

City of Carlsbad Habitat Management Plan Annual Report

Reporting Year 13, November 2016 – October 2017

February, 2018

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Acronyms and Definitions

Annual Reports – Preserve-specific annual reports, which summarize management and monitoring activities, threats, and monitoring results, are due in November of every year. Pre-HMP preserves are generally not required to prepare annual reports unless stipulated in previously negotiated agreements with the city and/or Wildlife Agencies. HMP-wide annual reports (e.g., the current report) are due to the Wildlife Agencies in December of every year. HMP annual reports summarize gains and losses in the HMP preserve system, current status of individual preserves and species, management and monitoring activities, and a financial summary. Every third year, the HMP annual report includes an analysis of species monitoring data. The latest three-year report was prepared as part of the 2010/2011 HMP annual report.

ASMD – Area Specific Management Directive.

BLF – Batiquitos Lagoon Foundation.

California Gnatcatcher Core Area – An area identified in the MHCP that is considered critical to the recovery of the coastal California gnatcatcher. Approximately 500 acres of core habitat must be conserved by the MHCP jurisdictions as a condition of coverage for gnatcatcher. Although the core area is located outside of the City of Carlsbad, the city is responsible for 307.6 acres of conservation.

Caltrans – California Department of Transportation. Caltrans is responsible for the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of the California State Highway System and Interstate Highway segments within the state's boundaries.

City – City of Carlsbad.

CDFW – California Department of Fish and Wildlife (formerly CDFG – California Department of Fish and Game).

CNDDDB – California Natural Diversity Database, operated and maintained by CDFW.

CNLM – Center for Natural Lands Management, a non-profit organization that provides management and biological monitoring of mitigation and conservation lands in perpetuity.

Compliance Monitoring – Monitoring to determine if the HMP is being properly implemented pursuant to the Implementing Agreement and state and federal take authorizations/permits.

Conservation Easement (as defined in California Civil Code Section 815.1) – Any limitation in a deed, will, or other instrument in the form of an easement, restriction, covenant, or condition, which is or has been executed by or on behalf of the owner of the land subject to such easement and is binding upon successive owners of such land, and the purpose of which is to retain land predominantly in its natural, scenic, historical, agricultural, forested, or open-space condition.

Critical Location – An area that must be substantially conserved for a particular sensitive species to be adequately conserved by the MHCP. Critical locations often coincide with major populations of the same sensitive species, but not all major populations are considered critical.

Edge Effects – Impacts to natural open space resulting from adjacent, contrasting environments, such as developed or disturbed land. When an edge is created, the natural ecosystem is affected for some distance in from the edge.

Effectiveness Monitoring – Monitoring habitat and species to determine if the HMP is protecting sensitive biological resources as planned and if any adaptive management is needed.

EMP – SANDAG’s TransNet Environmental Mitigation Program, a funding allocation category for the costs to mitigate habitat impacts for regional transportation projects. Funding grants from this program may be used for habitat acquisition, management, and monitoring activities as needed to help implement the Multiple Habitat Conservation Program (MHCP).

ESA – Endangered Species Act.

Existing Hardline Preserve Areas – Natural habitat open space areas, such as Ecological Reserves and Dawson-Los Monos Reserve that were preserved prior to final approval of the HMP, or areas that were previously Proposed Hardline Areas or Standards Areas that have secured preservation, long-term management and monitoring, and a non-wasting endowment to fund activities in perpetuity.

FPA – Focused Planning Area.

GIS – Geographic Information System.

Habitrak – A GIS-based tool that was developed and is maintained by CDFW for habitat accounting. The tool calculates the acreage, type, and location of vegetation communities that are gained (conserved), or lost (impacted) from the HMP planning area.

HCP – Habitat Conservation Plan, a planning document required as part of an application for an incidental take permit from the USFWS that describes the anticipated effects of the proposed taking, how those impacts will be minimized or mitigated, and how the HCP is to be funded.

HMP – Habitat Management Plan; serves as the MHCP Subarea Plan for the City of Carlsbad.

HOA – Home Owners’ Association.

HRS – Habitat Restoration Sciences, Inc. A for-profit native habitat restoration and general engineering firm specializing in installation and long term maintenance of natural areas.

IA – Implementing Agreement. The legal agreement between the City of Carlsbad, CDFW, and USFWS that ensures implementation of the Carlsbad Habitat Management Plan (HMP),

binds each of the parties to perform the obligations, responsibilities, and tasks assigned, and provides remedies and recourse should any of the parties fail to perform.

Landowner – The legal entity that owns the land in fee-title. The landowner has the ultimate responsibility to ensure that preserve management is secured prior to habitat impacts. Often, the management responsibility is contracted to a third party.

LFMZ – Local Facility Management Zone, one of 25 Growth Management Plan sub-areas of the City of Carlsbad used for planning and financing infrastructure improvements and other city services and facilities concurrent with development.

Major Population – A population of sensitive species considered sufficiently large to be self-sustaining with a minimum of active or intensive management intervention (especially for plants) or that at least supports enough breeding individuals to contribute reliably to the overall meta-population stability of the species (especially for animals). Also includes smaller populations that are considered important to long-term species survival.

Management Unit – Groupings of adjacent or nearby preserve parcels that have similar management needs.

MHCP – Multiple Habitat Conservation Program, a subregional conservation plan prepared and administered by SANDAG that encompasses the cities of Carlsbad, Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach, and Vista. The goal of the MHCP is to conserve approximately 19,000 acres of habitat and contribute toward the regional habitat preserve system for the protection of more than 80 rare, threatened, or endangered species.

NCCP – Natural Community Conservation Planning, a program of CDFW that takes a broad-based ecosystem approach to planning for the protection and perpetuation of biological diversity throughout the state. The MHCP is a sub-regional component of the statewide NCCP.

Non-wasting Endowment – An endowment with sufficient principal that provides for the set up costs and management/monitoring of a preserve in perpetuity through investment returns. The endowment is designed to increase in value over time in order for the generated revenues to increase, and thus keep pace with inflation. Pre-HMP preserves generally did not require endowments to fund management, unless specified in a previously negotiated agreement with the city and/or Wildlife Agencies.

OSMP – Open Space Management Plan, which serves as the Preserve Management and Monitoring Plan referenced in Section 12.3 of the Implementing Agreement.

PAR – Property Analysis Record, a cost analysis that estimates the management and monitoring costs of a specific preserve in perpetuity, often in the form of an endowment to fund long-term management. A PAR is based on industry accepted parameters, allows an objective cost/benefit analysis for each line item, and adjusts for inflation.

PMP – Area-specific Preserve Management Plan, the permanent management plan developed for a particular preserve within the preserve System. The city has contracted Center for Natural Lands Management to develop a master PMP for all city-owned preserves which addresses each preserve individually.

Preserve – Land conserved with a conservation easement, restrictive covenant, deed restriction, or transfer of fee title to the city or California Department of Fish and Wildlife that is being managed to HMP and MHCP standards. (Note: lands already set aside for preservation through an open space easement prior to HMP adoption have limited management activities until a regional funding source is available).

Preserve Manager – The entity responsible for monitoring and managing the preserve. The majority of preserve lands are owned/managed by the city, CDFW, CNLM, or private homeowners' associations (HOAs). Pursuant to State due-diligence legislation that took effect January of 2007, preserve managers must be certified by either the city or CDFW before they can begin managing lands in the city.

Priority Species – Sensitive species that have site-specific permit conditions requiring populations to be tracked individually using GIS.

Proposed Hardline Preserve Areas – Areas identified in the HMP as natural habitat open space that were proposed for permanent conservation and perpetual management during the design phase of development projects but not completed prior to final approval of the HMP.

RY – Reporting Year, or from November 1, 2015 to October 31, 2016.

Rough Step Assembly - A policy that requires development (losses) occur in "rough step" with land conservation (gains) during preserve assembly to ensure that development does not greatly outpace land conservation. It is generally understood by the Wildlife Agencies that losses should be no more than 10% greater than gains.

SANDAG – San Diego Association of Governments. SANDAG is the San Diego region's primary public planning, transportation, transit construction, and research agency, providing the public forum for regional policy decisions about growth, transportation planning and transit construction, environmental management, housing, open space, energy, public safety, and binational topics.

SDHC – San Diego Habitat Conservancy; a non-profit organization that provides management and biological monitoring of mitigation and conservation lands in perpetuity. Prior to February of 2009, SDHC was called Helix Community Conservancy.

SDMMP – San Diego Management and Monitoring Program, a science based program seeking to provide a coordinated approach to management and biological monitoring of lands in San Diego that have been conserved through various programs including the Multiple Species Conservation Program, the Multiple Habitats Conservation Program, the TransNet Environmental Mitigation Program, and various other conservation and mitigation efforts.

Standards Areas – Areas that were included in the MHCP Focused Planning Area (i.e., considered high priority for inclusion into the preserve system), but for which projects had not been proposed prior to the city’s HMP approval. Because potential protected habitat areas had not been delineated, a set of zone-specific conservation standards were established as a condition of future project approval.

Take – As defined in the Federal Endangered Species Act; to harm, harass, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect a listed species or attempt to do so, including impacts to the habitats upon which these listed species depend.

TET – The Environmental Trust. TET was a habitat management company that owned and managed several preserves in Carlsbad until declaring bankruptcy in 2005. Their properties were unmanaged until CDFW acquired title and management responsibility in early 2010.

TransNet - The San Diego County half-cent sales tax for transportation improvements first approved by voters in 1988 and extended in 2004. The Environmental Mitigation Program (EMP) is a component of TransNet that funds habitat related environmental mitigation activities required to implement projects identified in SANDAG’s Regional Transportation Plan, including a funding allocation for habitat acquisition, management, and monitoring activities as needed to help implement the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) and the Multiple Habitat Conservation Program (MHCP).

USACOE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Wildlife Agencies – Term used collectively for the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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Executive Summary

This is the twelfth annual HMP summary report, covering the period of November 1, 2016 to October 31, 2017. This report summarizes the preserve status, implementation activities, and preserve gains and losses that have occurred during the current reporting period. Highlights of HMP activities are summarized below.

Current Status of Preserves

The existing preserves continued to be managed, monitored, and/or maintained during the reporting period. Established private and city-owned Hardline Preserves were managed and monitored in accordance with their approved Preserve Management Plans; California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) preserves were managed subject to available funding and resources; and pre-existing natural open space areas were maintained according to their respective Open Space Easements and/or Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions (CC&Rs), if applicable. Descriptions of the different categories of preserves are contained in Section 1.3.

Lake Calavera Mitigation Parcel

During the reporting period there were no debits from the mitigation parcel. To date, cumulative debits and adjustments for wetland mitigation sites are 94.9 acres, leaving a total of 111.2 acres (credits) remaining.

Gnatcatcher Core Area Conservation Obligation

The city has conserved 294.67 acres of the 307.60 acre Gnatcatcher Core Area conservation requirement and continued to explore opportunities to conserve the remaining 12.93 acres during the reporting period.

Land Acquisitions

There were no land acquisitions inside of the HMP Planning Area during the reporting period.

Habitat Gains and Losses

On March 3, 2017 a total of 1.8 acres of habitat was gained and 3.3 acres was lost, associated with the Daybreak Church Project.

Rough Step Preserve Assembly

The rough step policy states that during preserve assembly, development (losses) must occur in “rough step” with land conservation (gains). Although a precise definition of “rough step” was not included in the MHCP or HMP, it is generally understood by the Wildlife Agencies that losses should be no more than 10% greater than gains (C. Beck, CDFW, pers. comm. 2007). This policy was developed for NCCP plans to ensure that development does not greatly outpace land preservation. Since inception of the HMP program, 1,541 acres have been lost and 6,143 acres have been gained within Carlsbad. The rough step policy will continue to be followed for all new development projects (e.g., in Standards Areas) because the city requires that native habitat be conserved (impact mitigation/habitat gain) prior to allowing any habitat impacts (habitat loss) to occur.

Regulatory Compliance

The city is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the Implementing Agreement, NCCP take authorization/permit, and federal ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) take authorization/permit, and HMP zone-specific standards, as summarized in Tables 4-7 in the body of the report.

Preserve Management and Monitoring

Key management and monitoring activities in HMP preserves conducted this year included invasive species removal, installation and maintenance of fences and signage, rare plant counts and habitat assessments, vegetation mapping, sensitive bird species surveys, wildlife corridor tracking, and public outreach activities.

Patrolling and Enforcement

The City initiated a pilot ranger program in June, 2017. The pilot program, which includes two full time positions and a new off road vehicle, is being run by the City of Carlsbad Police Department. The rangers patrol the open space in the City of Carlsbad, including the preserves, trails, lagoons, beaches and parks. Rangers have the power to issue citations, although they also focus on providing information and education. In addition, the Environmental Management division continues to coordinate with preserve managers, Carlsbad Parks and Recreation Department, CDFW, and the Carlsbad and Oceanside Police Departments on a multi-pronged approach to enforcement within the preserve system using education, deterrence, and patrolling.

Financial Summary

In-lieu Mitigation Fee Program. A total of \$2,556.00 of *in-lieu* mitigation fees was collected, the city made a contribution of \$96,315.07, and nothing was expended during the reporting period. As of October 31, 2017, the account had a negative balance of \$316,191.21. This shortfall will be reimbursed with future *in-lieu* mitigation fees.

Preserve Management Endowments. During the reporting period, a total of \$610,938 was used by CNLM, SDHC, HRS, and San Diego Urban Corps Habitat Services for management and monitoring activities on 20 preserves (in this instance, the 13 conserved parcels owned by the city are counted as a single preserve). Endowment and remaining initial funds for these properties (not including the city-owned preserves) totaled \$13,514,629 as of October 31, 2017.

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1.0 Plan Administration

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide an update on the status of the Habitat Management Plan (HMP) preserve system and implementation activities that have occurred during the current reporting period (November 1, 2016 – October 31, 2017). The information in this report will be used in compliance monitoring to determine if the HMP is being properly implemented pursuant to relevant regulations and permit conditions. Annual tracking and reporting of the HMP preserve system's gains, losses, management, and monitoring is required by Sections 12.1 and 12.2 of the Implementing Agreement, dated November 12, 2004; the Federal Fish and Wildlife 10(a)(1)(B) Permit No. TE022606-0, dated November 12, 2004; and the NCCP Permit No. 2835-2004-001-05, dated November 15, 2004. This annual report covers year twelve of the 50-year HMP implementation permits.

1.2 HMP Compliance Monitoring and Effectiveness Monitoring

1.2.1 HMP Conservation Goals

In order to evaluate the city's compliance with the HMP and the effectiveness of the MHCP/HMP program with respect to natural resources protection, it is necessary to understand the underlying goals of the plan, which are summarized below (See HMP p. A-2 for a complete list):

- Conserve the full range of vegetation community types, with a focus on sensitive habitat types.
- Conserve populations of narrow endemic species and other covered species.
- Conserve sufficient habitat, functional biological cores, wildlife movement corridors, and habitat linkages, including linkages that connect coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) populations and movement corridors for large mammals, to support covered species in perpetuity.
- Apply a "no net loss" policy to wetlands, riparian habitats, and oak woodlands.
- Implement appropriate land use measures to ensure the protection of preserve lands in perpetuity.
- Meet conservation goals stated above while accommodating orderly growth and development in the city.
- Coordinate and monitor protection and management of conserved lands within the preserve system.
- Minimize costs of Endangered Species Act (ESA)-related mitigation and HMP implementation.

1.2.2 Compliance Monitoring

Compliance monitoring, also known as implementation or regulatory monitoring, is required pursuant to the city's HMP Implementing Agreement (permit) with the Wildlife Agencies (CDFW and USFWS, collectively) to ensure that the city is performing the conservation and implementation actions described in the Implementing Agreement. Compliance monitoring tracks whether the city is doing what it agreed to do from a regulatory perspective, such as conserving particular species locations and acres of habitat, monitoring the condition of the habitat and species, and performing required management actions (MHCP Vol. I). The Preserve Steward assists the city by conducting compliance monitoring and reporting for agency review. Habitat tracking results are provided in Section 1.4; regulatory compliance is discussed in Section 1.5; and management and monitoring activities are summarized in Section 2.0.

1.2.3 Effectiveness Monitoring

Effectiveness monitoring, also known as biological, ecological or validation monitoring, determines the effectiveness of the conservation program. Effectiveness monitoring evaluates how well the preserve assembly and management actions are achieving the biological goals stated in the MHCP and HMP within the city and across the MHCP planning area as a whole. The preserve-level monitoring program is used to evaluate the effectiveness of management actions at specific preserve areas (MHCP Vol. III). At the subregional (MHCP-wide) level, effectiveness monitoring involves assessing status and trends in populations of covered species, and assessing how well the conservation strategy is working to maintain natural ecological processes (MHCP Vol. III). The city is responsible for biological monitoring on city-owned properties and for reporting monitoring results from other properties within the HMP. The Wildlife Agencies are responsible for monitoring on their own properties (i.e., reserves owned by CDFW or lands within Batiqitos Lagoon owned by the California State Lands Commission) and for conducting subregional monitoring and analysis.

Monitoring the effectiveness of the MHCP and HMP is more challenging than compliance monitoring because the biological goals are broad and it may take many (upwards of ten) years before trends in species populations and habitat conditions are detectable. Species and habitat monitoring, and monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of management to reduce threats is conducted by the preserve managers. The city, Preserve Steward, preserve managers, and Wildlife Agencies are currently working together to implement a functional citywide monitoring program that will help answer questions about the status of species populations and wildlife movement. In addition, the city is coordinating with the San Diego Management and Monitoring Program (SDMMP), which is developing regional and preserve-level monitoring and management strategic plans and protocols for use throughout San Diego County.

1.3 Current Status of Preserves

This section contains a description of the different categories of preserves within the HMP preserve system, accounting of the mitigation credits at the city's Lake Calavera Mitigation Parcel, status of the city's Gnatcatcher Core Area conservation obligation, and a summary of the *in-lieu* mitigation fee program.

1.3.1 Categories of HMP Preserves

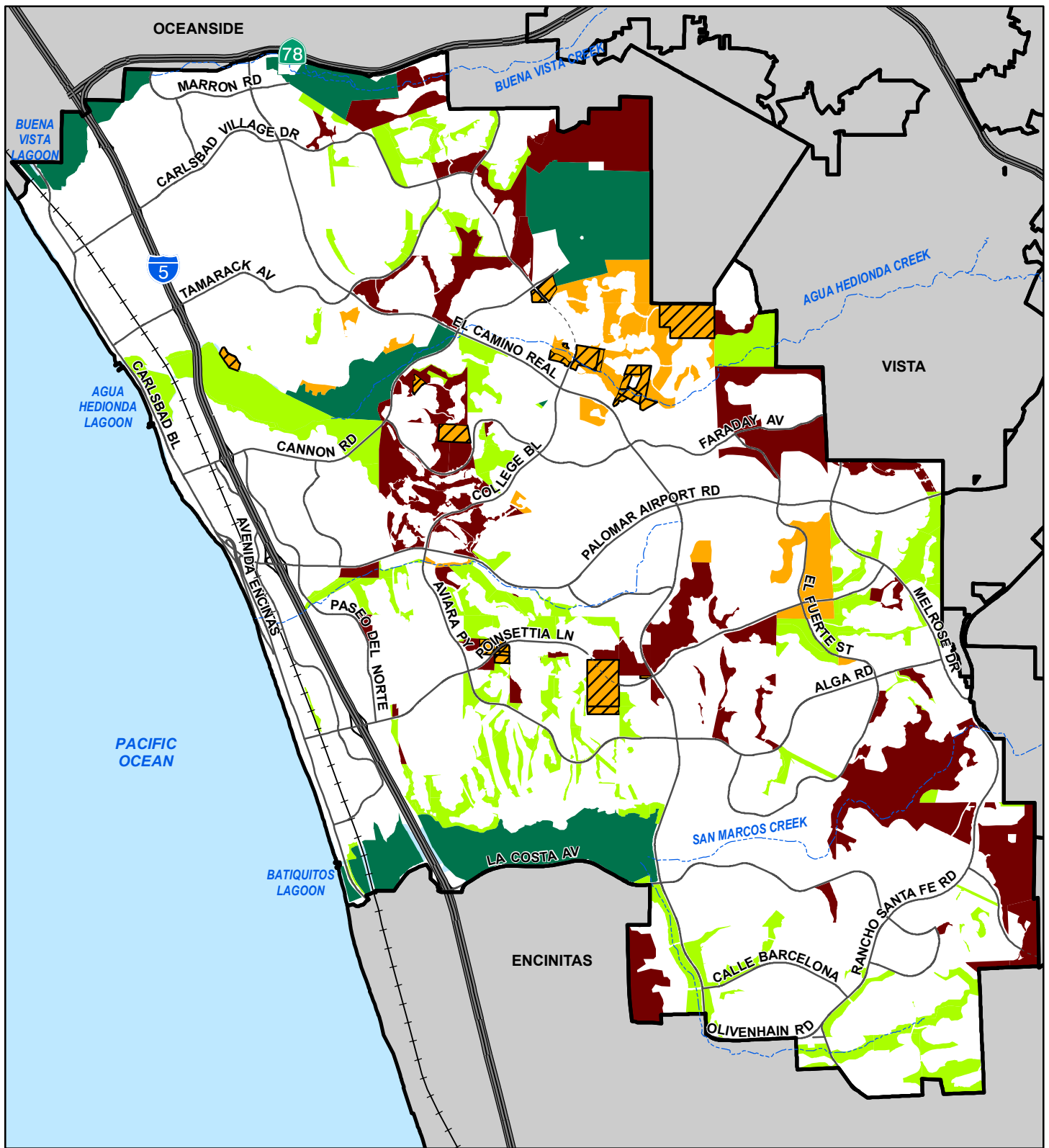
Lands within the HMP preserve system can be grouped into four categories: (1) established private and city-owned Hardline Preserves; (2) California Department of Fish and Wildlife Ecological Reserves; (3) pre-existing natural open space preserves; and (4) future preserves (Proposed Hardline Preserves and Standards Areas). These categories of preserve lands are distinguished by the level of management, ownership, and/or status as described below and shown in Figure 1.

Established Private and City-owned Hardline Preserves

These Hardline Preserves were established during or after the adoption of the HMP. They have approved Preserve Management Plans implemented by preserve managers and funded through non-wasting endowments or, in the case of the city-owned preserves, through annual budget appropriations. The city requires annual reports for all of these preserves. The underlying property owners for these preserves are a preserve management entity, homeowners' association, or the city. Except for the city-owned properties, all of these Hardline Preserves are protected by a recorded conservation easement. Examples of these preserves include Rancho La Costa, Carlsbad Oaks North, Lake Calavera, and the Crossings Golf Course, among others.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife Ecological Reserves

These Hardline Preserves were established prior to or subsequent to the adoption of the HMP and are all owned by the State of California. According to the HMP Implementing Agreement, the level of management and monitoring of the CDFW preserves is based upon the available State funding and resources. Except for the Buena Vista Creek Ecological Reserve, there are currently no finalized long-term management plans for the CDFW Ecological Reserves in Carlsbad. Management is guided by draft plans, which have not been submitted to the city. CDFW obtains State Wildlife Grant funding annually for management and monitoring activities on CDFW's preserves. Management accounts have been established for Carlsbad Highlands Ecological Reserve and Agua Hedionda Lagoon Ecological Reserve. The Batiquitos Lagoon Ecological Reserve is managed and monitored by CDFW and funded through a mitigation account established by the Port of Los Angeles and held by CDFW. The Buena Vista Creek Ecological Reserve is managed by Center for Natural Lands Management (CNLM), a non-profit management entity, through a contract and funded by a non-wasting endowment held by CNLM. The city receives some CDFW



Legend

- Established Private and City-owned Preserve
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife Ecological Reserve
- Pre-existing Natural Open Space Preserve
- Future Preserve Proposed Hardline
- Future Preserve Standards Area



monitoring data for the lagoon preserves and a CNLM-prepared annual report for the Buena Vista Creek Ecological Reserve.

Pre-existing Natural Open Space Preserves

These Hardline Preserves predated the adoption of the HMP and are composed of natural open space areas within subdivisions or master plan communities (owned by the respective homeowners' association), the University of California's Dawson-Los Monos Reserve, and areas owned by Cabrillo Power, San Diego Gas and Electric, and the San Dieguito Union High School District. The lands were included in the HMP because of their biological resources and ecological value. There are no Preserve Management Plans or active management and monitoring associated with these preserves, and maintenance of the property is the responsibility of the property owner. Generally, management consists of trash pick-up and fence maintenance. The HMP envisioned that future management and monitoring of these lands would be financed through a regional funding source. All of the preserves owned by homeowners' associations are protected by an Open Space Easement. The Dawson-Los Monos Reserve is owned by the Regents of University of California and has no open space or conservation easement protection. Examples of the homeowners' association owned preserves include Calavera Hills Phase I, Aviara, and Arroyo La Costa.

Future Preserves (Proposed Hardline Preserves and Standards Areas)

These preserves are identified in the HMP and are associated with developable lands but have yet to begin management and monitoring. As a condition of approval for any development on the property, the developer is obligated to establish the preserve by gaining approval of a Preserve Management Plan, contracting with a management entity, depositing a non-wasting endowment or other secure financing mechanism, and recording a conservation easement. An Equivalency Finding, approved by the city and Wildlife Agencies, is required for any alterations to the Proposed Hardline Preserve boundary, and the final preserve design for Standards Areas must be approved by the city and Wildlife Agencies through a Consistency Finding. Examples of these future preserves include Mandana and Kato.

1.3.2 Lake Calavera Mitigation Parcel

The city-owned Lake Calavera Mitigation Parcel, also known as the Lake Calavera Preserve, provides mitigation as needed for upland habitat impacts related to city construction projects. Credits are deducted on an acre-for-acre basis, regardless of the type of habitat being impacted, except for impacts to gnatcatcher-occupied coastal sage scrub, southern maritime chaparral, and maritime succulent scrub. No credits can be sold to outside entities.

There is a discrepancy between the acreage of available credit shown in the HMP (Section D.3.B) and Implementing Agreement (Section 10.7), with the former indicating 266.1 available acres and the latter showing 206.1 available acres. For the first five years of HMP implementation, from

2004 to 2009, the Wildlife Agencies and city used the 266.1 acre credit amount contained in the HMP. In reporting year 6 (Nov. 2009 to Oct. 2010), the city revised the initial credit amount to 256.0 acres to reflect the actual calculated acreage of the Lake Calavera property based on updated mapping. The Wildlife Agencies and city have since agreed to use the more conservative amount of 206.1 acres stated in the Implementing Agreement.

In addition to the use of the Lake Calavera Mitigation Parcel for upland mitigation credits, the city also uses the property for mitigation through active habitat creation, restoration and/or enhancement of disturbed areas within the preserve, in coordination with the Wildlife Agencies (Figure 2). Once an area has been mapped and identified as mitigation for a city project, it is no longer eligible for future mitigation credits, and the acreage of the mitigation site is debited from the available balance. During the reporting period, there were no debits. Cumulative debits and adjustments for wetland mitigation sites to date are 94.9 acres, leaving a total of 111.2 acres (credits) remaining (Table 1).

Table 1. Mitigation Acreage at Lake Calavera Mitigation Parcel RY 13 (2016-2017)

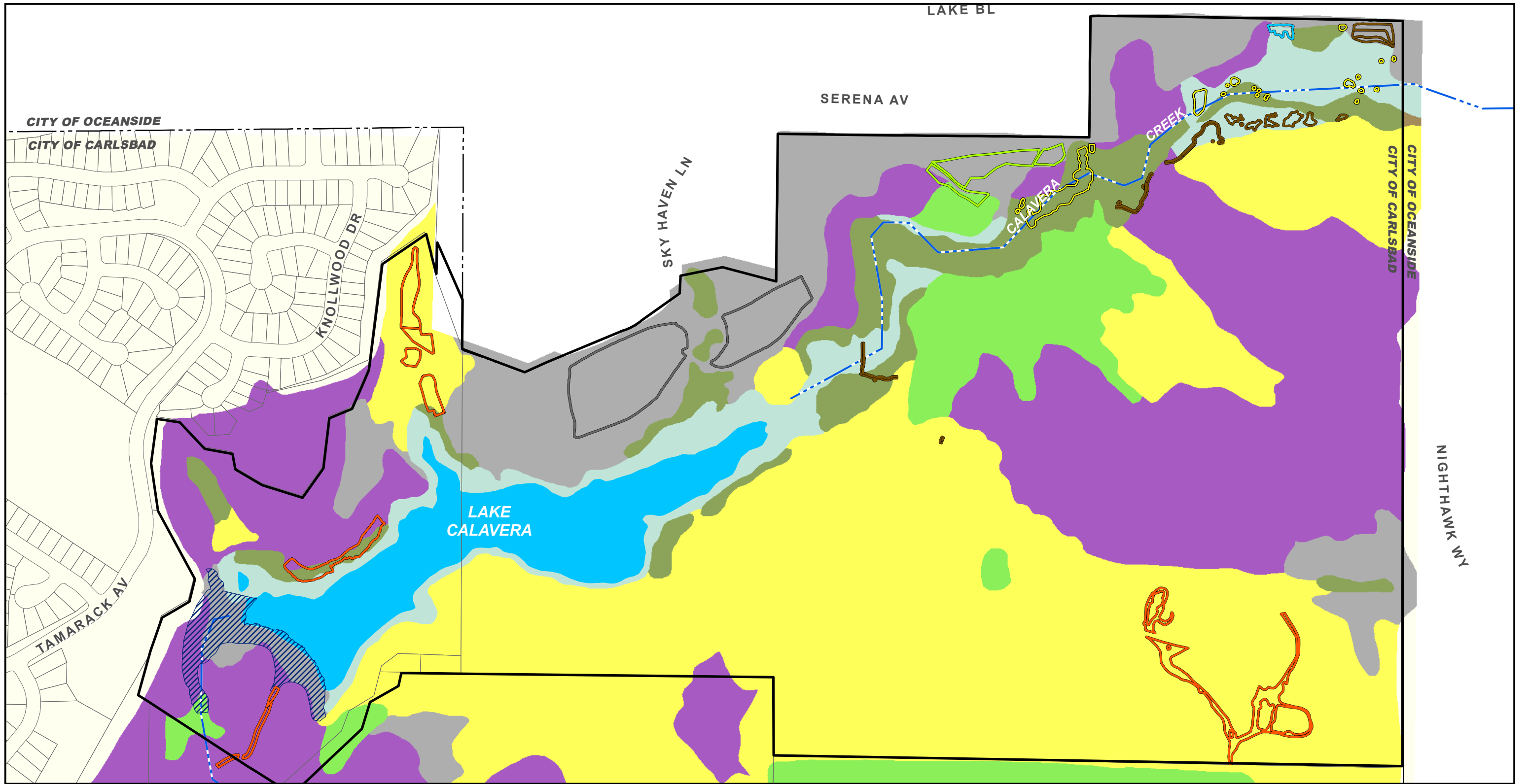
Credits and Debits	Acres¹
<i>INITIAL CREDITS</i>	<i>206.1</i>
Total acres available as of November 1, 2016	111.2
Year 13 Deductions (Nov. 2016-Oct. 2017)	0.0
Total acres available as of October 31, 2017	111.2

¹ Rounded to the nearest tenth of an acre.

1.3.3 Gnatcatcher Core Area Preservation Obligation Acreage

As of the final approval of the HMP in 2004, 214.52 acres of the 307.67 acre Gnatcatcher Core Area preservation obligation had been met through project related mitigation in the Core Area and additional onsite restoration within the HMP Plan Area. The remaining obligation consisted of acquisition of 43.02 acres of occupied coastal sage scrub habitat and reimbursement for 50.13 acres of land that was acquired by a private developer in anticipation of the HMP Core Area requirements. The history of the Gnatcatcher Core Area, including how the previous obligations were met, is detailed in earlier annual reports.

No Core Area credits were added during the reporting period. To date, the city has conserved 294.67 acres of the 307.67 acre Gnatcatcher Core Area conservation requirement and continued



Restoration Areas:

- Restoration for Lake Calavera Trails Plan, RY6 2009-2010
- Restoration Funded by SANDAG Transnet EMP Grant, 2009
- Restoration for Dam Improvements, RY2 2005-2006
- Restoration for Boardwalk, RY7 2010-2011
- Restoration for Romeria/LC Drainage, RY11 2014-2015
- Restoration for Dam Maintenance, 2016-2017
- Calavera Dam

Habitat Types:

- Open Freshwater
- Chaparral
- Southern Maritime Chaparral
- Coastal Sage Scrub
- Eucalyptus Woodland
- Oak Woodland
- Grassland
- Riparian Scrub, Woodland and Forest
- Other Wetland
- Agriculture
- Disturbed
- Urban/Developed



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to explore opportunities to conserve the remaining 12.93 acres during the reporting period. Table 2 shows the current status of Core Area conservation credits.

Table 2. Status of Carlsbad HMP Gnatcatcher Core Area Obligation through RY 13 (2016-2017)

Core Area Components	Component Acreage	Total Acreage
TOTAL CORE AREA CONSERVATION REQUIREMENT	Current	307.60
1. Acquisition by the City	0.00	80.22
2. Project-Related Mitigation	0.00	150.26
3. Onsite Conservation Restoration Credits	0.00	64.19
Total Core Area Conservation		294.67
REMAINING CORE AREA CONSERVATION REQUIREMENT		12.93

1.3.4 In-lieu Mitigation Fee Program

Under certain circumstances, project impacts to non-sensitive upland habitats that occur outside of the HMP preserve may be mitigated through a fee rather than onsite or offsite conservation. These funds can only be used to offset the cost of Gnatcatcher Core Area conservation. A total of \$2,556.00 of *in-lieu* mitigation fees was collected during the reporting period, the city made a contribution of \$96,315.07, and nothing was expended during the reporting period. A detailed accounting of the *in-lieu* mitigation fees and expenditures is given in Section 3.1.2.

1.4 Habitat Gains and Losses

Pursuant to the HMP and Implementing Agreement, the city is required to provide an annual accounting of the amounts and locations of habitat lost and conserved over time due to public and private development projects and land acquisition. This information will be used to demonstrate to the Wildlife Agencies that (a) the HMP preserve is being assembled as anticipated; (b) the habitat conservation goals of the HMP are being achieved; and (c) habitat conserved is in rough step with development. Habittrak is a GIS database tool that was designed to satisfy these tracking and reporting requirements by providing standard tracking protocols and reporting output. It uses standard baseline spatial databases (e.g., vegetation, preserve boundaries, and parcel boundaries) and development project footprints to prepare standardized tables and maps for annual reporting.

1.4.1 Target Acreage

Habittrak, a CDFW maintained database, is used by the city to calculate the number of acres added to the HMP preserve every year (although it does not calculate gains within the Gnatcatcher Core Area which is outside of the city limits). Some of the habitat types used in the standard Habittrak

table outputs are more specific than those used in HMP Table 8. To make it easier to compare the Habittrak tables with the HMP table for compliance monitoring, Table 3 below lists acres of target conservation and compares habitat categories in HMP Table 8 to categories used in Habittrak. Note that the GIS data layers used for this analysis included the more detailed habitat categories.

**Table 3. HMP Target Conservation of Habitats
(Comparison of Habitat Categories in HMP and Habittrak)**

HMP Table 8		Habittrak	
Habitat Type	Target Acres ¹	Habitat type	Target Acres ¹
Coastal sage scrub	2,139	Maritime succulent scrub	29
		Coastal sage scrub	2,003
		Coastal sage-chaparral scrub	107
		<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,139</i>
Chaparral	676	Chaparral	676
Southern maritime chaparral	342	Southern maritime chaparral	342
Oak woodland	24	Coast live oak	20
		Other oak woodland	4
		<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>24</i>
Riparian	494	Riparian forest	82
		Riparian woodland	17
		Riparian scrub	395
		<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>494</i>
Marsh	1,252	Southern coastal salt marsh	143
		Alkali marsh	9
		Freshwater marsh	165
		Freshwater	53
		Estuarine	789
		Disturbed wetland	93
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,252</i>		
Grassland	707	Grassland	707
Eucalyptus woodland	99	Eucalyptus woodland	99
Disturbed lands	745	Agriculture	185
		Disturbed Land	244
		Developed	316
		<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>745</i>
Total Target Conservation within Carlsbad	6,478²	Total Target Conservation within Carlsbad	6,478²
Carlsbad's Gnatcatcher Core Area Contribution	308	Not tracked in Habittrak	N/A
Total HMP Target Conservation	6,786²		

¹ Rounded to the nearest acre.

² Note that the target acreage includes 100% of all Standards Area parcels. However, a portion of these parcels are expected to be developed; therefore, the final total will be slightly less than the target value.

1.4.2 Land Acquisitions

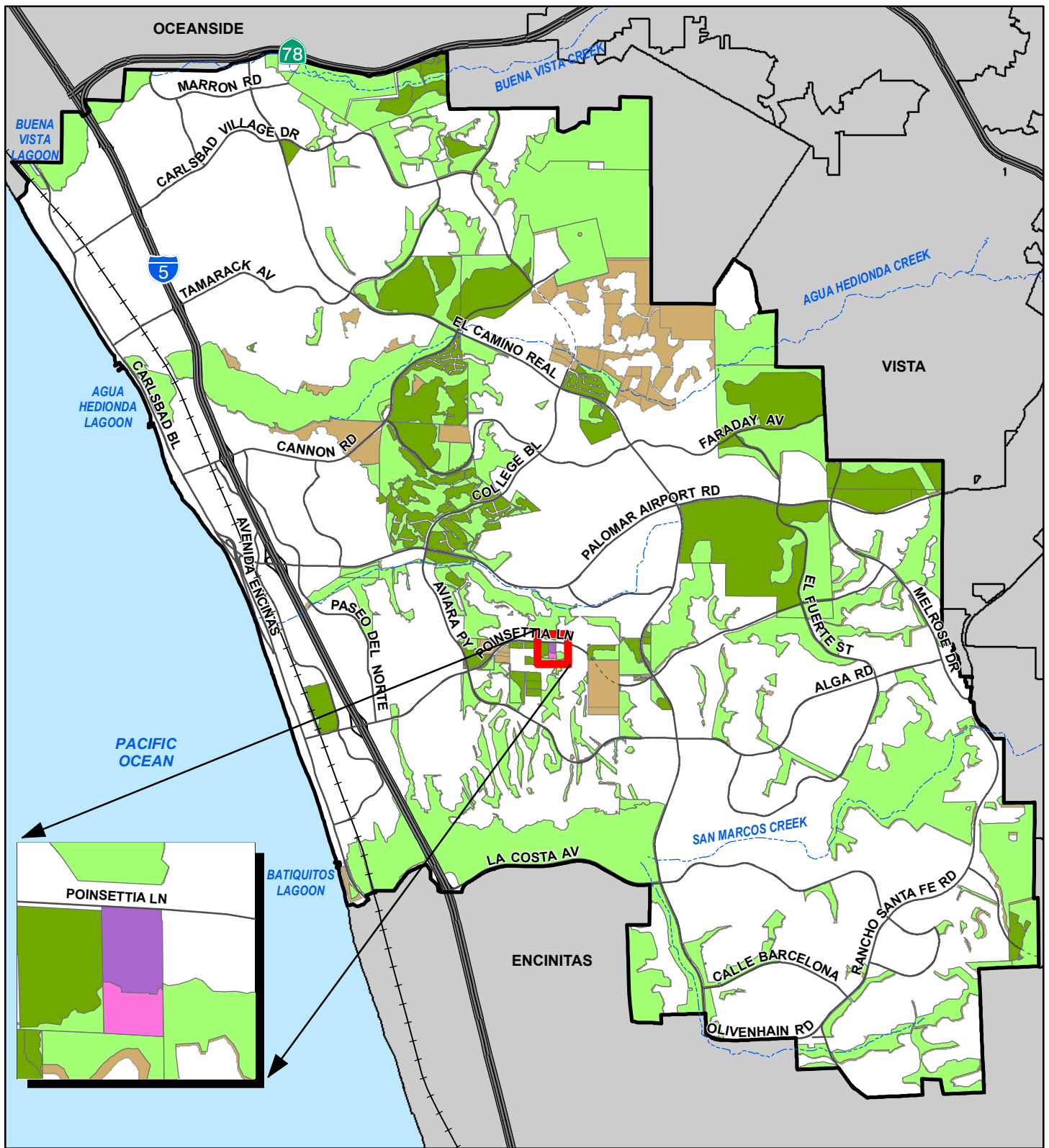
There were no land acquisitions inside of the HMP planning area during the reporting period.

1.4.3 Habitat Gains and Losses

During RY 13 (2016-2017) a total of 1.8 acres of habitat were gained and 3.3 acres were lost. This gain/loss occurred on March 3, 2017 and was associated with the Daybreak Church Project. Previous habitat gains and losses to date are shown in Figure 2, and the current condition of the HMP preserve system is shown in Figure 3.

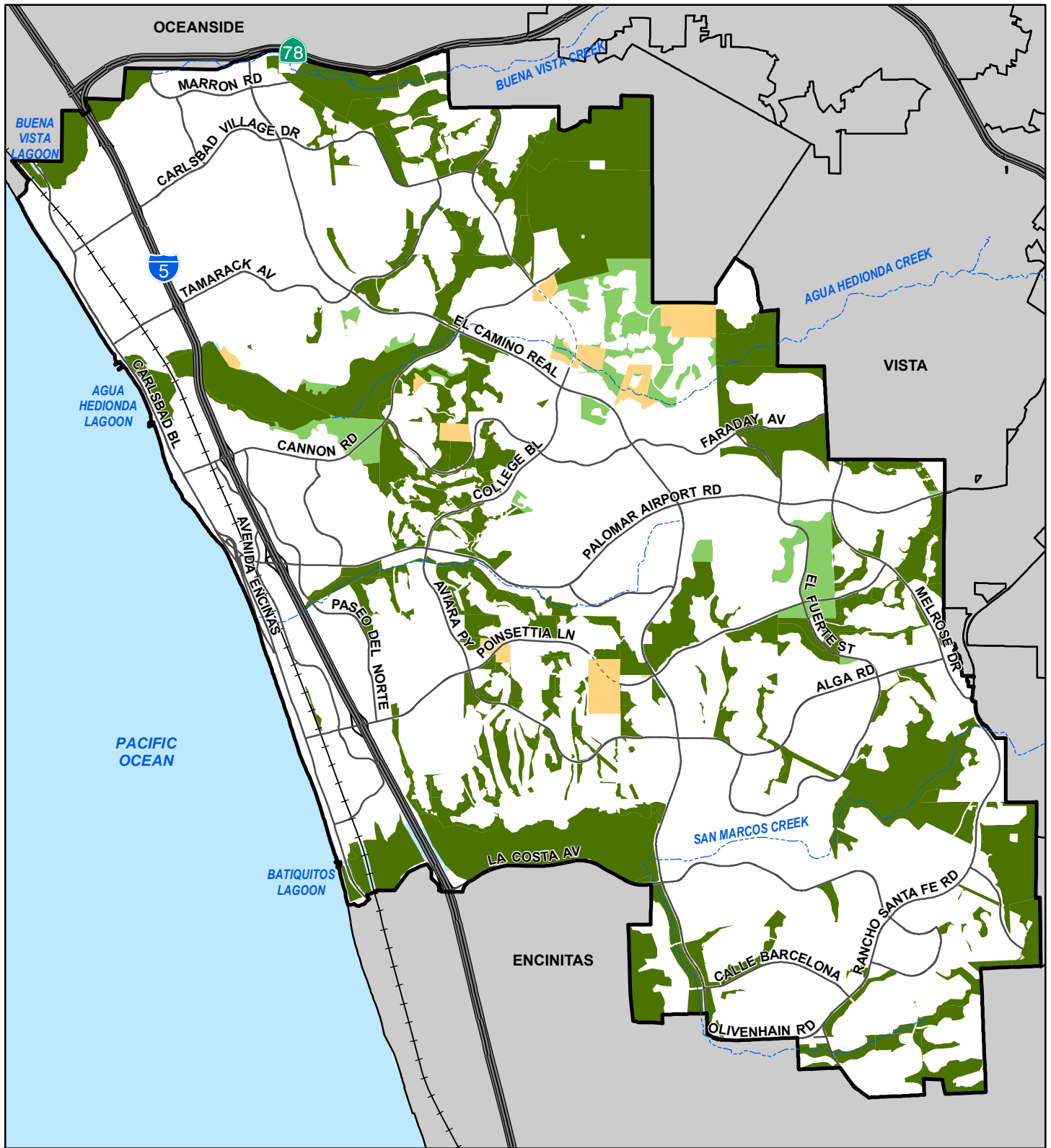
1.4.4 Rough Step Preserve Assembly

As stated in the Implementing Agreement (12.1 Record Keeping), “Habitat conservation under the HMP must proceed concurrently and in rough step with development.” Although ‘rough step’ has not been defined in the HMP or MHCP, the general standard adopted by the Wildlife Agencies is that acres of habitat gain must be within approximately 10% of habitat losses (Christine Beck, CDFW, pers. comm. 2007). This policy was developed for NCCP plans to ensure that development does not greatly outpace land preservation. To date, 6,143 acres have been gained and 1,541 acres have been lost in Carlsbad since inception of the HMP. The rough step policy will continue to be followed for all new development projects (e.g., in Standards Areas) because the city requires that native habitat be conserved (impact mitigation/habitat gain) prior to issuing a grading permit (project impact/habitat loss) pursuant to the mitigation ratios described in the HMP. Measures required to be in place prior to permit issuance include: management cost analysis, non-wasting endowment for perpetual management, conservation easement, preserve management plan, and a contract with an approved preserve manager. Some projects that were approved prior to final HMP approval were issued grading permits before all of these elements were put in place. The city continues to work towards ensuring permanent management for these properties. Habitat impacted *outside* of the HMP focused planning area is mitigated through an *in-lieu* mitigation fee, except for impacts that occur within the Coastal Zone (See Coastal Zone Standards, HMP pages D114-D121).



- Habitat Gains Prior to Year 13
- Habitat Losses Prior to Year 13
- HMP Area with No Gains or Losses
- Habitat Gains for Year 13
- Habitat Losses for Year 13





Legend

- Existing Hardline
- Proposed Hardline
- Standards Area



1.5 Regulatory Compliance

To ensure regulatory compliance, the city is implementing the HMP (1) through the project review process for new development projects; (2) by issuing HMP permits when impacts to habitat or covered species are involved; (3) by issuing incidental take permits when take of a listed species is involved; and (4) by ensuring consistency with the terms and conditions of the Implementing Agreement, and State NCCP and Federal Fish and Wildlife permits.

1.5.1 HMP Amendments

Amendments processed during the reporting period are described below. See HMP Section E-3 and Implementing Agreement Section 20.1 for a description of Minor Amendment types and the HMP amendment process.

1. **Consistency Finding.** The Poinsettia 61 Project, which is within a Standards Area in Local Facilities Management Zone (LFMZ) 21, was processed as a Consistency Finding and received Wildlife Agency concurrence on February 24, 2017. This project will add 43.41 acres of southern maritime chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and riparian scrub.
2. **Equivalency Finding.** An Equivalency Finding for the Poinsettia 61 Project was prepared by the City on January 12, 2017 and approved by the Wildlife Agencies on February 24, 2017. The revised preserve boundary resulted in a net gain of 4.9 acres.
3. **Other Minor Amendments (pursuant to Section 20.1 of the Implementing Agreement)**
No other minor amendments were processed during the reporting period.

1.5.2 City Compliance with Terms and Conditions of Take Authorization

To satisfy the terms and conditions of the state and federal take authorization, the city is required to fulfill the obligations outlined in Sections 10-14 of the Implementing Agreement, the Conditions of the State NCCP Permit, and Terms and Conditions of the Federal ESA Section 10(a)(1)(B) Incidental Take Authorization/Permit. Implementation tasks associated with these regulations are completed or ongoing, and are described in Tables 4-6. In cases where a particular condition is worded the same in more than one document, a reference is made to a previous table in which compliance is described, to avoid redundancy.

1.5.3 City Compliance with HMP Zone-Wide Standards

The city is also required to ensure that all projects within Standards Areas comply with the zone-specific standards outlined in HMP Section D (Table 8). All projects that occur within a Standards Area are processed as a Consistency Finding. During this process, projects must demonstrate compliance with the standards before they receive concurrence from the Wildlife Agencies and

are approved by the city; therefore, all approved development within Standards Areas is consistent with the HMP.

Upon commencement of the HMP, there was a total of 189.3 acres of coastal sage scrub within Standards Areas throughout the HMP. Zone-wide standards require at least 67% (126.8 acres) of the coastal sage scrub to be conserved. To date, 83.7 acres have been conserved (44.2%) and 27.9 acres have been lost (14.7%). Therefore, the city must conserve at least 43.1 more acres of remaining 77.7 acres of coastal sage scrub within the Standards Areas. Table 7 summarizes property-specific and linkage-related standards and current status. Refer to HMP Section D pp. D-73 through D-82 for additional zone-specific standards.

Table 4. Summary of City Compliance with HMP Implementing Agreement Requirements through RY 12 (2015-2016)

IA Section ¹	Obligation	City Compliance
10.10	<p>Duty to Enforce: To enforce the terms of the Take Authorization, HMP, and Implementing Agreement and ensure HMP lands are conserved in perpetuity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The city requires compliance with the HMP as a condition of approval for new development projects, which includes conservation in perpetuity, a non-wasting endowment, and a management agreement with a preserve manager. ▪ On March 14, 2006 the city passed the Habitat Preservation and Management Requirements Ordinance (Carlsbad Municipal Code § 21.210), which includes a section on enforcement (§21.210.19) for violations of the HMP. ▪ The city initiated a pilot ranger program in June, 2017. Two full time rangers patrol preserves, lagoons, beaches and parks, and they have the authority to issue citations for any violations to posted regulations. The city continues to work closely with local preserve managers on enforcement issues. ▪ Complaints made by citizens regarding possible violations of the HMP within preserves are investigated on a case-by-case basis.
11.1	<p>Preserve System: To ensure the establishment and management in perpetuity of a 6,757-acre preserve system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The city has currently gained 6,143 acres of habitat within the HMP planning area and 294.67 acres of habitat within the MHCP Gnatcatcher Core Area (95% of the overall target acreage).
11.2	<p>Project Mitigation Measures: To require additional mitigation measures to mitigate impacts to covered species in all future development projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As a condition of approval for new development projects, the city requires that all potential impacts to HMP covered species be avoided, minimized, and/or mitigated.
11.3	<p>Regulatory Implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Urgency Ordinance – interim HMP enforcement B. Amend Open Space and Conservation Element of General Plan to incorporate HMP C. Amend Open Space Ordinance to incorporate Conserved Habitat Areas D. Amend Municipal Code to incorporate Standards Area compliance E. Amend General Plan to identify HMP as priority use for open space lands F. Wetlands Protection Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The Emergency Ordinance was approved by the City Council November 9, 2004. B. Revisions to the policy statements regarding the HMP were approved by the City Council in July, 2005. C. Revisions were made to Carlsbad Municipal Code Chapter 21.33 and approved by the City Council in March, 2006. Conserved Habitat Areas were included as undevelopable open space lands preserved exclusively and in perpetuity for conservation purposes consistent with the HMP. D. A new chapter (§ 21.210) was added to the Zoning Ordinance to address habitat preservation and management requirements. Section 21.210.040 B. specifically addresses Standards Area compliance. Approved by the City Council in March 2006. The new chapter will be included in the implementation plan portion of the Local Coastal Program update, currently underway. E. The General Plan was revised to make conservation of habitat a priority use for the 15% of otherwise developable land which the Growth Management Plan already requires to be set aside for open space purposes (the city defines five categories of open space). Approved by the City Council July 2005, and carried through into the updated General Plan (2015). F. New subsections (§21.210.040 D.5 and §21.210.070 A.5) were added to the Municipal Code to address the protection of wetland habitat. The ordinance states that wetlands impacts will be avoided, minimized, or mitigated (in that order). Approved by the City Council in March 2006. These sections will be included in the implementation plan portion of the Local Coastal Program update, currently underway. Compliance is enforced on a project-by-project basis during environmental review and in conjunction with other wetland permitting agencies such as Coastal Commission, CDFW and USACOE.

Table 4. Summary of City Compliance with HMP Requirements through RY 12 (2015-2016) *continued*

IA Section	Obligation	City Compliance
11.4	Additional Implementation Measures: To implement measures included in MHCP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The MHCP, HMP, and OSMP conservation measures are currently being implemented during the approval process for all development projects and preserve management activities.
11.5	Regional Conservation: To effectuate the conservation of 307.6 acres of land within the MHCP Gnatcatcher Core Area, and convey the property to a qualified preserve manager.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The city has met 294.67 acres of its coastal sage scrub conservation obligation through acquisition (80.22 acres), project mitigation (150.26 acres), and habitat enhancement credit (64.19 acres). ▪ The city reimbursed Lennar (developer) for the 50.13 acres that were purchased up-front (see above) on April 26, 2011. ▪ The city entered into an agreement on July 26, 2011 with the Wildlife Agencies and Conservation Fund to acquire 30.09 acres of conservation credit over four years. The city made the final payment on October 22, 2014. ▪ The Core Area properties are protected under a conservation easement, and are being monitored and managed by the Center for Natural Lands Management (CNLM).
11.6	Cooperative Regional Implementation: To participate in MHCP Elected Officials Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To date, the City of Carlsbad is the only MHCP jurisdiction with an approved subarea plan, so this is not applicable at this time; however, the city participates in meetings to discuss MHCP-wide issues with other MHCP jurisdictions and SANDAG as needed.
12.1 12.2 12.4 12.5	Monitoring and Reporting: To track habitat gains and losses within the HMP area (which should occur in rough step with one another); to maintain its database of biological resources; to submit an annual report by December 1 of each year; to hold a public meeting to discuss HMP implementation; and to provide the Wildlife Agencies with additional reports if necessary for compliance monitoring; and to certify all reports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Habitat gains and losses are being tracked through Habittrak. Rough step preserve assembly is built into the city's permitting process. ▪ Currently the city is working with the Preserve Steward, preserve managers, city GIS staff, and the San Diego Management and Monitoring Program to determine the best approach to collect and manage monitoring data. ▪ Protocols and standards will be developed with regard to baseline surveys and monitoring (survey methods and data format), entry and attributing of GIS data, and data management. ▪ Annual public HMP workshops are held every year to give participants an opportunity to learn about current HMP preserve assembly, management, and monitoring, and to ask questions and provide comments. ▪ Annual HMP status reports are submitted to Wildlife Agencies each year. The public also has an opportunity to view these reports prior to the annual meeting and provide comments.
12.3	Preserve Management and Monitoring Plan: To prepare a preserve management and monitoring plan that will detail recommendations in HMP Section F.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Open Space Management Plan (OSMP) is the Preserve Management and Monitoring Plan described in Implementing Agreement Section 12.3, and the subarea framework management plan described in MHCP Vol. III, Section 1.2. The first complete draft was finalized in May 2004. The document was completed in September 2004 and accepted by the Carlsbad City Council in December 2005.

Table 4. Summary of City Compliance with HMP Requirements through RY 12 (2015-2016) *continued*

IA Section	Obligation	City Compliance
13.0	<p>Adaptive Management: To ensure that adaptive management actions do not result in less mitigation than provided for the HMP Covered Species under the original terms of the HMP, unless approved by the Wildlife Agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The city complies with this policy by having ongoing discussions with preserve managers on management activities and by requiring adaptive management within all actively managed preserves and annual reporting. ▪ The city is coordinating with the regional adaptive management and monitoring efforts through the San Diego Management and Monitoring Program. ▪ The city has developed Guidelines for Preserve Management (TAIC 2009), which include monitoring and management priorities and a monitoring report checklist (Appendix C).
14.0	<p>Funding:</p> <p>14.1 MCHP Core Area Participation</p> <p>14.2 Preserve Management and Monitoring Plan</p> <p>14.3 Management of City-owned public lands</p> <p>14.4 Management of private lands in HMP area</p> <p>14.5 Management of Existing Hardline areas</p> <p>14.6 Program Administration</p> <p>14.7 Habitat <i>In-lieu</i>-Mitigation Fees</p>	<p>14.1 The city has met 294.67 acres of its 307.6-acre coastal sage scrub conservation obligation. The city must cause conservation of an additional 12.93 acres; this obligation will be funded through <i>in-lieu</i> mitigation fees.</p> <p>14.2 The Preserve Management and Monitoring Plan (known as the Open Space Management Plan or OSMP) was completed in September 2004 using city funds and a Local Assistance Grant from CDFW.</p> <p>14.3 City-owned preserves are currently being actively managed and monitored by CNLM.</p> <p>14.4 The city requires all private development projects within the HMP to fully fund perpetual management of associated preserve land prior to issuing a grading permit.</p> <p>14.5 Hardline preserves in existence before final HMP approval are owned and managed by several other entities, including the CDFW, private HOAs, University of California, SDG&E, Cabrillo Power, and SDUHS.</p> <p>14.6 The HMP program is overseen by Rosanne Humphrey (City of Carlsbad Environmental Management Division). In addition, the city has contracted with Environmental Science Associates to serve as the city’s Preserve Steward, who coordinates management throughout the HMP Preserve, and monitors HMP compliance and management effectiveness.</p> <p>14.7 The city has implemented an <i>in-lieu</i>-mitigation fee program for new development that will fund the city’s remaining Gnatcatcher Core Area obligations.</p>

¹ IA – Implementing Agreement

**Table 5. Summary of City Compliance with Terms and Conditions
of CDFW Permit through RY 12 (2015-2016)**

CDFW NCCP Permit Terms and Conditions (T&C)	Description of City Compliance
<p>Section 6.1 Conditions A through F are the same as those stated in A through F of the Implementing Agreement (IA), Section 11.3 (See Table 12). They are summarized below.</p> <p>A. Urgency Ordinance –interim HMP enforcement.</p> <p>B. Amend Open Space and Conservation Element of General Plan to incorporate HMP.</p> <p>C. Amend Open Space Ordinance to incorporate Conserved Habitat Areas.</p> <p>D. Amend Municipal Code to incorporate Standards Area compliance.</p> <p>E. Amend General Plan to identify HMP as priority use for open space lands.</p> <p>F. Wetlands Protection Program.</p>	<p>See Table 5, IA Section 11.3.</p>
<p>G. This permit is subject to compliance with the MHCP Volumes I-III, HMP, including Addenda 1 and 2, and the IA.</p>	<p>All project approvals within the city are subject to these requirements as a condition of approval.</p>
<p>H. Coverage for thread-leaved brodiaea and approval of the Fox-Miller Project. The conditions are as described in the USFWS 10(a) Permit Condition 7 (Table 12).</p>	<p>See Table 7, USFWS 10(a) Permit Condition 7 for a description of compliance.</p>
<p>I. All monitoring and reporting must comply with MHCP Vol. I and III, and IA Section 12. Annual reports are due no later than December 1 of each year.</p> <p>MHCP Volume II includes the following policies and conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard Best Management Practices (Appendix B) • General Outline for Revegetation Plans (Appendix C) • Narrow Endemic Species and Critical Population Policies (Appendix D) • Conditions for Estuarine Species (Appendix E) • CEQA requirements for quantifying and mitigating impacts 	<p>See description for Condition G.</p> <p>MHCP Vol. II policies and conditions are reviewed during regular HMP compliance review for all new projects within Carlsbad. In addition, these policies have been integrated and/or referenced in the city's Guidelines for Biological Studies.</p>

**Table 6. Summary of City Compliance with the Terms and Conditions
of USFWS Permit through RY 12 (2015-2016)**

Federal ESA 10(a) Permit Terms and Conditions (T&C)	Description of City Compliance
<p>1. All sections of Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 13, 17.22, and 17.32 are conditions of this permit.</p>	<p>Appropriate language has been integrated into the HMP and Implementing Agreement; therefore, compliance with these documents ensures compliance with Title 50 CFR sections.</p>
<p>2. The permittee is subject to compliance with the MHCP, HMP, and Implementing Agreement.</p>	<p>The city complies with all regulations as described in Tables 5 and 6.</p>
<p>3. The amount and form of take are authorized as described below. Referenced tables are from Attachment 2 of the T&C, and are the same as List 1-3 Species in HMP Section C. Coverage for species in HMP Tables 2 and 3 below require the city to submit in writing a request for coverage, including documentation showing compliance.</p>	<p>See next page.</p>

**Table 6. Summary of City Compliance with Terms and Conditions
of USFWS Permit through RY 12 (2015-2016) *continued***

Federal ESA 10(a) Permit Terms and Conditions (T&C)	Description of City Compliance
<p>3. <i>continued</i></p> <p><u>Table 1. (a) No take authorized for the following species:</u></p> <p><i>Chorizanthe orcuttiana</i> – Orcutt’s spineflower <i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i> – Blochman’s dudleya <i>Euphorbia misera</i> – Cliff spurge <i>Hazardia orcuttii</i> – Orcutt’s hazardia <i>Quercus dumosa</i> – Nuttall’s scrub oak <i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i> – California brown pelican <i>Falco peregrinus</i> – American peregrine falcon <i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i> - Light-footed clapper rail <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> – California least tern <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> – Western snowy plover <i>Sterna elegans</i> – Elegant tern</p> <p><u>Table 1. (b) Take authorization is or will be (upon listing) granted for:</u></p> <p>Listed species: <i>Empidonax trailii extimus</i> – Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> – Least Bell’s vireo <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> – Coastal California gnatcatcher</p> <p>Not yet listed: <i>Panoquina errans</i> – Salt marsh skipper <i>Euphyes vestris harbisoni</i> – Harbison’s dun skipper <i>Plegadis chihi</i> – White-faced ibis <i>Accipiter cooperii</i> – Cooper’s hawk <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> - Osprey <i>Icteria virens</i> – Yellow-breasted chat <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> – So. California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> – Belding’s savannah sparrow <i>P.s. rostratus</i> – Large-billed savannah sparrow <i>Aspodoscels hyperythrus beldingi</i> – Orange-throated whiptail</p> <p><u>Table 2. Take authorization contingent upon other MHCP subarea plans being</u> permitted for the following species:</p> <p><i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i> – San Diego thornmint <i>Ambrosia pumila</i> – San Diego ambrosia <i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i> – Wart-stemmed ceanothus <i>Dudleya viscida</i> – Sticky dudleya <i>Ferocactus viridescens</i> – San Diego barrel cactus <i>Quercus engelmannii</i> – Engelmann oak</p> <p><u>Table 3. (a) Take authorization contingent upon adequate funding and legal</u> <u>access</u> to manage and monitor the following species:</p> <p><i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>crassifolia</i> – Del Mar manzanita <i>Baccharis vanessae</i> – Encinitas baccharis <i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> – Thread-leaved brodiaea <i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i> – Summer-holly <i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>linifolia</i> – Del Mar sand aster <i>Pinus torreyana</i> ssp. <i>torreyana</i> – Torrey pine</p>	<p><u>Table 1 (a).</u> No take of these species has been authorized by the city.</p> <p><u>Table 1 (b).</u> The city did not authorize take for any of these species during the current reporting period.</p> <p><u>Table 2.</u> No other MHCP subarea plans have been permitted, and therefore take authorization for these species has not been granted by the city.</p> <p><u>Table 3 (a).</u> Take authorization for thread-leaved brodiaea was granted by the Wildlife Agencies to the city on December 2, 2005 based upon the management required for Fox-Miller property. Take of this species was not granted during the reporting period. No take of any other species from this list has been granted by the city.</p>

**Table 6. Summary of City Compliance with Terms and Conditions
of USFWS Permit through RY 12 (2015-2016) *continued***

Federal ESA 10(a) Permit Terms and Conditions (T&C)	Description of City Compliance
<p><u>Table 3. (b) Take is contingent upon (a), described above, and the city receiving legal control over</u> the vernal pools adjacent to the Poinsettia Train Station.</p> <p><i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> – San Diego button-celery <i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i> – Little mousetail <i>Navarretia fossalis</i> – Spreading navarretia <i>Orcuttia californica</i> – California Orcutt grass <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> - Riverside fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i> - San Diego fairy shrimp</p> <p><u>Table 3. (b) Take is contingent upon (a) and (b), described above, and upon other</u> MHCP subarea plans being permitted.</p> <p><i>Iva hayesiana</i> – San Diego marsh-elder</p>	<p><u>Table 3 (b).</u> The city has not taken legal control of the Poinsettia Station Vernal Pools and has not requested take for vernal pool species.</p> <p>No other take authorizations have been requested.</p>
<p>4. The FESA Section 10(a) constitutes a Special Purpose Permit for the take of HMP covered species which are listed as threatened or endangered under the FESA, and which are also protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended. The Special Purpose Permit will be valid for three years after effective date and may be renewed as long as 10(a) permit conditions are being met.</p> <p><i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> - California least tern <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> - Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> - Least Bell’s vireo <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> - Belding’s savannah sparrow</p>	<p>The Special Purpose Permit has been in effect during the current reporting period. No take of these species has been granted.</p>
<p>5. The Permittee shall not allow clearing and grubbing in known or potentially occupied California gnatcatcher habitat between February 15 and August 31.</p>	<p>This requirement is included in Municipal Code 21.210.040 and HMP Table 9. Compliance is a condition of approval for every new development project.</p>
<p>6. Specific standards (described in the T&C) must be met if the city proceeds with any of the following plans:</p> <p>(a) Cannon Road Reach 4 (b) Extension of Melrose Drive through the Shelley Property (c) Marron Road through Buena Vista Creek Ecological Reserve</p>	<p>None of these projects have been proposed at this time.</p>
<p>7. To receive coverage for thread-leaved brodiaea, the city must demonstrate that:</p> <p>(a) The Fox-Miller project meets the narrow endemic standards for this critical location and major population of this species; (b) The proposed hardline shown in Addendum 2 (2003) of the HMP is not permitted (it does not meet the MHCP standards); (c) The Wildlife Agencies must concur with the Fox-Miller project proposal, and the conserved area must be managed and monitored to MHCP standards in perpetuity; and (d) If all conditions are met, the Fox-Miller project can be permitted under the HMP through the HMP amendment process</p>	<p>(a) The boundary for the brodiaea population has been established. (b) The boundary was expanded. (c) The Wildlife Agencies have approved the Fox-Miller project. The restoration and non-restoration areas are currently under management and monitoring by Helix via annual contract with the landowner. Long term management of the property will be provided by SDHC when the 5-year restoration areas are signed off by the city and Wildlife Agencies. (d) Brodiaea coverage was granted by the Wildlife Agencies through a minor amendment December 2, 2005.</p>

Table 6. Summary of City Compliance with Terms and Conditions of USFWS Permit through RY 12 (2015-2016) *continued*

Federal ESA 10(a) Permit Terms and Conditions (T&C)	Description of City Compliance
<p>8. To minimize impacts to the California gnatcatcher, rufous-crowned sparrow, and orange-throated whiptail the city must:</p> <p>(a) Maintain and/or widen the habitat corridor between the city and Oceanside as much as feasible, and</p> <p>(b) If the driving range adjacent to the Kelly/Bartman property is proposed for a different use, the city will ensure that an on-site corridor is established on the driving range property.</p>	<p>(a) The corridor on the NE boundary of Carlsbad is conserved. Along the northern boundary, the Buena Vista Creek ER was acquired in 2007, resulting in 100% conservation, and the Summit (Kelly-Bartman) property was acquired by CDFW in 2010.</p> <p>(b) No other uses for this property have been proposed at this time.</p>
<p>9. As part of the project review process, a qualified biologist shall survey for all species with immediate and conditional coverage.</p>	<p>The city has included this as a condition of approval for all new projects.</p>
<p>10. The city will contact the USFWS Carlsbad Office immediately regarding any violations or potential violations of the FESA or the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.</p>	<p>The city regularly communicates with the USFWS on regulatory issues, and contacts the appropriate personnel immediately upon learning of any potential problems.</p>
<p>11. The city will notify the USFWS within one working day of finding any dead, injured, or sick threatened/endangered species.</p>	<p>No such individuals have been reported to or observed by the city.</p>
<p>12. All monitoring and reporting for this permit shall be in compliance with the MHCP (Vol. I and III) and the Implementing Agreement (Section 12).</p>	<p>See Implementing Agreement Section 12 discussion in Table 10 above for compliance information.</p>
<p>13. A copy of this permit must be on file with the city, its authorized agents, and third parties under the jurisdiction and direct control of the city.</p>	<p>A copy of this permit is on file with the city and is available to any interested parties.</p>

Table 7. Compliance with Zone-Wide Standards through RY 12 (2015-2016)

Zone	Zone-Specific Standard	Current Status
All Zones	<p>A minimum of 67% of coastal sage scrub and 75% of the gnatcatchers shall be conserved overall within the Standards Areas.</p>	<p>Baseline acres of coastal sage scrub habitat within Standards Areas: 189.3. Coastal sage scrub gains = 83.7 acres (44.2%). Coastal sage scrub loss = 27.9 acres (14.7%). An additional 43.1 acres must be conserved to meet 67% conservation in the Standards Areas (126.8 acres). Occupied gnatcatcher habitat is mitigated at 2:1; therefore, there will be no net loss of gnatcatcher habitat within Standards Areas. The 75% standard is applied to every project individually.</p>
Zone 1	<p>Preserve at least 50% of coastal sage scrub and avoid areas occupied by gnatcatchers. Applies to several vacant lots on north shore of Agua Hedionda Lagoon and a larger, vacant in-fill lot SW of El Camino Real and Kelly Drive.</p>	<p>Vacant lots on north shore of Agua Hedionda: no projects have been finalized for these parcels. In-fill parcel (Aura Circle): property changed to a Proposed Hardline preserve during Coastal Commission processing of HMP. A tentative map conserving the Proposed Hardline preserve was approved however no grading permit has been issued.</p>
Zone 2	<p>1. Kelly/Bartman property: 50% of this property shall be conserved and must form a continuous corridor from the SE corner of the property to</p>	<p>Kelly-Bartman property (Summit): Existing Hardline preserve approved with 50% conservation including an open space corridor from the SE to the northern site</p>

	the northern edge. 2. Spyglass property: grasslands impacted on this property shall have offsite mitigation at 2:1 ratio.	boundary. Spyglass property: has been developed and grassland impacts were mitigated at a 2:1 ratio through restoration at Carlsbad Highlands Mitigation Bank.
Zone 8	1. Kirgis property: a maximum of 25% can be developed. 2. Callaghan property: a maximum of 50% can be developed. No impacts to narrow endemic species on either property.	Kirgis property: tentative map approved with 75% percent conservation however no grading permit has been issued. Callaghan property: no tentative map has been approved for this property.
Zone 14	Areas of upland habitat outside Linkage B may be taken in exchange for restoration and enhancement inside of the linkage as long as the result is conservation of at least 67% coastal sage scrub and associated gnatcatcher populations within southern portions of the zone.	Robertson Ranch encompasses the entirety of Zone 14. Due to agricultural activities, very little coastal sage scrub existed in the southern portion of the zone. The Existing Hardline Preserve, as approved by the Wildlife Agencies in 2005, 2007 and 2012, preserves 70% of the coastal sage scrub throughout the zone.
Zone 15	Maintain and enhance habitat linkages across Linkage C and adjoining Cores 3 and 5. Areas of upland habitat outside Linkage C may be taken in exchange for restoration and enhancement inside of the linkage as long as there is a no net loss of coastal sage scrub and associated gnatcatcher populations within southern portions of the zone.	Terraces at Sunny Creek and Rancho Milagro, occur within Core Area 5 in the southern portion of Zone 15. No net loss of coastal sage scrub has occurred.
Zone 20	Create continuous habitat through Linkage F between Core Areas 4 and 6. No net loss of coastal sage scrub or maritime succulent scrub within standards areas of the zone.	Projects: Emerald Pointe, North Coast Calvary Chapel, and Muroya. All three projects were processed through a Consistency Finding and approved by the City and Wildlife Agencies. No net loss of coastal sage scrub or maritime succulent scrub occurred.
Zone 21	Ensure habitat connectivity and wildlife movement east-west across the zone.	Projects: Poinsettia Place, Manzanita Partners, and Poinsettia 61 Preserves provide east-west connectivity from El Camino Real to the Local Facilities Management Zone boundary.
Zone 25	At least 75% of the Sherman property must be conserved.	As of March 2007, 100% of the Sherman property (Buena Vista Creek Ecological Reserve) has been conserved.

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2.0 Preserve Management and Monitoring

A variety of management and monitoring activities were conducted throughout the HMP preserve system during FY 12 (2015-1016), as summarized below. Figure 4 shows the land owner and/or management entity responsible for management of each preserve area. Appendix A provides a more detailed site-specific list of activities performed by the preserve managers as well as other groups, such as the Batiqitos Lagoon Foundation and Preserve Calavera, which also provide an important land stewardship service through public outreach, habitat restoration, fundraising, etc.

2.1 Preserve-Specific Activities

2.1.1 City-Owned Preserves

All city-owned preserves have been actively managed by CNLM since December, 2008. The city preserves consist of 13 properties scattered throughout Carlsbad totaling 600.4 acres (Figure 4). Management activities this year included evaluation, assessment, and treatment of medium and zero tolerance invasive non-native plant species, enforcement patrols, installation of signs and kiosks, public education/outreach, participation in volunteer events, and coordination with police and fire departments on enforcement issues.

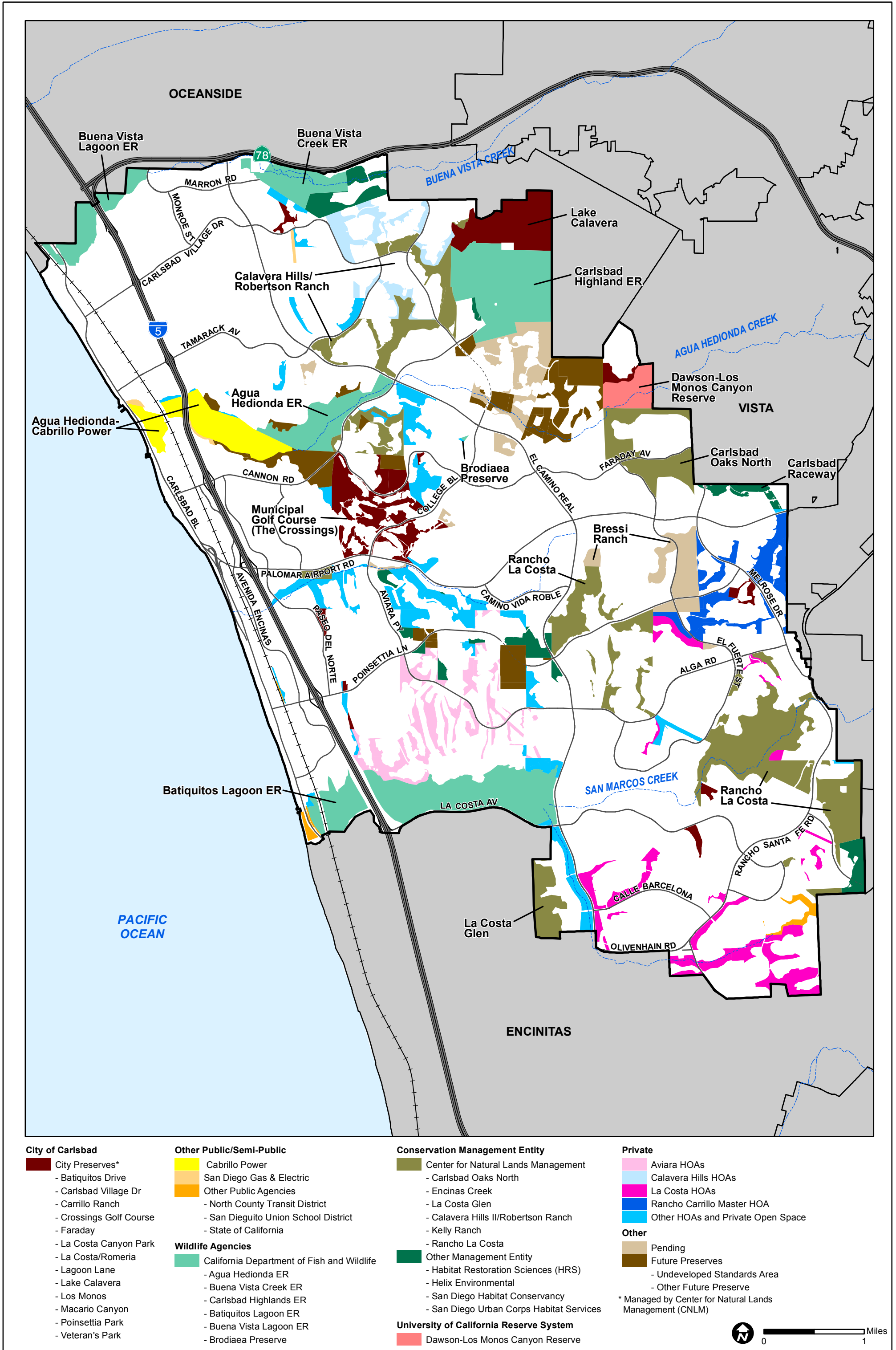
2.1.2 Other Actively Managed Preserves

Areas conserved since approval of the HMP are actively managed and monitored as required by the HMP and MHCP (Level 3, as defined in the MHCP). The preserves in this category are managed by CNLM, CDFW, San Diego Habitat Conservancy, San Diego Urban Corps Habitat Services, Habitat Restoration Sciences, and Helix Environmental. Ongoing management and monitoring activities on preserves throughout the HMP consist of invasive species removal, patrolling, vegetation mapping, species and habitat monitoring, installation and maintenance of fences, signs, and kiosks, and public outreach. A more detailed account of these activities is available in the preserve-specific annual reports, which are available from the preserve managers upon request.

2.1.3 Pre-Existing Natural Open Space Preserves

Pre-existing natural open space preserves (i.e., areas that were already conserved at the time the HMP was approved) continue to be managed according to pre-existing management funding and arrangements. The majority of these preserves are managed by various HOAs. Other landowners responsible for management include University of California San Diego (Natural Reserve System), SDG&E, Cabrillo Power, North County Transit District (NCTD) and San Dieguito Union High School

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District. Pre-existing natural open space preserves are managed at a basic stewardship level, which generally consists of fence maintenance and trash removal.

2.2 City-wide Activities

2.2.1 Wildlife Movement

A detailed discussion of wildlife movement monitoring activities conducted within the HMP preserve system through 2017 is described in the HMP Triennial Monitoring Report, Appendix III (ESA 2018).

2.2.2 Poinsettia Fire

During the reporting period, the city continued to monitor the recovery of the habitat affected by the May 2014 Poinsettia Fire. The fire burned approximately 360 acres, consisting mostly of habitat within the HMP preserve (approximately 3717 acres). Following the Carlsbad HMP Post-Fire Monitoring Protocol developed in 2014 (CNLM and ESA 2014), the Preserve Steward and preserve managers continued with Year 3 of the post-fire monitoring program. The purpose of this five-year monitoring program is to determine if the burned areas are recovering as expected, and if any specific management actions are needed to ensure habitat recovery.

Overall, the shrublands appear to be recovering as expected, following the trajectory envisioned by conceptual models developed to evaluate post-fire habitat recovery (Spiegelberg 2016, Tierra Data Inc. 2005). Within coastal sage scrub habitat, native shrub cover did not change between 2015 and 2016, but increased significantly (7.5 to 39.6 percent) in 2017. Native herbaceous cover also increased significantly from 15.1 percent in 2015 to 94.3 percent in 2017 (Table 8). Within chaparral habitat, native shrub cover increased from 14.5 to 35.3 percent in southern mixed chaparral and from 4.5 to 20.5 percent in southern maritime chaparral. Native herbaceous cover increased from 13.7 to 114.7 percent in southern mixed chaparral, and from 9.0 to 65.6 percent in southern maritime chaparral. The significant increase in cover of native plants within all habitat types in 2017 was partially due to time (plants become larger, more seedlings have a chance to germinate), but also because there was substantially more rain in 2017 (11.7 inches) than in the previous two years (6.5 and 7.4) (Lynbrook Field, Western Regional Climate Center).

Table 8. Vegetation Community Percent Cover Based on Point Intercept Transects

Vegetation Type	Average Percent Cover by Vegetation Community ¹								
	Coastal Sage Scrub			Southern Mixed Chaparral			Southern Maritime Chaparral		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Herbaceous-Native	15.1	32.3	94.3	13.7	33.1	114.7	9.0	35.9	65.6
Herbaceous-Nonnative	15.1	15.1	17.0	0	2.4	5.2	1.2	0.2	1.6
Nonnative grass	0	2.2	0.9	0	2.4	0.9	trace	0.2	0.9
Native Shrub	7.5	7.5	39.6	14.5	25.8	35.3	4.5	17.3	20.5
Bare Ground	58.1	47.3	33.0	67.7	45.2	35.8	81.7	52.9	47.4
Litter	14.0	0	76.6	6.5	0	50.5	4.5	1.3	15.2

¹ The number of sampling transects are as follows: coastal sage scrub – 3; southern mixed chaparral – 4; southern maritime chaparral - 15 in 2015, and 17 in 2016 and 2017.

Oak woodland habitat is recovering slowly, as evidenced by basal sprouting or branch sprouting, and almost no seedlings were observed in all monitoring years. Of the 47 coast live oaks and 7 Engelmann oaks (*Quercus engelmannii*) monitored on the Rancho La Costa Preserve, only 3 coast live oaks and two Engelmann oaks died by 2017. The remaining trees are fairly healthy and show signs of healthy regrowth. Of the 24 coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees monitored on Manzanita Partners Preserve, 3 dead trees were documented in 2015, one additional dead tree was documented in 2016, and by 2017 a total of 12 trees had died. Although mortality has been high, the 12 remaining trees that were sampled experienced significant growth and appear to be healthy. These trees are likely to survive in the years to come and will add in the regrowth and regeneration of the post-fire oak woodland on this preserve.

The vernal pool habitat at Manzanita Partners Preserve showed significant improvement in 2017. In 2016, the site was dominated by nonnative species, most notably filaree (*Erodium botrys*), which averaged 40 percent cover within the basins. A total of 12 species were observed, including 5 native forbs (42 percent). One vernal pool indicator species, San Diego button-celery (*Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii*) was observed. In 2017, non-native forb cover was substantially reduced to approximately 5 percent. The number of species doubled in 2017 (24), and included 14 native forbs (54 percent). Five vernal pool plant species were observed: water pygmyweed (*Crassula aquatic*), San Diego button-celery, Toad rush (*Juncus bufonius*), and two species of woolly-marbles (*Psilocarphus brevissimus* and *P. tenellus*). San Diego fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*) was also observed in some of the pools. The positive changes observed in 2017 could have been a result of the wet conditions (e.g., longer periods of pooling), which favor native species over non-natives.

Although not shown in the post-fire monitoring data, one of the biggest potential threats to the post-fire habitat recovery is invasive species, which are especially dense within the bottom of drainages where there were no sampling transects. Weedy species may also be more prevalent in unsampled areas of the preserve, especially in coastal sage scrub areas. Coastal sage scrub often does not recover as well as chaparral after a fire. The City of Carlsbad will continue to work with the preserve managers and HOA land owners to encourage high quality habitat recovery, and continue to support the post-fire monitoring effort over the next two years.

1.6.1 Public Outreach

In coordination with the Carlsbad Parks and Recreation Department, the Center for Natural Lands Management and the city's Preserve Steward offer information about the HMP and preserve management at volunteer events such as National Public Lands Day, National Trails Day, and trail maintenance events. Other outreach activities, such as guided nature hikes, were provided by the Center for Natural Lands Management, San Diego Habitat Conservancy, and other preserve managers, as well as environmental groups such as Batiquitos Lagoon Foundation and Preserve Calavera (See Appendix A for details). In addition, the city hosted the Annual HMP Public Meeting at the City Faraday Center on March 1, 2016.

2.3 Patrolling and Enforcement

Enforcement within conserved open space involves a combination of education, deterrence, and punitive actions. The goal of enforcement is to reduce, prevent, or ideally eliminate human impacts to native flora and fauna, habitats, and ecological preserves from unauthorized human activities. There have been no reports of threatened or endangered plant populations being impacted or vernal pools being damaged by human activity. The majority of people accessing the preserves do so using authorized trails. However, serious impacts can occur with only a few individuals; therefore, frequent education and outreach, access control efforts, and patrolling are needed on an ongoing basis. Below is a summary of the reported enforcement activities on HMP preserves.

On July 1, 2017, the City of Carlsbad Police Department initiated a pilot Ranger Program, to provide enhanced security and protection of the city's trails, parks and protected open space areas. This one-year program was partially funded by SANDAG's Environmental Mitigation Program. The remaining two thirds of the cost was provided by the Police Department. The program established two full-time ranger positions, providing enforcement coverage for 10 hours per day, 7 days per week. The rangers have been outfitted with distinct uniforms and 4x4 vehicle that clearly differentiate them from police officers. Although they are unarmed, the rangers carry police radios, handcuffs, pepper spray, a Taser and ballistic vest. The rangers have citation authority for minor ordinance violations; however, the first priority when communicating with

the public is education. Throughout the year, the rangers collect quantitative data that will be included in quarterly reports. At the end of the year, the City will determine whether or not to fully fund the program permanently, based on the demonstrated need and results of the pilot program. The results of the first quarterly report (July –September 2017) are summarized below.

- At the preserves, the rangers worked a total of 347.45 hours and made 777 public contacts.
 - Northwest Preserves – 22.65 hours and 41 contacts
 - Northeast Preserves – 142.05 hours and 374 contacts
 - Southwest Preserves – 104.7 hours and 289 contacts
 - Southeast Preserves – 78.55 hours and 72 contacts
- At parks beaches and lagoons, the rangers made 427 public contacts.
- In total, the rangers documented 1,204 contacts with the public. Contacts were generally about education and awareness about the new Ranger Program and pertinent laws and municipal codes.
- Calls made by the community were mostly to request patrols in specific areas. Other calls were related to suspicious activities, trespass, municipal code complaints, hazards or other miscellaneous reasons.

With regard to CDFW-owned Ecological Reserves, CDFW Law Enforcement promotes compliance with state laws and regulations. An *Ecological Reserve* is a specific type of conserved land that is established as part of a statewide program for protection of rare, threatened, or endangered species and habitats. Allowable visitor uses are subject to the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, sections 550 and 550.5. Site-specific regulations are included in sections 630(a) and (b). Site-specific visitor use is determined by the Fish and Game Commission, and must be compatible with the purposes of the property. Enforcement of CDFW lands is conducted by wardens who investigate habitat destruction, pollution incidents, and illegal commercialization of wildlife. Wardens also serve the public through general law enforcement, mutual aid and homeland security. In the City of Carlsbad, the land manager and CDFW enforcement officers conduct patrols of the Agua Hedionda Lagoon Ecological Reserve, Batiquitos Lagoon Ecological Reserve, Buena Vista Lagoon Ecological Reserve, Buena Vista Creek Ecological Reserve, and Carlsbad Highlands Ecological Reserve.

Table 9 below summarizes the enforcement activities conducted by preserve managers throughout the HMP preserve system during RY 13 (2016-2017).

Table 9. Enforcement Activities during RY13 (2016-2017)

Preserve	Management Entity¹	Activity
Agua Hedionda Lagoon	CDFW	Conducted weekly inspections to monitor trails and easements.
Batiquitos Ecological Reserve	CDFW	Conducted weekly inspections to monitor trails and easements; cleaned up three homeless encampments.
Buena Vista Creek Ecological Reserve	CNLM	Conducted regular patrols nearly weekly; hired additional ranger to conduct patrols biweekly; reduced homeless problems.
Buena Vista Lagoon Ecological Reserve	CDFW	Conducted weekly inspections to monitor trails and easements; cleaned up four homeless encampments.
Calavera Hills/Robertson Ranch	CNLM	Conducted weekly patrols. No major issues.
Carlsbad Highlands Ecological Reserves	CDFW	Conducted weekly inspections to monitor trails and easements; removed 47 unsafe/unauthorized trail features.
Carlsbad Oaks North	CNLM	Conducted visits at least four times per month; continued to block off unauthorized mountain bike trails.
Carlsbad Raceway	SDHC	Conducted quarterly visits; an employee of Fenton Raceway adjacent business park conducts monthly patrols; made efforts to deter mountain bikers; documented and reported active encampment to police; replaced stolen signs; removed trash and graffiti from undercrossings.
City Preserves	CNLM	Conducted patrols for 20-30 hours per week at Lake Calavera Preserve; noted steady decline in unwanted activities, including off-trail hiking, fishing, graffiti, kiosk and fence vandalism, dogs-off-leash, dog excrement, and skateboarding in the dam spillway; conducted quarterly to monthly patrols at other city preserves.
Emerald Pointe	SDHC	Conducted quarterly visits; provided outreach materials to adjacent HOA; replaced damaged sign.
Encinas Creek	CNLM	Conducted monthly visits; trespass reduced since gate was installed 1.5 years ago.
Kelly Ranch	CNLM	Conducted visits one to two times per month; resolved long-standing issue with illegal plantings in fuel modification zones; HOA removed non-native species within fuel zones as well.
Lo Costa Glen	CNLM	Conducted bi-weekly visits; dealt with a homeless person in wildlife tunnels who continues to stay despite PD and CNLM warnings/arrests. No other issues.
Manzanita Partners	HRS	Conducted regular patrols and site enforcement.

Muroya	SDHC	Conducted quarterly patrols. Provided outreach materials to adjacent HOA. Met with and responded to inquiries from neighboring residents regarding preserve management.
Poinsettia Place	UC	Conducted quarterly visits, patrolling for signs of trespass; replaced vandalized signs.
Quarry Creek	SDHC	Conducted monthly patrols to note dumping, human intrusion, formation of trails; removed many encampments and booby traps; replaced stolen signs; installed t-posts as deterrents to establishing encampments which allowed for passive restoration in several heavily trafficked areas; repaired fencing; removed graffiti from rocks.
Rancho La Costa	CNLM	Patrolled daily to weekly, including weekends; increase in trespass attempts at Box Canyon from previous year; increase in overall use across all trails.
Southern Preserve	UC	Patrolled twice weekly due to numerous unauthorized uses identified including dogs off-leash, bike jumps, the flying of drones, and the creation of new trails.

¹ Management entities are formal Preserve Managers or environmental groups that provide stewardship for HMP preserve areas. AHLF – Agua Hedionda Lagoon Foundation, CDFW – California Department of Fish and Wildlife, CNLM Center for Natural Lands Management, HRS – Habitat Restoration Services, SDHC – San Diego Habitat Conservancy, UC – Urban Corps.

3.0 Financial Summary

3.1 City Funding in Support of HMP

The city uses funding to support implementation of the HMP in two ways: (1) permanent funding allocated specifically for HMP coordination and management of city lands, and (2) existing resources, including administrative staff and staff from the Environmental Management Division, Planning Division, Parks and Recreation Department, and Police Department.

3.1.1 HMP Implementation

The majority of the city's ongoing costs to support HMP implementation are activities required by the HMP or the Implementing Agreement. Two of the city's main responsibilities are (1) oversight of the HMP Preserve, and (2) direct, active management of 600.4 acres of preserve land owned by the city.

To fulfill the first responsibility, the city dedicates a senior-level coordinator and provides other administrative support for HMP coordination. The city also contracted with a biological consulting firm to serve as the city's Preserve Steward, coordinating management throughout the HMP preserve, and monitoring HMP compliance and management effectiveness. This reporting period, the city provided \$95,000 in the annual budget to fund the contract for Preserve Steward costs.

The second responsibility is being accomplished through the city's contract with CNLM, a non-profit preserve management company for the management of city-owned HMP preserves. CNLM conducts regular biological monitoring and habitat management throughout the city's preserves, including maintenance fences and signage, closure of unauthorized trails, regular patrols, invasive species removal, and public outreach.

3.1.2 *In-lieu* Habitat Mitigation Fees

As described in Section 1.3.5, *in-lieu* habitat mitigation fees are collected from developers for project-related impacts to certain types of native habitat outside of the preserve. These habitats include non-native grassland, disturbed lands, eucalyptus, agricultural lands, unoccupied coastal sage scrub, coastal sage/chaparral mix, and chaparral (except southern maritime chaparral).

The purpose of these fees is to fund the city's obligation to acquire, protect, and manage the Gnatcatcher Core Area. As noted in Section 1.3.3, the city conserved 30.1 acres of the Perkins Property between 2011 and 2014. The cost of this conservation exceeded the available *In-lieu* Mitigation Fee funds, requiring an advance from the General Fund. *In-lieu* fees will continue to be

collected for habitat impacts, as appropriate, and will be used to reimburse the General Fund and to purchase the remaining required Core Area acreage.

As shown in Table 10, one mitigation fee totaling \$2,556.00 was collected during the current reporting period, and the City made a contribution of \$96,315.07 to the account. As of the end of the reporting period, the shortfall in the *In-lieu* Mitigation Fee account was reduced to \$316,191.21.

Table 10. In-lieu Mitigation Fee Account Activity in RY 13 (2016-2017)

Date	Description	Habitat Impacted	Total
11/01/16	Beginning Fund Total		\$(415,062.28)
Fees Collected 11/01/16– 10/31/17			
6/30/17	Contribution by City	N/A	\$96,315.07
9/21/17	Dempsey Residence	Type F habitat (agriculture, disturbed, eucalyptus woodland)	\$2,556.00
Total Fees and Credits 11/01/16 – 10/31/17			\$98,871.07
Funds Expended for Core Area Conservation 11/01/16 – 10/31/17			
None			\$0.00
Total Funds Expended 11/01/16 – 10/31/17			\$0.00
10/31/17	Account Balance		\$(316,191.21)¹

¹ This balance does not reflect interest earned.

3.2 Status of Preserve Management Endowments

The endowment activity and status for preserves funded through endowments are given in Table 11. This includes all preserves managed by CNLM, SDHC, HRS, and UC. CDFW’s Carlsbad Highlands Ecological Reserve and Agua Hedionda Lagoon Ecological Reserve are funded through State Wildlife Grant funding. The Batiquitos Lagoon Ecological Reserve is funded through a mitigation account established by the Port of Los Angeles and held by CDFW.

Table 11. Endowment Status for HMP Preserves in RY 12 (2015-2016)

Preserve Name	Managing Entity ¹	Inception Date	Original Endowment	Inflation Adj. Original Endowment ²	RY 16-17 Budget	RY 16-17 Expend.	Total Funds as of 10/31/17 ³
Buena Vista Creek Ecological Reserve	CNLM ³	Apr-07	\$776,644	\$919,586	\$39,853	\$35,375	\$1,226,413
Calavera Hills II/Robertson Ranch	CNLM ³	Jun-06	\$1,834,813	\$2,184,655	\$94,679	\$96,386	\$3,148,153
Carlsbad Oaks North	CNLM ³	Mar-06	\$1,020,311	\$1,230,030	\$53,307	\$54,797	\$1,585,674
Carlsbad Raceway	SDHC ⁵	2014	Annual payments	Annual payments	\$24,813	\$16,501	N/A
Cassia Professional Offices	CNLM ³	Jan-07	\$100,844	\$122,336	\$5,301	\$5,186	\$162,083
City-owned Preserves	CNLM ³	2009	Annual contract	Annual contract	Not reported	\$155,000	N/A
Emerald Pointe	SDHC	Aug-08	\$197,948	\$242,530	\$3,657	\$8,486	\$243,908
Encinas Creek	CNLM ³	May-08	\$427,004	\$485,851	\$21,506	\$21,058	\$684,972
Fairfield	Surya LP	Jan-13	\$9,400	\$10,069	N/A	none	\$11,429.63
Kelly Ranch	CNLM ³	Mar-02	\$296,125	\$421,688	\$16,244	\$14,275	\$558,541
La Costa Collection/City Ventures	UC	Jul-05	\$378,756	unreported	\$17,738	\$18,046	\$435,738
La Costa Glen	CNLM ³	Jan-13	\$624,800	\$676,973	\$29,338	\$29,223	\$970,958
La Costa Villages	CNLM ³	Feb-02	\$1,364,400	\$1,929,118	\$91,745	\$92,468	\$2,286,840
Manzanita Partners	HRS	Oct-12	\$51,000	\$55,500	\$4,169	\$4,169	\$58,728
Muroya	SDHC	Oct-18	\$314,867	\$332,498	\$9,420	\$11,102	\$353,129
Nelson	CNLM ³	Jun-01	\$72,180	\$96,100	\$4,579	\$4,305	\$115,463
Paseo Del Norte	UC	Sep-16	\$100,009	\$111,080	\$10,432	\$10,432	\$112,543
Poinsettia Place	UC	Jul-11	\$167,935	\$187,383	unreported	\$8,920	\$189,256
Quarry Creek	SDHC	Jun-15	\$806,496	\$837,074	\$34,269	\$19,995	\$866,111
Southern	UC	Nov-13	\$428,747	\$458,990	unreported	\$5,214	\$504,689
TOTAL 2016-2017			\$8,972,279	\$10,301,461	\$447,973	\$610,938	\$13,514,629

¹ CNLM = Center for Natural Lands Management, SDHC = San Diego Habitat Conservancy, HRS = Habitat Restoration Sciences, UC = Urban Corps

² Adjusted for inflation to the current dollar value as of 2017 based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index.

³ Note that for properties managed by CNLM and UC, the value of Total Funds are calculated as of 09/30/17 rather than 10/31/17 because that is the end of their fiscal year.

⁴ This total does not include the unreported information.

⁵ This preserve is funded through annual allocations from the HOA rather than an endowment. Inception date refers to when long-term management began. Funding increases annually to account for inflation.

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Appendix A

Summary of Management and Monitoring Activities within HMP Management Units

November 1, 2016 - October 31, 2017

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Summary of HMP Management and Monitoring Activities, Nov 2016 – Oct 2017

Preserve Area	Management Entity ¹	Management and Monitoring Activities
Agua Hedionda Lagoon area	Agua Hedionda Lagoon Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued our Environmental Stewardship School field trips for all of the Carlsbad Unified School District, and many other north county elementary schools ▪ Organized free public education events including: Sea Creatures of the Night, Bat Chats, Native American Night, and Astronomy Night ▪ Used a student-created bio survey application for community monitoring of flora/fauna species ▪ Conducted weekly inspections to monitor trails and easements ▪ Worked with the City of Carlsbad’s Trail Rangers program for better enforcement and hiker awareness ▪ Worked with the City and the California Coastal Commission to ensure public safety on 3.1 miles of public access easements ▪ Partnered with the Carlsbad High School Global Sustainability Project ▪ Hosted 420 volunteers for monthly trail maintenance events ▪ Monitored of 132 acres of open space in the Coastal Zone ▪ Removed 1.6 tons of invasive plant species along trails and preserved areas ▪ Installed preventative measures for coastal bluff erosion ▪ Hosted weekly community bird walks and guided hikes around the lagoon
Agua Hedionda Lagoon Ecological Reserve	Preserve Manager: CDFW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Treated invasive Algerian sea lavender (<i>Limonium ramosissimum</i>) treatments and conducted restoration study ▪ Removed invasives along Cannon Road, El Camino Real, and Park Drive ▪ Installed 3 wildlife movement cameras ▪ Conducted shot hole borer surveys ▪ Conducted weekly inspections to monitor trails and easements ▪ Conducted snowy plover winter window surveys
Arroyo La Costa area	HOAs	Property-level management

Summary of HMP Management and Monitoring Activities, Nov 2016 – Oct 2017
continued

Preserve Area	Management Entity ¹	Management and Monitoring Activities
Batiquitos Lagoon area	Batiquitos Lagoon Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepared for a Batiquitos Lagoon Foundation (BLF)-lead project leading to the preparation of Batiquitos Lagoon Resiliency Plan ▪ Awarded a Malk Nature Fund Grant that included: purchase of 6 wildlife cameras for monitoring wildlife movement through the many corridors within the Reserve; installation of a 3-sided educational kiosk at new nature center; and replaced 3 educational kiosks along the North Shore Trail ▪ Managed Weed-Whacking/Trail Maintenance program for community, colleges, high schools, elementary schools, scouting organizations, corporations and other groups, which takes place twice a month. During this last reporting period, approximately 581 volunteers performed nearly 1,900 hours of work for this task ▪ Held twelfth annual Kayak Batiquitos Lagoon Clean-Up two-day event in which over 1,000 pounds of trash were removed from the lagoon ▪ Conducted monthly bird counts ▪ Conducted educational public walks and talks ▪ Hosted City of Carlsbad Arts Council Club Pelican art and environmental education program ▪ Operated educational nature center, open to the public. Over 1962 volunteer host hours were provided during this reporting period ▪ Hosted numerous high school and college interns, as well as Eagle Scout projects ▪ Continued work to acquire approximately 11 acres of additional property adjacent to the ecological reserve ▪ Continued to remove non-native trees and replanted with fast-growing natives to improve nesting habitat along the North Shore Trail ▪ Continue to host many visitors (over 16,500) at the new and expanded Nature Center with dedicated children’s area, monthly talks, educational exhibits, and a large deck for bird watching ▪ Awarded a Hyatt Property’s Grant that includes trimming eucalyptus trees and brush removal along the North Shore Trail for public safety reasons, assisting CDFW in the printing of a San Diego County-specific <i>Weed Managers Handbook</i>, and creation and publishing of educational displays and short multi-media production clips ▪ Received and continued to work on grants to restore habitat along North Shore trail ▪ Performed public outreach and education about open space, lagoons, and marine environment at Science Saturday at Dove Library, Community Service sessions at Palomar College, Batiquitos Lagoon resiliency plan meetings, and Carlsbad Watershed Network meetings just to name a few among others ▪ Continued to work with Climate Kids and host climate kids workshops in North County in which students complete a hike and learn about the lagoon and the importance of wetlands and the impact climate change could have on our environment, and complete an art project with all recycled and reused materials
Batiquitos Lagoon Ecological Reserve	Preserve Manager: CDFW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Performed habitat management and breeding season surveys for California least tern, western snowy plover breeding season and wintering window surveys, and light-footed Ridgway’s rail (<i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i>) breeding surveys ▪ Maintained nesting sites ▪ Conducted Nuttall’s acmispon (<i>Acmispon prostratus</i>) monitoring following San Diego Management and Monitoring Program’s (SDMMP) inspect and manage protocol ▪ Cleaned of three homeless encampments ▪ Conduct weekly inspections to monitor trails and easements

Summary of HMP Management and Monitoring Activities, Nov 2016 – Oct 2017
continued

Preserve Area	Management Entity¹	Management and Monitoring Activities
Buena Vista Creek area	Preserve Calavera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supported planning for public trails ▪ Implemented settlement agreement conditions to reduce impacts of development ▪ Continued work with Coastkeeper to conduct bi-monthly water quality and stream condition evaluations of Buena Vista Creek
Buena Vista Creek Ecological Reserve	Landowner: CDFW Preserve Manager: CNLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Removed trash from former encampments and other localities ▪ Treated non-native plant species within the riparian areas and performed weed removal and treatments in upland areas ▪ Conducted thread-leaved brodiaea (<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>) population assessments and life-stage monitoring; implemented inspect and manage SDMMP monitoring protocol ▪ Cleaned up homeless encampments ▪ Performed habitat restoration on 2 acres ▪ Conducted weekly inspections to monitor trails and easements ▪ Performed California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rapid Assessments ▪ Updated information in kiosks ▪ Mowed fuel zones ▪ Conducted regular patrols ▪ Developed an annual work plan ▪ Conducted road maintenance ▪ Repaired fences and gates
Buena Vista Lagoon Ecological Reserve	Preserve Manager: CDFW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Performed western snowy plover (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>) wintering window surveys and light-footed Ridgway's rail breeding surveys ▪ Provided lagoon access and staging area for County vector control grant program ▪ Conducted invasive removal towards creek input ▪ Worked with County Vector Control on cattail (<i>Typha</i> sp.) removal project ▪ Cleaned up 7 homeless encampments ▪ Performed fire fuel reduction along north shore ▪ Conducted weekly inspections to monitor trails and easements
Buena Vista Lagoon/Watershed	Buena Vista Audubon Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted monthly bird counts, birding walks, and classes ▪ Conducted school tours and preschool story-time ▪ Conducted native plant club, outreach, and gardening
	Preserve Calavera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partnered with Buena Vista Audubon Society to hold fifth Endangered Species Day event ▪ Supported community education on native plants, wildlife, and preserve management issues at various fairs and outreach events

Summary of HMP Management and Monitoring Activities, Nov 2016 – Oct 2017
continued

Preserve Area	Management Entity¹	Management and Monitoring Activities
Calavera Area	Preserve Calavera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supported continued implementation of Phase 2 of study of wildlife pinchpoints ▪ Supported initiation of ranger program ▪ Continued monitoring of wildlife movement corridors ▪ Held public education hikes on native plants ▪ Partnered with the city on several trail building and clean-up projects ▪ Continued volunteer work sessions as part of Village H restoration ▪ Served as trail co-captain—stocking kiosks, picking up dog feces, and monitoring trail conditions
Calavera Hills Phase II/Robertson Ranch	Preserve Manager: CNLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitored wildlife movement via camera traps ▪ Maintained Village H restoration and Village X enhancement areas ▪ Conducted CE compliance monitoring ▪ Performed grassland community assessments ▪ Performed clay lens assessments ▪ Monitored thread-leaved brodiaea index plots and conducted population trend monitoring ▪ Controlled non-native plant species throughout the property ▪ Developed annual work plan, budget, and annual report ▪ Performed regular patrols, site enforcement, and trash pickup ▪ Conducted surveys for shot hole borer and the Fusarium fungus
Carlsbad Highlands Ecological Reserve	Preserve Manager: CDFW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted thread-leaved brodiaea monitoring using both the SDMMP inspect and manage protocol and index plots ▪ Took a comprehensive look at the illegal trail system present at this property ▪ Removed 47 unsafe trail features ▪ Performed habitat restoration on 2 acres ▪ Conducted weekly inspections to monitor trails and easements ▪ Thread-leaved brodiaea monitoring using both the SDMMP inspect and manage protocol and index plots ▪ Non-natives were controlled within the preserve

Summary of HMP Management and Monitoring Activities, Nov 2016 – Oct 2017
continued

Preserve Area	Management Entity ¹	Management and Monitoring Activities
<p align="center">Carlsbad Oaks North Preserve</p>	<p align="center">Preserve Manager: CNLM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mapped sensitive animals ▪ Performed coastal sage scrub monitoring ▪ Monitored index plots and life-stage tracking studies for thread-leaved brodiaea ▪ Maintained thread-leaved brodiaea impact area ▪ Assessed Blochman’s dudleya (<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> spp. <i>blochmaniae</i>) index plots ▪ Censused San Diego thornmint (<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>) population and assessed habitat conditions ▪ Installed native plants in the disturbed area south of the El Fuerte trail ▪ Controlled non-natives, including onionweed (<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>), tamarisk (<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>), pampas grass (<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>), and poison hemlock (<i>Conium maculutam</i>) within the preserve ▪ Conducted CE compliance on County parcel ▪ Developed annual work plan for coming year ▪ Documented wildlife movement through Faraday undercrossing; modified brush to facilitate mule deer (<i>Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata</i>) movement; conducted mule deer surveys ▪ Performed presence/absence monitoring for Argentine ant (<i>Linepithema humile</i>) in conjunction with coastal sage scrub monitoring ▪ Patrolled the area regularly, cleaned up trash, and performed site enforcement
<p align="center">Carlsbad Raceway Preserve</p>	<p align="center">Helix Environmental Planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted quarterly property inspections to assess the condition of the preserve, remove trash, flag non-native plants, and report homeless encampments ▪ Documented quarterly inspection, including observations and activities using quarterly log reports ▪ Examined trees for shot hole borer and other signs of disease ▪ Ensured graffiti was painted over and kept the underpasses cleared ▪ Conducted a focused survey for the newly discovered endangered San Diego thornmint, performed by Conservation Biology Institute and the San Diego Natural History Museum ▪ Assessed vernal pool on preserve ▪ Removed non-native plant species ▪ Provided public outreach and education in the form of an annual newsletter
<p align="center">City of Carlsbad Preserves</p>	<p align="center">Preserve Manager: CNLM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Performed habitat assessments and counts of thread-leaved brodiaea ▪ Conducted coast live oak tree assessments ▪ Updated vegetation maps ▪ Assessed trees on selected sites for polyphagus shot-hole borer and signs of Fusarium dieback ▪ Non-native species considered to be zero or moderate-tolerance plants were treated or removed ▪ Conducted routine patrols to protect the preserve, maintain fences, and provide information to visitors ▪ Trapped brown-headed cowbird (<i>Molothrus ater</i>) at the Crossings Golf Course ▪ CNLM staff met with City staff and the Preserve Steward to discuss Preserve management, monitoring, and other issues within the city ▪ Participated in volunteer events organized by the City ▪ Maintained and frequently updated kiosk with new materials

Summary of HMP Management and Monitoring Activities, Nov 2016 – Oct 2017
continued

Preserve Area	Management Entity¹	Management and Monitoring Activities
Dawson-Los Monos Canyon Reserve	Preserve Manager: UCSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic stewardship-level management ▪ Educational programs and scientific research
Emerald Pointe Preserve	Preserve Manager: San Diego Habitat Conservancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Performed quarterly inspections to document habitat composition and needs, remove trash, and flag non-native plants ▪ Repaired sign that was pulled out of the ground ▪ Determined vegetation mapping data from 2009 was still accurate for the area ▪ Performed non-native plant flagging, mapping, and removal (primarily black mustard) ▪ Monitored San Diego thornmint population ▪ Provided public outreach and education in the form of an annual newsletter
Encinas Creek/North County Habitat Bank Preserve	Preserve Manager: CNLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Performed surveys for least Bell's vireo and coastal California gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>) ▪ Performed camera surveys to determine presence and use of the preserve by large mammals and human trespass ▪ Controlled and removed non-native plant species ▪ Habitat restoration continued in the southeastern area of the property ▪ Conducted regular patrols, site enforcement, and trash pickup ▪ Composed budgets, annual reports, and work plans ▪ Performed revisions to the Habitat Management Plan
Kelly Ranch Preserve	Preserve Manager: CNLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Noted and mapped sensitive plants and animals when observed ▪ Counted Orcutt's hazardia (<i>Hazardia orcuttii</i>) population and other selected sensitive plant species ▪ Removed or treated non-native plant species ▪ Performed regular patrol, site enforcement, and trash removal ▪ Conducted annual CE compliance visit
La Costa Collections Preserve	Preserve Manager: San Diego Urban Corps Habitat Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Performed annual biological monitoring ▪ Controlled and removed non-native plants ▪ Removed and monitored trash and debris ▪ Maintained preserve signs ▪ Monitored Del Mar sand aster (<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>linifolia</i>) and assessed condition of Nuttall's scrub oak (<i>Quercus dumosa</i>) individuals and habitat ▪ Conducted site monitoring to inspect overall condition, remove trash and debris, monitor sensitive plant and animal species

Summary of HMP Management and Monitoring Activities, Nov 2016 – Oct 2017
continued

Preserve Area	Management Entity ¹	Management and Monitoring Activities
La Costa Glen Preserve	Preserve Manager: CNLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted weekly patrols to deter homeless encampments from being established ▪ Cut and treated over one thousand individuals of veldt grass (<i>Erhardta calycina</i>) with herbicide ▪ Treated pampas grass, fountain grass (<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>), castor bean (<i>Ricinus communis</i>), fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>), and several other non-native plant species with herbicide ▪ Counted seaside calandrinia (<i>Cistanthe maritima</i>) ▪ Mapped all sensitive flora and fauna encountered ▪ Removed trash from preserve and adjacent wildlife tunnels; similarly, vagrant populations were deterred and removed repeatedly from the tunnel ▪ Performed wildlife movement monitoring and management ▪ Installed fencing to prevent trespass ▪ Contacted adjacent land owners regarding collaborative management invasive plant species
Los Monos area	Preserve Calavera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supported clean-up along Agua Hedionda Creek
Manzanita Partners Preserve	Preserve Manager: Habitat Restoration Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Patrolled and conducted site enforcement on a regular basis ▪ Inspected signs and fencing along the SDG&E road at eastern edge of preserve ▪ Removed non-native plant species (pampas grass and castor bean are the biggest threats) and removed trash ▪ Noted all animal species observed and mapped locations of any sensitive species ▪ Conducted vernal pool post-fire recovery transects per CNLM methods and oak tree post-fire recovery ▪ Conducted review for potential for shot hole borer ▪ Reported and described data collected and management actions taken on the preserve to the City
Morning Ridge Preserve	Preserve Manager: Dudek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted qualitative biological monitoring ▪ Performed post-fire monitoring ▪ Provided guidance to Green Valley Landscape. Landscape crew removed trash and debris, treated and removed invasive species, installed additional erosion control (silt fencing, sand bags, etc.), performed remedial seeding and supplemental planting, maintained supplemental irrigation
Muroya Preserve	Preserve Manager: San Diego Habitat Conservancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted quarterly monitoring, mapped invasives, removed trash, assessed need for remedial measures. Provided quarterly log ▪ Surveyed trees for shot hole borer ▪ Connected with the neighboring property owners, familiarized with the resources present within the preserve ▪ Provided informational brochure to residents
North Coast Calvary Chapel Preserve	Helix Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Performed wart-stemmed ceanothus (<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i>) inventory Conducted monitoring visits ▪ Treated non-native invasive species, including black mustard (<i>Brassica nigra</i>), Russian thistle (<i>Salsola tragus</i>), and pampas grass ▪ Noted presence of coastal California gnatcatcher

Summary of HMP Management and Monitoring Activities, Nov 2016 – Oct 2017
continued

Preserve Area	Management Entity¹	Management and Monitoring Activities
Paseo del Norte Preserve	Preserve Manager: San Diego Urban Corps Habitat Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developed work plan and budget ▪ Performed quarterly biological monitoring ▪ Established photo points and conducted photo documentation ▪ Monitored erosion within the revegetation area ▪ Patrolled the preserve; removed trash ▪ Removed 1 acre of pampas grass and ice plant
Poinsettia Place Preserve	Preserve Manager: San Diego Urban Corps Habitat Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Performed annual biological monitoring and post-fire monitoring ▪ Conducted general quarterly monitoring to survey for fire-breaks, trash, non-native plant invasions, and illegal encampments ▪ Removed trash and non-native species (mostly castor bean and ice plant) on-site
Poinsettia/Aviara area	Aviara Master HOA	Property-level management
	Other HOAs	Property-level management
Quarry Creek Preserve	Preserve Manager: San Diego Habitat Conservancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established additional photo points ▪ Conducted presence/absence surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo (protocol-level), white-tailed kite (<i>Elanus leucurus</i>), yellow warbler (<i>Setophaga petechia</i>), yellow-breasted chat (<i>Icteria virens</i>), and brown-headed cowbird (<i>Molothrus ater</i>) ▪ Monitored for signs and symptoms of shot hole borer ▪ Installed, maintained, and repaired permanent preserve signs ▪ Installed 40 T-posts in areas along Buena Vista Creek, east of El Salto Falls, to serve as a deterrent for people setting up encampments and to allow for passive restoration in these areas ▪ Performed monthly inspections and log reports to record wildlife, flag non-natives for removal, and report homeless encampments and associated trash ▪ Removed targeted invasive plants such as fennel, black mustard, and pampas grass ▪ Performed outreach and education: annual brochure to homeowners and hosted a volunteer trash clean-up event

Summary of HMP Management and Monitoring Activities, Nov 2016 – Oct 2017
continued

Preserve Area	Management Entity ¹	Management and Monitoring Activities
<p align="center">Rancho La Costa Preserve</p>	<p align="center">Preserve Manager: CNLM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted post-fire monitoring using established transects and oak tree assessments at Poinsettia Fire burn areas. These areas were also frequently managed for invasive plant species ▪ Tracked wildlife movement and recreational activity using motion sensing cameras ▪ Focused surveys were conducted for sensitive plants: San Diego thornmint, Orcutt’s brodiaea (<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>), and Orcutt’s hazardia ▪ Habitat conditions of the San Diego thornmint were assessed ▪ Collected San Diego thornmint seed for a long-term habitat expansion project ▪ Protected the San Diego thornmint population through targeted removal of tocalote (<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>) ▪ Continued long-term research of the sensitive thread-leaf brodiaea; index plots and a life stage tracking study were continued ▪ Continued long-term vegetation monitoring plots for coastal sage scrub ▪ Conducted surveys for shot hole borer and the Fusarium fungus ▪ Assessed Argentine ants’ presence/absence within coastal sage scrub monitoring plots ▪ Removed many non-native plant species including Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.) and ward’s weed (<i>Carrichtera annua</i>); fountain grass, pampas grass, and tamarisk (<i>Tamarix racemosa</i>) ▪ Installed and maintained erosion control measures in several locations ▪ Cleaned up trash, prevented human trespass, and educated the public about conservation and site sensitivities of the HCA ▪ Improved trails using staff and volunteers ▪ Installed or maintained fences, gates, and signs ▪ Maintained fuel breaks as required by the City of Carlsbad Fire Department regulations ▪ Conducted CE compliance monitoring and reporting ▪ Conducted hundreds of hours of ranger patrols including summer Box Canyon trespass enforcement ▪ Engaged many volunteers to assist with various projects
<p align="center">Sage Creek High School Preserve</p>	<p align="center">Preserve Manager: San Diego Habitat Conservancy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Performed initial site inspection in January 2017; began management in February 2017 ▪ Established baseline documentation including presence/absence surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher, white-tailed kite, northern harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), and California horned lark (<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>); established six 400m² plots and assessed the quality of the vegetation communities by estimating the native and non-native vegetation cover using the relevé method; performed invasive species mapping ▪ Performed monthly patrols and associated reports to observe and document the biodiversity of the site and substantial changes in the habitat composition, remove trash, remove and/or map non-native plant species, look for signs of trespass, and assess the need for remedial measures ▪ Established permanent photo points

Summary of HMP Management and Monitoring Activities, Nov 2016 – Oct 2017
continued

Preserve Area	Management Entity ¹	Management and Monitoring Activities
Southern Preserve	Preserve Manager: San Diego Urban Corps Habitat Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transplanted 447 San Diego goldenstar (<i>Bloomeria clevelandii</i>) corms as part of mitigation for brow ditch installation onsite ▪ Performed biological resources assessment and documented the locations of sensitive plants: California adolphia (<i>Adolphia californica</i>), San Diego goldenstar, and ashy spike-moss (<i>Selaginella cinerascens</i>) ▪ Performed annual biological monitoring ▪ Conducted site monitoring and enforcement from one time a month to every two weeks, and patrolled for unauthorized use of closed trails and off-leash dogs ▪ Removed non-native species, mostly artichoke thistle (<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>) and fennel; cut and sprayed a Peruvian pepper tree (<i>Schinus molle</i>); and weed whacked along public trail and kiosk ▪ Additional wood rail fencing was installed by the developer along the sewer access road from the brow ditch down to the kiosk to essentially line both sides of the sewer access road with fencing ▪ Participated in wildlife movement study to quarterly note signs of southern mule deer
Throughout the HMP Preserve system	City Parks and Recreation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trail clean up and maintenance biyearly via volunteers ▪ Quarterly trail volunteer meetings ▪ Public outreach events such as National Trails Day and National Public Lands Day