell Ranch Wetland Mitigation Bank	R3	Marin	Existing	83	Non-tidal wetland	241	240	1
Burke Ranch Conservation Bank	R3	Solano	Existing	964	California tiger salamander; Vernal pool preservation; Swainson's hawk; Western burrowing owl	920.56	920.56	Sold out
Byron Conservation Bank	R3	Alameda	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
Carinalli-Todd Road Mitigation Bank	R3	Sonoma	Existing	67	Wetland; Sebastopol meadowfoam; Sonoma sunshine; California tiger salamander	66.55	58.8	7.75

Bank Name	CDFW Region	County	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
Desmond Mitigation Bank	R3	Sonoma	Existing	48	Vernal pool; Sebastopol meadowfoam	24.7	11.05	13.65
Elsie Gridley Mitigation Bank	R3	Solano	Existing	1815	California tiger salamander; Western burrowing owl; Vernal pool; Swainson's hawk foraging habitat	1654.02	1151.3155	502.7045
Haera Wildlife Conservation Bank	R3	Alameda	Existing	299	Western burrowing owl; San joaquin kit fox	299	299	Sold Out
Hale Mitigation Bank	R3	Sonoma	Existing	75	California tiger salamander; Sebastopol meadow foam; Sonoma sunshine; Wetland	78.7	55.08	18.97
Hazel Mitigation Bank	R3	Sonoma	Existing	101	California tiger salamander; Wetland	101	82.1	18.9
Horn Avenue Mitigation Bank	R3	Sonoma	Existing	32	Seasonal wetland	16	16	Sold Out
Jenny Farms Conservation Bank	R3	Solano	Existing	405	Swainson's Hawk; Western burrowing owl	405.56	405.56	Closed
Kimball Island Mitigation Bank	R3	Sacramento	Existing	109	Wetland	102.58	102.58	Sold Out
Laguna Mitigation Bank	R3	Sonoma	Existing	28	Wetland	55	55	Sold Out

Bank Name	CDFW Region	County	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
Liberty Island Conservation Bank	R3	Yolo	Existing	148	Chinook salmon; Central valley steelhead; Delta smelt; Longfin smelt; Tule marsh shaded riverine aquatic; Riparian shaded riverine aquatic	139.11	74.04	57.49
Margaret West Conservation Bank	R3	Sonoma	Existing	22	California tiger salamander; Sebastopol meadowfoam	21.61	14.96	6.65
Martin Conservation Bank	R3	Sonoma	Existing	12	California tiger salamander	11.61	10.03	1.58
Mountain House Conservation Bank	R3	Alameda	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	3

Bank Name	CDFW Region	County	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
Muzzy Ranch Conservation Bank	R3	Solano	Existing	1288.5	Vernal pool fairy shrimp, Conservancy Fairy Shrimp, California tiger salamander, Vernal pool tadpole shrimp, Vernal pool tadpole shrimp, Conservancy Fairy Shrimp, California tiger salamander, Vernal pool fairy shrimp, Vernal pool tadpole shrimp, Western burrowing owl, Swainson's hawk, California tiger salamander, Western burrowing owl, Mohave Ground Squirrel	1209.2	124.15	1085.05
North Suisun Mitigation Bank	R3	Solano	Existing	609	Vernal pool; California tiger salamander; Contra Costa goldfields	557	249.916	307.084
Ohlone Preserve Conservation Bank	R3	Alameda	Existing	640	California red-legged frog; Alameda whipsnake; California tiger salamander	638.57	638.57	Sold Out
Ohlone West Conservation Bank	R3	Alameda	Existing	640	Alameda whipsnake; California tiger salamander	640	211.65	428.35
Oursan Ridge Conservation Bank	R3	Contra Costa	Existing	429.9	Alameda whipsnake; California red-legged frog	429.9	30.64	399.26

Bank Name	CDFW Region	County	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
Pleasanton Ridge Conservation Bank	R3	Alameda	Existing	654	California red-legged frog; Alameda whipsnake	972.56	0	972.56
Slippery Rock Conservation Bank	R3	Sonoma	Existing	38	California tiger salamander	31	31	Sold Out
Southwest Santa Rosa Vernal Pool Preservation Bank	R3	Sonoma	Existing	39	Wetland	208.24	208.24	Closed
Springtown Natural Community Reserve	R3	Alameda	Existing	74	Wetland; Vernal pool; Vernal swale; California tiger salamander; Western Burrowing owl	73	73	Sold Out
Swift \ Turner Conservation Bank	R3	Sonoma	Existing	34	Sebastopol meadowfoam; Sonoma sunshine; Burke's goldfields; California tiger salamander	21.25	20.38	0.87
Wikiup Mitigation Bank	R3	Sonoma	Existing	12	Wetland	60	60	Closed
Wright Preservation Bank	R3	Sonoma	Existing	174	Vernal pool; Sebastopol meadowfoam; Burke's goldfields; California tiger salamander	600	600	Closed
Agua Fria Conservation Bank	R4	Merced	Existing	3234	San Joaquin kit fox; Western burrowing owl	3220	3220	Sold Out

Bank Name	CDFW Region	County	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
Alkali Sink Conservation Bank	R4	Fresno	Existing	946	San Joaquin kit fox; Swainson's hawk; Western burrowing owl; Vernal pool fairy shrimp; Longhorn fairy shrimp	943.43	149.42	794.01
Black Mountain Conservation Bank	R4	San Bernardino	Existing	1940.08	Desert Tortoise, Mohave ground Squirrel, Le Conte's thrasher	1940.08	474.03	1466.05
Coles Levee Ecosystem Preserve	R4	Kern	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)
Dutchman Creek Conservation Bank	R4	Merced	Existing	501	California tiger salamander; San Joaquin kit fox; Swainson's hawk; Western burrowing owl; Vernal pool fairy shrimp; Vernal pool tadpole	496.8	489.85	6.95

Bank Name	CDFW Region	County	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
					shrimp; Conservancy fairy shrimp			
Grassland Mitigation Bank	R4	Merced	Existing	281	Vernal pool fairy shrimp; Vernal pool tadpole shrimp; California tiger salamander; Conservancy fairy shrimp; Western burrowing owl; Swainson's hawk	232	148.6	83.4
Kern Water Bank Conservation Bank	R4	Kern	Existing	3267	San Joaquin kit fox; Tipton kangaroo rat; Blunt-nosed leopard lizard; other threatened & endangered species	3267	1466	1801
Palo Prieto Conservation Bank	R4	Kern & San Luis Obispo	Existing	5086	San Joaquin kit fox	5086	3796.34	1289.66
Sparling Ranch Conservation Bank	R4	San Benito	Existing	3284	California tiger salamander; California red-legged frog	1987.9	707.39	1280.51
West Mojave Conservation Bank	R4	Kern	Existing	987.4	Intermittent stream/riparian; Desert tortoise; Mohave ground squirrel	914	812.99	101.01

Bank Name	CDFW Region	County	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
Brook Forest Mitigation Bank	R5	San Diego	Existing	226	Riparian wetland; Oak woodland; Chaparral; Native grassland; Non-native grassland; Coastal sage scrub	214.2	127.5	86.7
Carlsbad Highlands Conservation Bank	R5	San Diego	Existing	180	Coastal sage scrub	180	180	Sold Out
Chiquita Canyon Conservation Bank	R5	Orange	Existing	1182	Coastal sage scrub; California gnatcatcher; Perennial grassland Ecotone; Oak woodland; Oak savannah; Native forb; Non-wetland watercourse	327	0	327
Cornerstone Lands Conservation Bank	R5	San Diego	Existing	2600	MSCP threatened and endangered species credits: coastal sage scrub/non-native grassland	1000	99.205	900.795
Crestridge Conservation Bank	R5	San Diego	Existing	2377	Oak riparian woodland; Inland sage scrub; Chaparral; Non-native grassland	2507.8	834.45	1673.35
Daley Ranch Conservation Bank	R5	San Diego	Existing	2842	Oak woodland; Chaparral; Coastal sage scrub; Non-native grassland; Wetland	2842	704.21	2137.79

Bank Name	CDFW Region	County	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
Heights of Pala Mesa Conservation Bank	R5	San Diego	Existing	317.4	California gnatcatcher; Coastal sage scrub; Chaparral, Native Grassland	317.4	316.18	1.22
La Purisima Conservation Bank	R5	Santa Barbara	Existing	853	California tiger salamander	715.7	284.15	431.55
Manchester Avenue Conservation Bank	R5	San Diego	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
North County Habitat Bank	R5	San Diego	Existing	14.09	Wetland; Riparian	14.14	12.98	1.16
Petersen Ranch Mitigation	R5	Los Angeles	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
Pilgrim Creek Mitigation Bank	R5	San Diego	Existing	121	Wetland; Coastal sage scrub	49.8	49.8	0

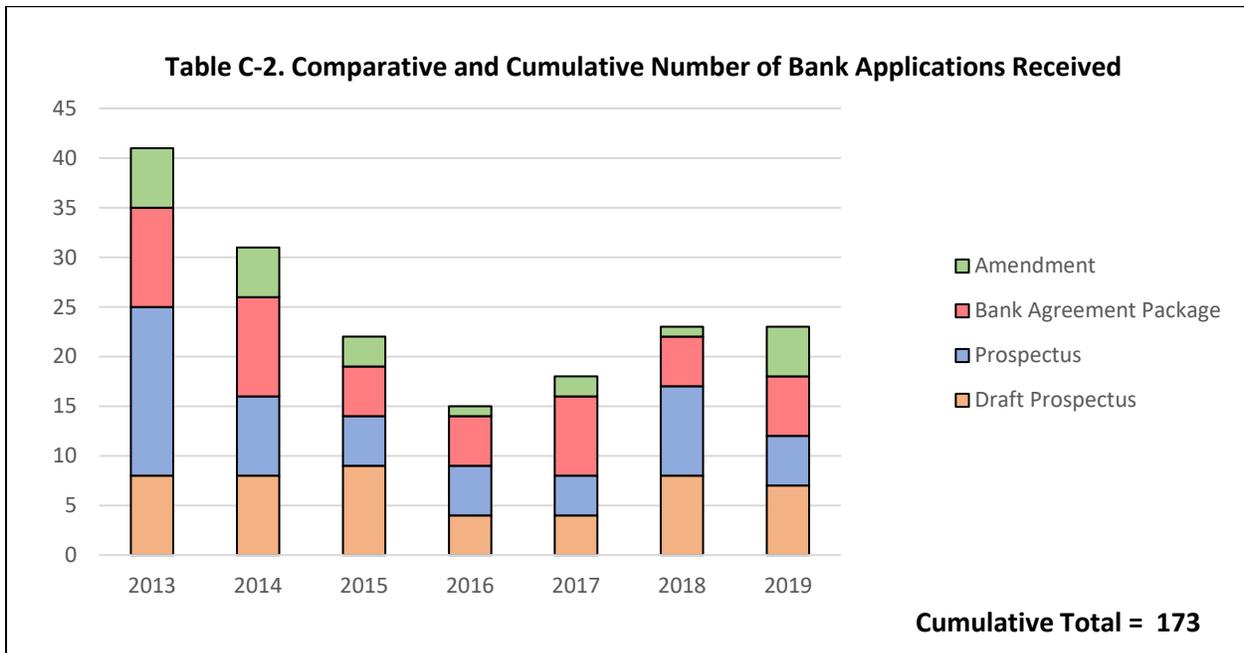
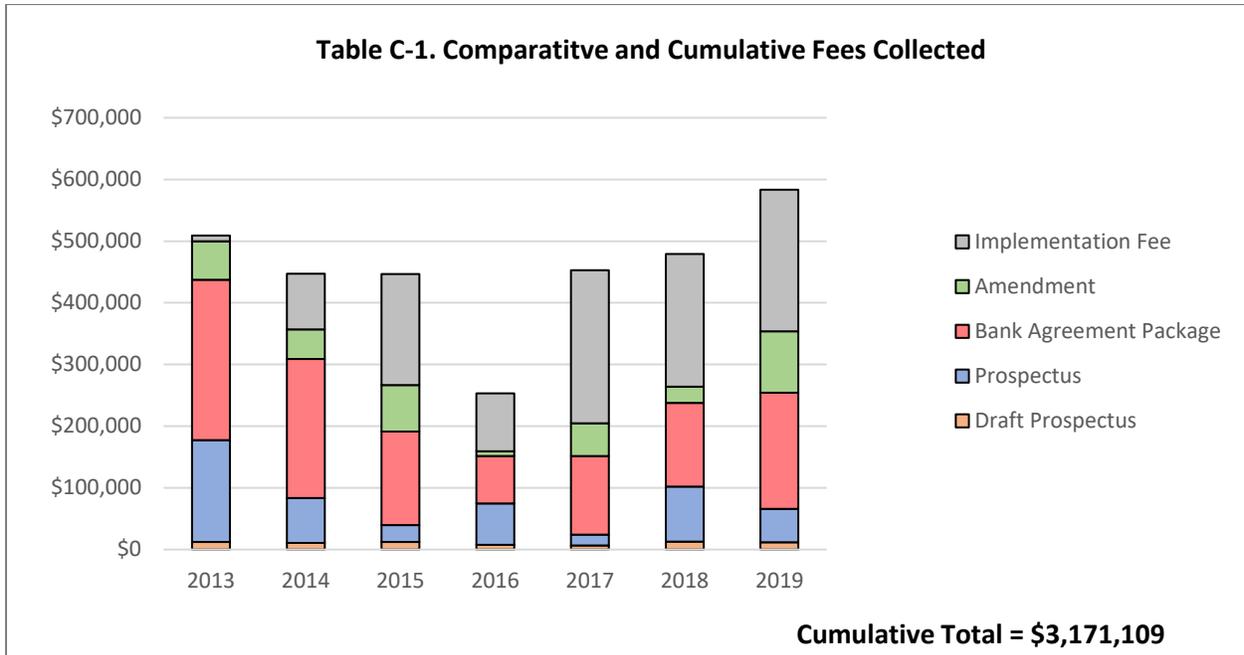
Bank Name	CDFW Region	County	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
Ramona Grasslands Conservation Bank	R5	San Diego	Existing	210	Non-native grassland; Vernal pool; Western burrowing owl	199.34	11.12	125.96
Rancho Jamul Mitigation Bank	R5	San Diego	Existing	109	Wetland; Riparian habitat; Oak woodland	109	109	0
San Luis Rey Mitigation Bank	R5	San Diego	Existing	57	Floodplain; Riverine	53.6	13.95	39.62
San Miguel Conservation Bank	R5	San Diego	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
San Vicente Conservation Bank	R5	San Diego	Existing	320	Coastal sage scrub; Mixed chaparral	320	292.27	27.73
Santa Paula Creek Mitigation Bank	R5	Ventura	Existing	200	Wetlands; Coastal sage scrub; Floodplain scrub; Chaparral; Riparian woodland; Upland woodland	198.22	126.53	71.69
Whelan Ranch Conservation Bank	R5	San Diego	Existing	136	Coastal sage scrub	136	136	0

Bank Name	CDFW Region	County	New or Existing	Acres	Habitat Type or Species	Total Potential Credits	Total Credits Sold	*Balance
Willow Road Conservation Bank	R5	San Diego	Existing	71	California gnatcatcher-occupied Coastal sage scrub; Coastal scrub-chaparral scrub; Chamise chaparral; Non-native grassland	70	15.59	54.41
Barry Jones Wetland Mitigation Bank	R6	Riverside	Existing	140	Vernal pool	136	66.435	69.565
Cajon Creek Habitat Conservation Management Area	R6	San Bernardino	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	591.24	462.24	129
Soquel Canyon Mitigation Bank	R6	San Bernardino	Existing	313	Ephemeral, intermittent and permanent steam/riparian; Coastal sage scrub, Chaparral; Native grassland; Walnut woodland; Oak woodland; Mulefat scrub	300.94	52.86	248.08

*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 2019



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