



COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

MULTIPLE SPECIES CONSERVATION PROGRAM 2003 ANNUAL REPORT



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INTRODUCTION

This is the Sixth Annual Habitat Tracking Report for the County of San Diego's Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP). The report has been prepared in accordance with Section 4.4 of the County's MSCP Subarea Plan, and Section 14.0 of the County's associated Implementing Agreement (IA). This report provides an accounting of the habitat lost and preserved from January 1 through December 31, 2003.

The County Board of Supervisors adopted the County of San Diego's MSCP Subarea Plan on October 22, 1997. The County's IA became effective on March 17, 1998. The IA identifies the goals, objectives and responsibilities of the signatories including the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the County of San Diego (County).

REPORT SUMMARY

The County is required on a yearly basis to account for the amount of habitat lost and gained within its jurisdiction. The Subarea Plan covers approximately 242,379 acres of land. The overall preservation goal of the County's Subarea Plan is expected to be approximately 98,379 acres of land.

The 98,379 acres of preserve will be comprised of land identified as hardline preserve areas or Pre-Approved Mitigation Areas (PAMA). Hardline Preserve areas include those areas defined as baseline preserve areas (see below) and areas within the Lake Hodges and South County Segments that were negotiated to be preserve land prior to or concurrently with the approval of the County of San Diego's MSCP Subarea Plan. The PAMA is comprised of approximately 57,500 acres of land within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment of the Subarea Plan. It will be necessary to acquire approximately 74 percent of the area defined as PAMA to enable the County to meet the requirement of 98,379 acres. The IA requires that the County purchase 9,425 acres as its share.

Prior to March 17, 1998, there were approximately 37,463.0 acres (Table 1) of land that were included in the Subarea Plan (Figure 1) as baseline preserve area. Table 1 provides information, by vegetation type, of the amount of each type of vegetation community preserved prior to implementation of the Subarea Plan. This baseline amount only includes land that was acquired within the Subarea by Federal, State, or Local jurisdictions.

The HabiTrak software developed by EDAW in cooperation with the USFWS, CDFG, City and County of San Diego provides a tool that allows the County and other participating agencies to readily determine whether compliance with the IA has been achieved. There are several metrics that HabiTrak measures to identify whether or not compliance has been achieved. First, HabiTrak identifies the total amount of conservation (Table 2) that has occurred, this can be measured against the 98,379-acre conservation goal of the Subarea. Secondly, the IA requires that the County verify that

conservation has occurred in “rough-step” with development (Table 3). Thirdly, HabiTrak can provide the amount of acreage that the County has purchased (Table 7) towards its 9,425-acre goal. In 2003 minor improvements to the report function in HabiTrak were made.

This report accounts for habitat lost and gained within the Subarea Plan associated with the following types of development projects between January 1 and December 31, 2003 (see below for types of covered projects).

The report also includes a discussion of management and monitoring programs and funding sources that are utilized by the County to meet its MSCP implementation obligations.

1. Private Projects (Tentative Maps/Tentative Parcel Maps) that have Final Map Approval.
2. Projects that have been issued Grading Permits.
3. Building Permits exempt from the Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO).
4. New agricultural clearing exempt from the BMO.
5. Lands acquired by the County or other governmental agency for Preservation Purposes.
6. Approved Mitigation Bank Lands with *at least* one credit utilized and Non-Approved Mitigation Banks.
7. Changes to MSCP preserve boundaries including major amendments and annexations.

The terms *gain* and *loss* will be used to describe habitat preserved (gain) and habitat developed or removed (loss). Habitat losses may also be referred to as *take* areas. Projects that are located in areas identified as *100 percent urban/developed* are not included in the HabiTrak analysis. The term urban/developed refers to land that has already been developed or disturbed by human activity. However, projects that consist of both urban and natural habitats are included in HabiTrak.

During the 2003 accounting period, a total of 3,058.3 acres of gain and 482.6 acres of loss occurred within the entire County MSCP Subarea (Table 2). Of the 3,058.3 acres of gain, 2,154.6 acres presently count towards the County’s MSCP conservation goals. The remaining 903.7 acres of habitat were acquired via purchases and by securing open space easements in areas outside of the County’s pre-approved mitigation/preserve areas and therefore do not presently count towards the County’s MSCP conservation goals.

Since the inception of the MSCP, there have been 267.92 acres of gain in the minor amendment areas and 38.71 acres of loss. There have also been approximately 83.49 acres of loss and 1,852.46 acres of gain in major amendment areas. No major amendments were approved during the 2003 reporting period. One minor amendment was approved in 2003 and resulted in 5.5 acres of loss. The majority of projects that result in a loss in the minor amendment areas appear to be associated with ministerial

building permits that bypass the current amendment process used with discretionary permits. Staff is in the process of further researching these projects and improving the methods used to request and track amendments. As projects in the minor and major amendment areas receive approved amendments for their losses or gains, their designations on the official County of San Diego MSCP Subarea Plan map will be changed from amendment to take authorized or hardline preserve. More information on this map update can be found on page 15 of this report. HabiTrak does not currently have the capacity to track loss and gain in amendment areas separately from other areas within the MSCP.

The IA identifies that the goal of the Subarea Plan is to create a 98,379-acre preserve across the entire MSCP Subarea. The Subarea Plan is comprised of three separate segments: Lake Hodges, South County, and Metro-Lakeside-Jamul.

The Lake Hodges and South County segments include hard-line preserve areas. The preserve areas within these two segments were determined through negotiations between several private property owners, the Wildlife Agencies, and the County prior to adoption of the MSCP. Preserve areas, with a few exceptions within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment (Helix Land Company and USDRIP), of the County's MSCP are being assembled through project compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County's MSCP and the BMO, or through acquisition by Local, State, or Federal government. Acquisitions will be obtained only from willing sellers.

Since the inception of the MSCP, the County and its partners have conserved through acquisition, dedication of easements and baseline preserve, 58,374.1 acres of land (Table 2). In addition to these 58,374.1 acres, 18,434 acres of private baseline land that was committed through the County MSCP Subarea Plan will be dedicated in conformance with the Subarea Plan as development occurs.

Another 11,533.3 acres of land have been acquired outside the designated preserve boundaries. These additional lands, while within the Planning Area, are outside of the MSCP preserve boundary and will not count toward the County's 98,379-acre requirement. Based on their strategic locations and conservation value, the County has considered applying for an amendment to the MSCP to include some of these areas in the MSCP preserve. Most notably, these areas include lands adjacent to the Crestridge Mitigation Area, the Hollenbeck Canyon area of Daley Ranch and Proctor Valley.

METRO-LAKESIDE-JAMUL SEGMENT

Metro-Lakeside-Jamul (M-L-J) is the largest of the three segments. It covers approximately 172,952 acres of land, of which, 115,241 acres are considered natural and having habitat value. The preserve area planned for this segment will include approximately 44,764 acres of land. Within the M-L-J segment, the preserve will be assembled through land acquisition and specific mitigation requirements for individual projects. These projects must be consistent with the mitigation requirements set forth in the MSCP, the Subarea Plan, and the County's BMO.

The PAMA includes the major biological core and linkage areas in the M-L-J segment and therefore approximates the ultimate location of the Preserve for this area. Lands preserved outside of the PAMA will not be counted towards the County's preserve requirements unless the Wildlife Agencies and the County agree that such areas provide acceptable Core and Linkage preserve values. As discussed above, portions of the Daley Ranch that were purchased around Hollenbeck Canyon and also Proctor Valley could fit the criteria to be included within the preserve area.

The M-L-J Segment is divided for accounting purposes into a northern and southern section (Figures 2a – 2c). As of December 31, 2003, the Habitat Conservation Accounting Model (Table 3) identified approximately 21,743.00 acres of habitat preserved within entire Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment. During the 2003 reporting period, in the northern section of the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment, 1,208.39 acres were preserved and 206.84 acres lost. In 2003, in the southern section of the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment, 134.89 acres were gained and 365.66 acres were lost. A Summary of Project Losses and Gains are included as Tables 4 and 5. As discussed above, the County is required to show that conservation of each vegetation type within the segment is proceeding in rough-step with development (Table 3). Conformance to rough-step can be determined by looking at the last column of Table 3. This column will include one of three symbols: a negative (-) sign indicates that conservation of the identified vegetation type is in rough-step; a positive (+) sign indicates that conservation is not in rough-step; and n/a indicates that conservation is not necessary or that the conservation goal has been achieved.

Based on Table 3, it can be shown that the County is in rough-step with 12 of the 14 vegetation types listed. The vegetation types that appear not to be in rough-step are Oak Riparian Forest and Riparian Scrub. Table 3 indicates that there were 2.75 acres of loss of Oak Riparian Forest during the reporting period, while the maximum allowable loss is 0.36 acres. This table also indicates that there were 1.19 acres of loss of Riparian Scrub while the maximum allowable loss is 0.0 acres. Staff has reviewed the projects that resulted in these impacts and found that they were associated with Building Permits. Building Permits are considered for the most part a ministerial action that are exempt from CEQA and are also exempt from the BMO. These types of Ministerial projects were found not to have a significant impact to the development of the preserve system and are in part to be covered by the County, State, and Federal requirement to fund the acquisition of 18,850 acres of preserve land. Additionally, mapping discrepancies may account for the appearance of loss of riparian scrub habitat in HabiTrak when there was no on-the-ground habitat loss.

A total of 652.0 acres of Oak Riparian Forest have been preserved in the PAMA and 295.6 acres have been preserved outside of the PAMA. Of the acres within PAMA, the County has acquired approximately 115 acres, the State has acquired 382 acres and the Federal government has acquired 113 acres. A total of 92.3 acres of Riparian Scrub have been preserved in the PAMA and 34.9 acres have been preserved outside of the PAMA. Of the acres within the PAMA, the County has acquired approximately 2

acres, the State has acquired no acres and the Federal government has acquired 36 acres.

It should also be noted that site-specific vegetation maps are not required for building permits and that existing vegetation maps are not 100 percent accurate at the parcel level. Based on this it would be difficult to determine the specific impact of a Building Permit. Another issue is that the HabiTrak tool is not equipped to track revegetation plans. Revegetation of riparian and other wetland habitats is required to demonstrate no net loss of habitat. When revegetation occurs, it generally occurs with an increased ratio that results in a greater number of acres than existed prior to the revegetation occurring. Since the HabiTrak tool does not track revegetation plans, the additional acreage of revegetation is also not reflected in the accounting process. Therefore, any mitigation that includes a requirement for revegetation of habitat is not included in the annual report.

CRITICAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES AND LINKAGES

During this reporting period (2003) the County acquired approximately 1,316 acres of land that were located within areas identified as critical biological resource and linkage areas defined in Section 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 of the MSCP Subarea Plan. Critical biological resource areas are defined as having high biological value and include locations of critical populations of target species. The acquisition occurred within San Vicente Corridor/Iron Mountain.

LAKE HODGES SEGMENT

The Lake Hodges segment (Figure 3) covers approximately 8,814 acres of mostly vacant land. The preservation goal for this segment will include approximately 4,589 acres of natural habitat exclusive of ruderal and disturbed habitats. This total includes all the areas to be placed within the preserve boundaries as negotiated prior to approval of the MSCP.

During the 2003 reporting period there was no preserve land conveyed to the County. Cumulatively (1997 to 2003), there have been 2,848.53 acres of preserve land conveyed in the Lake Hodges segment. In addition there are 128.06 acres of land acquired as open space outside the identified preserve area.

SOUTH COUNTY SEGMENT

The South County segment (Figure 4) covers 72,863 acres of land in the southwestern portion of the County. The preservation goal for this segment will include approximately 45,351 acres of natural habitat exclusive of ruderal and disturbed habitats. This total includes all the areas to be placed within the preserve boundaries as negotiated prior to approval of the MSCP.

During the 2003 reporting period 811.30 acres of preserve land was conveyed to the County. Cumulatively (1997 to 2003), there are 34,286.48 acres of preserve lands in the South County segment. Additionally there are another 1,664.86 acres of land that have been set aside that are not presently included in the preserve. Large portions of the lands preserved outside of the preserve area were part of the Proctor Valley acquisition by the State. This acquisition involved purchasing 652.81 acres of take-authorized areas outside of the habitat preserve and acquiring 811.30 acres within the habitat preserve area.

MITIGATION BANKS AND GOVERNMENT PURCHASES

MITIGATION BANKS

Since the adoption of the MSCP, several Mitigation Banks have been established in the County (Table 6). There are two types of mitigation banks found throughout the County: 1) Mitigation banks that are approved by the Wildlife Agencies, and 2) Mitigation banks that do not have formal approval from the Wildlife Agencies. In addition to a signed agreement, approved banks are considered entirely preserved when the first credits are purchased while the County only receives preservation credit at the time a conservation easement has been approved within banks without agreements. Banks without agreements need to clearly demonstrate their credit accounting methods and management considerations. Table 6 identifies the existing County mitigation banks and the number of credits that have been utilized from each bank. These banks are utilized by the Department of Public Works for public projects such as road improvements. In previous annual reports, the status of Mitigation Banks in general was discussed. However, beginning with this report, the County will no longer be reporting on the status of non-County mitigation banks. For more information on non-County mitigation banks, contact the bank operator or manager directly or visit <http://ceres.ca.gov/topic/banking.html>.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES

The Subarea Plan requires that the Governmental Agencies (Local, State, and Federal), acquire approximately 18,000 acres of land in the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment of the Subarea Plan. The goal for the County is to obtain approximately 9,425 acres of land. Table 7 and the paragraphs below depict the total amount of land acquired during this reporting and cumulatively for each governmental agency. Acquisition totals for Federal and State Agencies may have changed from the previous MSCP Annual Reports due to updates and correction of previous data.

FEDERAL PURCHASES

During 2003, the Federal Agencies, including the USFWS and the Bureau of Land Management, acquired 850 acres of land. Since the inception of MSCP, the Federal Agencies have contributed 7,631 acres of land.

STATE PURCHASES

During 2003, the CDFG and the Wildlife Conservation Board acquired 213 acres of land. Since the inception of MSCP, the State has contributed 14,464 acres of land.

COUNTY PURCHASES

County Land acquisitions for the 2003 calendar year within the MSCP totaled 1,781.99 acres and included land in the following locations: Iron Mountain – 1,316.49 acres, Otay River Valley – 119.27 acres, Wright's Field - 120 acres, Tijuana River Valley – 225.98 acres, Imperial Beach – 0.25 acres. Since the inception of MSCP, the County has acquired 4,143.18 acres within the MSCP (Tables 8-11).

OTHER AREAS

There are several areas of land that were acquired by the County outside the MSCP. Most notable of these were 161 acres in the Borrego Springs area, and 45.66 acres in the Escondido Creek area.

AGRICULTURAL EXEMPTIONS

During 2003, no agricultural exemptions were issued in the County's MSCP Subarea. Cumulatively, the County has lost 36.07 acres of habitat to agricultural exemptions within the MSCP.

COUNTY MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

The County is obligated to manage and monitor the habitat it acquires in conformance with IA sections 10.9 "Preserve Management" and 11.0 "Funding Responsibilities". The IA requires that the County prepare and submit to the Wildlife Agencies a Framework Management Plan (FMP) that incorporates the species-specific management actions set forth in Table 3-5 of the MSCP Plan and adaptive management strategies as is appropriate. The County is also responsible for providing a short- and long-term funding mechanism regarding the management and monitoring of habitat acquired in the MSCP. The County submitted a FMP for review to the Wildlife Agencies in August of 2001 and the County is currently implementing the FMP.

The County has also created specific management plans for several of the preserve sites. Until specific management plans (Area-Specific Management Directives) are approved for each of the preserve sites, the County has been providing basic stewardship of the County Open Space Preserves and some adaptive management activities in conformance with the FMP such as baseline surveys and exotic plant removal. Stewardship consists of regulating access through installation of gates and signs, patrolling, providing trail maintenance, removing litter, posting preserve boundaries, maintaining fire buffers, restoring off-road vehicle impact areas, closing of redundant trails in preparation of restoration as well as providing outreach materials to

the general public. Stewardship requires the property owners take responsibility for the maintenance of the open space on private developments and on private mitigation banks, while monitoring or adaptive management becomes the responsibility of the County in most cases.

MANAGEMENT PLANS

In addition to the FMP, the County has approved management plans for several "hardline" preserve areas, including 4S Ranch, Starwood, Golem, McCrink Ranch, Maranatha and Bernardo Lakes within the Lake Hodges segment. These management plans have been written to be consistent with the County's draft FMP and to effectively establish the Area Specific Management Directives for these properties. They involve the submittal of an annual report on the standard of the management, which is reviewed by the County.

Within the Santa Fe Valley Specific Planning Area, requirements for trails have been included in the approval documents. This trail development is being coordinated with the San Dieguito River Park Joint Planning Authority for the Coast-to-Crest trail. In addition, several of these lands were managed by The Environmental Trust. County staff is working to instate a new habitat manager for some of these properties following the withdrawal of The Environmental Trust.

Funding measures to support adaptive management activities are included in all of these projects as "conditions of approval" with the exception of 4S Ranch. 4S Ranch provides "stewardship management" with right of entry for the County or its agents to carry out adaptive management activities. Biological issues that the County are responsible for on 4S Ranch include the removal on the non-native exotic artichoke thistle, and the future monitoring of southwestern pond turtles that were reported as present onsite during a survey carried out by United States Geologic Survey, Biological Resources Division.

The County is in partnership with the City of Chula Vista as the Preserve Owner Manager (POM) of the Otay Ranch Preserve. On December 12, 2003, 516 acres of land were transferred in fee title to the POM. The existing Short-Term Implementation Program will guide management activities until the long-term management plan is finalized. Property owners of privately held properties within the Preserve are responsible for the stewardship management pursuant to the Otay Ranch Resource Management Plan. Upon such time as fee title is deeded to the POM for these properties, the management requirements of the Resource Management Plan I and II will be followed. Funding for management will be collected through the existing assessment district that supports monitoring and management activities of the POM.

NCCP LOCAL ASSISTANCE GRANT FUNDING OF MSCP MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

In 2003 there were five ongoing management and monitoring efforts conducted in the

MSCP Preserve that were funded by the CDFG through the Natural Communities Conservation Planning (NCCP) program local assistance grants. Of these five efforts, two were completed and submitted final reports in 2003, while three are scheduled to submit interim reports in the spring of 2003 and final reports in the spring of 2004. A sixth survey effort is on hold. All interim and final reports due in 2003 are available to download from the MSCP portal at www.mscp-sandiego.org. As final and interim reports are approved by CDFG they will also be made available on the MSCP portal website.

SENSITIVE PLANT SURVEYS AND VEGETATION MAPPING

County MSCP staff and their consultants, Fred Roberts, Fred Sproul, and KEA Environmental, Inc., performed sensitive plant surveys and vegetation mapping on various properties within the MSCP Preserve which were funded by two separate grants. The final report, datasets and maps of the first grant were submitted to CDFG in the spring of 2002. The final report, datasets and maps of the second grant were submitted to CDFG in the spring of 2003. Preliminary reports show that nineteen species of rare plants were recorded as present on the preserve areas during the survey period. One species of those present, San Diego thornmint, is currently listed as endangered and eighteen of these species are listed by CNPS. Two additional species are considered locally rare: Buck's jewelflower and ashy spike moss.

CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER DISTRIBUTION STUDY

A California Gnatcatcher distribution study was completed for the Lakeside-Linkage of the M-L-J Segment of the MSCP Preserve. This task involved banding juvenile gnatcatchers (*Polioptila californica californica*) and examining their dispersal patterns. The primary goal of this project was to examine if there is dispersal of juveniles taking place across Interstate Highway 8. Final results have shown juvenile gnatcatchers moving from the northern open space preserve area to the southern open space preserve area adjacent to the Interstate Highway. The final report was submitted to the CDFG in June of 2003 and is under review.

BAT INVENTORY OF MSCP

The County has contracted with USGS to perform habitat surveys and population monitoring of bats. These studies include gathering baseline data on the presence, distribution and activity levels of bat species in MSCP/NCCP preserve areas, identifying significant roosts and foraging, recommending long-term monitoring sites, providing preliminary evaluation of the functionality of the MSCP preserve, and aiding the development of management plans for areas used by certain sensitive species deemed dependent on habitats in the preserve by providing data and making management recommendations.

The 2002 reports detected the presence of fifteen bat species in the study area including thirteen species listed as either California or Federal Species of Concern. There were no new bat species detections within the MSCP area based on 2003 surveys. Several new survey sites were added in 2003 expanding the coverage of the MSCP area and resulting in increased distributional information for several bat species

already detected in 2002. Repeat multiple survey visits were made across seasons in 2003 to sites surveyed multiple times across seasons in 2002. These multi-visit 'core' sites have provided information about changes in the bat community within the MSCP area across seasons over a 2-year period. In addition, species accumulation curves were generated for each of these sites. Comparisons can be made between single visit sites and these multi-visit sites regarding success of bat detections. This information will greatly aid in the development of long-term bat monitoring strategies. In summary, in 2002 and 2003 a total of 840 mist-net hours (280 mist-nets x 3 hours per net) resulted in captures of 143 foraging bats representing 10 species. In 240 anabat hours (80 anabat nights x 3 hours per night), 8,697 files were recorded representing 14 foraging bat species (including the 10 species represented by mist-net capture). An additional 2 bat species were detected during 28 roost survey 'days/nights' at 18 potential roost sites. A total of 16 bat species were detected within the MSCP study area. Management recommendations put forth in the initial reports include the protection of foraging sites that have a high diversity and abundance of habitat components such as open fresh water, riparian trees and native scrub and grasslands. The final report is due to be received by the County in April 2004.

DISTRIBUTION AND STATUS OF ARROYO TOAD AND WESTERN POND TURTLE

The County has also contracted with USGS to perform habitat surveys and population monitoring of arroyo southwestern toads and Pacific pond turtles. These studies include presence/absence surveys for arroyo southwestern toad along riparian corridors identified as having the greatest potential of supporting populations and performing turtle trapping at appropriate sites to determine occurrence. Activities include generating a database, analyzing datasets, and producing reports that will include management recommendations based on findings in this study.

In 2002 and 2003 the U.S. Geological Survey conducted surveys for the arroyo toad (*Bufo californica*) and western pond turtle (*Emmys marmorata*) throughout the San Diego MSCP with the purpose of gaining a better understanding of the current status and distribution of both species. Arroyo toads were detected at five sites within the MSCP (Two locations within Boden Canyon Ecological Reserve, San Vicente Creek, Sweetwater River- Sloan Canyon and Cottonwood Creek- Marron Valley). Pond turtles were detected at five sites within the MSCP (Two locations within Los Penasquitos Canyon Preserve, Sycuan Peak Ecological Reserve, 4S Ranch and Lake Murray). Non-native turtles were detected at twenty-five sites and were found to co-occur with pond turtles at three sites. The red-eared slider (*Trachemys scripta elegans*) was the most detected turtle species. It is likely that the non-native turtles found in the wild were sold as pets and subsequently released. Some species of non-natives, like the red-eared slider, establish breeding populations in the wild. Based on the numbers and size of the ranges of the non-native turtle species observed during this study, it appears these species are breeding successfully at many locations. Currently, the threats posed by non-native turtles are not certain, but may include their serving as vectors for disease and parasites as well as competing for critical resources, including basking sites and food. Management recommendations put forth in the initial reports include managing preserves to prevent or minimize disturbance to habitat from on-site activities, restricting

access to essential areas, providing education and enforcement, and removal of non-native vegetation and aquatic species. The final report is due to be received by the County in April 2004.

SAN VICENTE HIGHLANDS OPEN SPACE PRESERVE AREA-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVES

The development of Area-Specific Management Directives for the County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation's San Vicente property was combined with the development of a Fire Management Plan. The County has contracted with KTU&A Landscape Architecture and Planning and its sub-consultants, Gallegos & Associates and Merkel & Associates to perform these studies, including the preparation of Area-Specific Management Directives to address species and habitat management needs in a phased manner for logical and discrete areas. These studies also include species-specific management required in Table 3-5 based upon biological surveying for vertebrate species combined with previous vegetation datasets. An integrated Fire Management Plan is also included as part of this task. The first-year interim report was transmitted to CDFG in the spring of 2003 and the final reports are due in the spring of 2004.

COUNTY FUNDED MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Typical management activities for a newly acquired preserves include: assessing and controlling ingress and egress points, working closely with fire suppression agencies in assessing and removing non-sensitive combustible fuels near homes and roadways, removing and eliminating illegal activities (OHV, dumping, illegal plant harvesting, shooting, hunting, etc.), community outreach with neighbors and community groups, addressing easement issues on property, demolition of non-culturally significant structures, assessing and protecting environmental and cultural resources, and developing/rehabilitating roads/trails. Once these initial management steps are taken, which usually take up to 2-3 years to accomplish, operations shift to addressing the public use of the facility where appropriate. This includes trail use, interpretive programs and information distribution locations, on-going Park Ranger patrols, enforcement and public safety, volunteer patrols and docents, and on-going combustible fuel removal.

BARNETT RANCH AREA-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVES / FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation continued to work with Helix Environmental Planning, Inc. to prepare Area-Specific Management Directives (ASMDs) and an incorporated Fire Management Plan for the Barnett Ranch Open Space Preserve. This MSCP Preserve supports 16 vegetation communities and several sensitive species on the approximately 730-acre site according to the preliminary biological resources report. This task included surveys for biological resources including rare plant, general avian and focused surveys for the California gnatcatcher, Quino checkerspot butterfly, and Stephens' kangaroo rat. Recommendations for monitoring and adaptive management of the site, and

identification of passive recreation opportunities are expected in the final product that is due in the spring of 2004.

Beginning in April and working up until the October fires, DPR Park Rangers and Maintenance Workers along with contracted California Conservation Corps crews thinned combustible vegetation near homes and roadways in Derbas, Simon, Lusardi Creek, and Lakeside Archipelago Preserves.

QUINO CHECKERSPOT BUTTERFLY AMENDMENT

The Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*) is federally listed as endangered. The County of San Diego has received a grant from the USFWS to prepare an amendment to the MSCP Subarea Plan that would result in this species being covered. The County is working towards coverage for this species in the Subarea Plan.

In 2002, the County entered into contracts with independent science advisors to gather input to address the potential for habitat enhancement through the creation of an experimental design to be performed in test areas, and to address the methods of performing surveys. The County will continue to conduct surveys and coordinate findings with the Wildlife Agencies and other stakeholders in anticipation of preparing an amendment to the MSCP for consideration by the Board of Supervisors. A draft report from the independent science advisors was submitted to the County and was reviewed by the stakeholders. Extensive comments were made by USFWS on the report and it was revised and completed. Concurrently, a draft coverage plan document was submitted and reviewed and the County is working toward a solution to issues raised in these comments. The final product will be a document that comprises the basis for a management, enhancement and monitoring plan for the Quino checkerspot butterfly.

A study was proposed by the County for a NCCP Local Assistance Grant to further study habitat enhancement techniques (see page 11 of this report). However, the State is in the process of evaluating the financial aspects of this grant program. Therefore, the habitat enhancement project is on hold until the County can enter into a contract with the State for the grant funds. This is still an important task in order to determine how conservation efforts should be directed in order to obtain coverage for this species. The County has engaged in discussions with several other agencies (City of San Diego, City of Chula Vista, water districts, and California Department of Forestry) who are interested in combining efforts to develop sound conservation strategies. The County will continue coordination with these agencies to ultimately move toward an amendment to the County MSCP Subarea Plan and gain coverage for Quino checkerspot butterfly.

REGIONAL FUNDING SOURCE/COUNTY CONTRIBUTION

The County is responsible for acquiring private lands within the Multiple Habitat Planning Area (MHPA), and for funding MHPA management, monitoring and

administrative costs. The MSCP Plan intends that funds to cover these local costs will be raised on a regional, countywide or MSCP area-wide basis.

There are two methods that the County can use to ensure its compliance with the funding obligations set forth in Section 11.2 of the IA that include short-term and long-term regional funding commitments.

In the short-term, prior to approval of a long-term regional financing mechanism, the County will seek financing for the acquisition of private lands within the MHPA. Prior to the establishment of a regional financing mechanism, the County agrees to fund or ensure the costs of managing and monitoring.

The County has responded to these funding requirements through approval of a two-year budget that includes the MSCP General Fund. The MSCP General Fund is based on fiscal year allocations. The County's fiscal year runs between July 1 and June 30 while the MSCP Annual Report is based on the calendar year, January 1 through December 31. The Board of Supervisors annually approves two-year budget strategies.

The County has approved a budget of \$6.0 million of General Fund allocations for MSCP in FY02-03. This included \$2.7 million for land acquisition and \$3.3 million for management and monitoring. The County has also approved a budget of \$6.0 million of General Fund allocations for MSCP in FY 03-04, including \$2.7 million for land acquisition and \$3.3 million for management and monitoring. The County augments these monies with Federal and State Grant monies.

In 2003, the County was awarded \$400,000 in Federal NCCP planning funds to continue preparation of the North County MSCP and initiate planning activities for the East County Subarea Plans.

The County continues to work with other participating jurisdictions and stakeholders to identify a regional funding source for the MSCP.

As of December 31, 2003, the County spent a total of approximately \$20.5 million of County General Fund and State Grant monies to acquire a total of 4,132.80 acres of land within the MSCP (Tables 8, 9, 10).

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

The MSCP Outreach Committee consists of members from the County Departments of Planning and Land Use, Parks and Recreation, Public Works and Environmental Health, the City of San Diego, USFWS, CDFG, Bureau of Land Management, and other stakeholders. The MSCP Outreach Committee's objectives include providing the public with information about the MSCP and educating young people about the importance of the environment and how it adds to their quality of life. Education programs that take place in the preserve provide a wonderful opportunity to experience nature firsthand.

The Committee meets once a month and publishes a quarterly newsletter, *MSCP News*, providing up-to-date information about the MSCP. The Committee was involved in many events throughout 2003, including:

- Earth Fair
- Various Earth Day beautification projects
- Watershed Awareness Week
- National Trails Day
- The Discovery Kit Program at Louis A. Stelzer County Park
- Collaboration with The Environmental Trust in its “Communities Alive in Nature” Program at Calavera Nature Preserve with students of all ages
- Bonita Vista High School’s riparian habitat restoration at Chula Vista Wetlands
- West Hills High School’s Ranger Program
- Participation in the Sweetwater High School Wellness Fair
- County of San Diego Land Use and Environment Group Employee Fair
- “Urban Planning In The Classroom” for high school students
- Numerous classroom presentations
- Distribution of “What Now?” post-fire flyer

MSCP MAP UPDATE

Concurrent with the reception of the 2003 MSCP Annual Report, the San Diego County Board of Supervisors is approving an updated County of San Diego MSCP Subarea Plan map. This map changes the designations of major and minor amendment areas that have received approved amendments from the County of San Diego with concurrences from the Wildlife Agencies. The designations have changed from amendment to either take authorized if there was a loss or from amendment to hardline preserve if there was a gain.

FIRESTORM 2003

In October of 2003, three simultaneous wildfires spread across San Diego County and caused extensive damage. These fires, named the Cedar Fire, the Paradise Fire and the Otay (or Mine) Fire, affected a portion of the County’s MSCP Subarea. A total of approximately 86,209 acres of land within the MSCP burned. The Paradise Fire burned approximately 769.64 acres in the North Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment. The Cedar Fire burned approximately 10,150.07 acres in the South Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment and 38,092.23 acres in the North Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment. The Otay Fire burned approximately 4,553.90 acres in the South Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment and 32,643.13 acres in the South County segment. See Table 12 in this report for the vegetation types that burned within each segment of the County MSCP Subarea. The above acreages were calculated using GIS analysis of the burn scar apparent in the satellite imagery obtained several days after the fires. These figures might differ from those obtained through other analyses, such as the data used by the Burn Area Emergency Response (BAER) team based on percent mortality of vegetation within a designated fire boundary. Information compiled by the federal Burn Area Emergency

Response Team (BAER) and can be found at the following website: <http://baerteam.net/team/>.

The vegetation communities in southern California are well adapted to a regular regime of wildland fires. The plants and animals of the region, while suffering localized mortality, are capable of returning after fires through re-colonization or various means of protection from the lethal effect of fire. Many plant species resprout from tough root crowns, while others germinate from protected seed banks in the soil. Several species of plants even require fire for their natural life cycle. Many smaller animals burrow and can wait out the fire underground. Eventually, under normal conditions, all the elements of a biological community will return over time without any special treatment or management.

In many areas of the County, human development has changed the circumstances under which fires naturally occur. This is because human activities introduce additional ignition sources for wildland fires and because people wish to protect their property from the effects of wildland fires. Thus the urban-wildland interface is particularly vulnerable to conflicts over resource conservation and fire protection. It is the County's goal to require adequate fire clearing to provide for protection of property within the boundaries of land development projects, leaving protected wildlands unmodified by human disturbance.

During the October 2003 fires, over 15,000 acres of land managed by the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) was burned, much of those facilities impacted were in open space areas. During the fire, DPR developed assessment procedures and teams to quickly identify the losses suffered by the fire.

Once the fires were contained and extinguished, the department developed a fire recovery strike team to swarm those facilities that were impacted by the fires in order to safely reopen them for public use. Debris and tree removal, erosion control, exotic and non-native weed control, and perimeter fencing were the primary objectives of this effort. Debris such as silt, sludge, burned shrubs and trees, and burned park infrastructure has been removed to make these parks safe and usable to the public. The removal of this debris has also expedited other fire recovery efforts being performed by the County Parks staff. Erosion control Best Management Practices (BMPs) materials such as sandbags, straw wattles, and silt fencing have been installed in accordance with Federal Emergency Management Agency recommendations. Erosion control measures have taken place in campgrounds, picnic areas, and along park roads and trails. As a result of this work, affected parks can better sustain rain events, and are now safe and open to the public. Exotic/invasive weeds have sprouted quickly because the fires burned the native plants. DPR program participants have weed-whipped and removed much of these weeds before they mature and spread seeds. This early removal will significantly curtail the weeds from competing with the natural recovery process of native plants.

Through support from the Board of Supervisors, DPR was able to supplement these efforts through contracting with outside sources. One source was contracting with the California Conservation Corps to assist the department in the tasks above through the San Diego Workforce Partnership Inc. Another avenue of assistance was obtained by collaborating with the AmeriCorps*National Civilian Community Corps and receipt of a National Emergency Grant (NEG). Through this collaboration, DPR was able to obtain a team of dedicated individuals to assist in the aforementioned tasks. Agreements with these organizations have provided important work crews to address emergency needs at affected facilities. These work crews have been performing a variety of erosion control, trail renovation and debris removal projects in an effort to minimize further damage and make parks safe for reopening.

In concert with these activities, DPR is working closely with the FEMA and insurance companies to cover the damage and the rebuilding efforts. FEMA project worksheets have been completed and various hazard mitigation measures are being explored to avoid future fire damage. Most of the County infrastructure was covered under insurance. The County continues to work with the insurance company to delineate the extent of coverage and determine how the insurance/FEMA interface affects reimbursement efforts. Alternate and Improved Projects that would provide more flexibility to reconstruct parks to allow for improved functionality are also being discussed.

Currently, DPR is concentrating on rebuilding efforts for those facilities impacted by the fires. Facility priorities have been established and facilities with structures and/or public improvements are being value engineered and having concept plans developed.

Open space preserves that are owned and managed by the County will have Habitat Management Plans or Area-Specific Management Directives (ASMDs) prepared when those lands reach approximately 300 contiguous acres. These ASMDs will include a fire management plan (FMP) as one of its primary components, and two such plans are already in draft form: San Vicente Highlands ASMD/FMP and Barnett Ranch ASMD/FMP. These plans will direct management activities to protect human life and property in and around the preserve, while maintaining the intrinsic value of the biological community. The planning of these management activities will give maximum consideration to the covered species on the preserve to achieve the fire safety and biological conservation goals for the preserve. Maintaining natural fire cycles to protect covered species will also be considered so that fire-dependent species will thrive within the preserve system, as well as those species requiring old growth vegetation.

Additionally, DPR is concentrating on those preserves and parks that have a high level of urban interface. Working with the resource agencies, fire agencies and the neighboring communities, site specific vegetation planning will continue with concentration on habitat preservation as well as fire suppression to protect neighboring structures. In preserve areas adjacent to development fuel management activities are being considered in order to reduce flame lengths on adjacent properties that may endanger human lives and properties. These fuel management activities may include

prescribed burns, selective thinning, or other similar activities. These activities are only being considered in urban-wildland interface zones, unless management for covered species and overall habitat health requires that prescribed burns be implemented to provide a net environmental benefit.

In 2003, the County began evaluating scientifically sound vegetation management concepts that will provide protection to human life and property and will maintain or enhance natural vegetation communities and the range of species they contain. The County plans to continue this work and incorporate the resulting management options into its land use decisions and management plans.

Table 1

Summary of Baseline Habitat Gains

Habitat Type	Target Conservation	Inside Habitat Preserve Planning Area	Outside Habitat Preserve Planning Area	Total
Coastal Sage Scrub	18,717	11,100.1	2,107.4	13,207.6
Chaparral	18,662	19,289.5	722.5	20,020.9
Southern Maritime Chaparral	5	5.7	23.1	28.8
Coastal Sage-Chaparral Scrub	1,152	173.3	17.6	190.9
Grassland	171	490.8	95.9	587.2
Freshwater Marsh	233	18.4	4.0	22.3
Riparian Forest	348	180.2	8.7	188.9
Oak Riparian Forest	2,192	183.4	66.4	249.8
Riparian Woodland	20	4.0	0.0	4.0
Riparian Scrub	383	39.0	11.1	51.3
Oak Woodland	2,211	298.6	40.1	338.7
Tecate Cypress Forest	5,589	5,243.1	0.1	5,243.2
Eucalyptus Woodland	105	16.4	4.1	20.5
Open Water	149	5.2	2.0	7.2
Disturbed Wetland	90	31.8	0.9	32.7
Natural Flood Channel	225	18.6	2.1	20.7
Shallow Bays		0.0	0.0	0.0
Disturbed Land	9	170.3	170.0	344.4
Agriculture		153.9	453.2	607.1
Urban/Developed		40.7	257.1	300.0
Grand Total*:		37,268.4	3,276.0	40,544.4

The Agriculture and Urban/Developed categories are included to account for all habitat types within a project and habitat preserve planning area.

* Totals do not include Agriculture and Urban/Developed categories.

Table 2
Summary of Habitat Losses and Gains
Period: 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2003

		Inside the Habitat Preserve Planning Area					Outside the Habitat Preserve					Total			
		Habitat Loss		Habitat Gain			Habitat Loss		Habitat Gain			Habitat Loss		Habitat Gain	
Habitat Type	Target Cons.	Current Period	Cum-ulative	Current Period	Cum-ulative	Cons. To Date %	Current Period	Cum-ulative	Current Period	Cum-ulative	Current Period	Cum-ulative	Current Period	Cum-ulative	
Coastal Sage Scrub	42,873	45.8	297.6	554.3	21,226.3	49.5	91.3	855.2	455.9	4,871.5	137.1	1,152.8	1,010.1	26,097.8	
Chaparral	39,871	24.2	128.4	1,319.2	26,944.2	67.6	171.2	1,452.1	384.1	2,823.3	195.5	1,580.5	1,703.3	29,767.6	
Southern Maritime Chaparral	5	0.1	1.9	0.0	5.6	112.4	1.3	5.7	0.0	23.6	1.4	7.6	0.0	29.2	
Coastal Sage-Chap. Scrub	1,325	0.0	5.3	0.0	733.0	55.3	29.3	71.9	4.6	481.0	29.3	77.3	4.6	1,214.0	
Grassland	3,171	0.9	27.3	126.4	1,346.0	42.4	33.2	608.6	21.6	738.0	34.1	635.9	148.0	2,083.9	
Freshwater Marsh	233	0.0	0.2	33.2	87.0	37.3	0.0	3.2	6.6	31.7	0.0	3.4	39.8	118.6	
Riparian Forest	348	0.0	0.0	0.0	225.2	64.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	276.0	
Oak Riparian Forest	2,192	1.4	5.0	0.9	652.0	29.7	1.4	15.4	6.3	295.6	2.8	20.3	7.2	947.6	
Riparian Woodland	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	
Riparian Scrub	383	1.2	1.4	0.0	92.3	24.1	0.0	11.3	0.0	34.9	1.2	12.7	0.0	127.2	
Oak Woodland	2,211	1.2	13.0	117.3	729.2	33.0	11.4	33.2	10.0	155.7	12.6	46.2	127.3	884.9	
Tecate Cypress Forest	5,589	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,413.2	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,413.4	
Eucalyptus Woodland	105	0.0	0.5	0.0	28.6	27.2	1.5	71.3	0.0	10.5	1.5	71.8	0.0	39.1	
Open Water	149	0.0	0.0	2.4	10.4	7.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	5.6	2.4	14.8	
Disturbed Wetland	90	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.9	79.8	0.0	14.9	0.0	19.4	0.0	14.9	0.0	91.2	
Natural Flood channel	225	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.5	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.4	
Disturbed Land	9	6.1	30.1	0.0	316.7	3,518.9	27.8	401.5	0.1	208.0	33.8	431.5	0.1	524.7	
Agriculture		0.9	49.9	0.9	453.3	0.0	37.9	507.2	14.6	1,773.4	38.8	557.1	15.5	2,226.7	
Urban/Developed		1.2	27.4	0.0	61.3	0.0	130.9	1,180.7	7.1	406.0	132.1	1,208.1	7.1	467.3	
Grand Total:		83.0	588.0	2,154.6	58,435.4		537.2	5,237.8	910.9	11,939.3	620.2	5,825.7	3,065.4	70,374.5	

The Agriculture and Urban/Developed category is included to account for all land included within a project and habitat preserve planning area.

Table 3
Habitat Conservation Accounting Model
Period: 1 Jan - 31 Dec 2003

Habitat Type	Total Subarea	Conservation Target	Estimated Take	Conservation Ratio	Cumulative Cons. Inside Habitat Preserve	Max. Allowable Impacts for Current Year	Actual Loss Inside Habitat Preserve for Current Year	+ or - Max. Allowable Impacts
Coastal Sage Scrub	23,569	18,717	4,852	3.86	8,645.89	2,502.34	119.00	-
Chaparral	22,179	18,662	3,517	5.31	9,471.04	1,958.10	186.55	-
Coastal Sage-Chaparral Scrub	1,366	1,152	214	5.38	676.29	134.47	29.34	-
Grassland	2,145	1,741	404	4.31	933.25	235.30	23.71	-
Freshwater Marsh	15	15	0	0.00	6.76	0.00	0.00	-
Riparian Forest	84	84	0	0.00	40.56	0.00	0.00	-
Oak Riparian Forest	2,044	2,043	1	2,043.00	587.12	0.36	2.75	+
Riparian Woodland	6	6	0	0.00	4.03	0.00	0.00	-
Riparian Scrub	298	298	0	0.00	37.08	0.00	1.19	+
Oak Woodland	2,355	1,912	443	4.32	691.46	188.49	12.56	-
Eucalyptus Woodland	53	41	12	3.42	10.58	3.99	1.50	-
Open Water	124	124	0	0.00	2.46	0.00	0.00	-
Disturbed Wetland	52	52	0	0.00	46.81	0.00	0.00	-
Natural Flood channel	197	197	0	0.00	11.42	0.00	0.00	-
Disturbed Land	1,259	0	1,259	0.00	160.25	0.00	33.37	n/a
Agriculture	1,608	0	1,608	0.00	418.05	0.00	33.29	n/a
Urban/Developed	0	0	0	0.00	20.35	0.00	129.26	n/a
Grand Total:					21,763.40		571.52	

The Agriculture and Urban/Developed category is included to account for all land included within a project and habitat preserve planning area. This report only pertains to the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment of the County's subarea plan. It includes gains that occur within the Pre-Approved Mitigation Area (PAMA) while counting all losses within the entire segment.

Table 6

COUNTY MITIGATION BANKS

MITIGATION BANK*	TOTAL CREDITS (Acres)	CREDITS USED (Acres)	REMAINING CREDITS (Acres)
BODEN CANYON	39.50	23.50	16.00
RANCHO SAN DIEGO (County Acres)	409.20	60.51	348.69
SINGING HILLS	69.70	0.29	69.41
SWEETWATER	23.00	5.902	17.098
OLD CASTLE (Not in MSCP)	60.02	41.4	18.62
TOTALS	601.42	131.602	469.818
* All are approved mitigation banks			

Table 7

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES

PROJECT NAME	TOTAL ACRES
FEDERAL AGENCIES	
2003 Acquisitions*	850
TOTAL Acquisitions	6,781*
STATE AGENCIES	
2003 Acquisitions*	213
TOTAL Acquisitions	14,251*
COUNTY	
2003 Acquisitions	1,781.99
TOTAL Acquisitions	4,143.18

*Acquisition totals for Federal and State Agencies may have changed from the previous MSCP Annual Reports due to updates and corrections of previous data.

Table 8

Completed Acquisitions within County Of San Diego Approved MSCP

Area	Property	Acres	Date Acquired	Actual Land Cost	Grant	General Fund
HOLLENBECK CANYON	Phase I Daley Ranch	312.50	9/7/00	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000
	Phase II Daley Ranch	285.70	10/20/00	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
	Sub-Total	598.20		\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
IRON MOUNTAIN	Phase I Ramona Serena	716.50	1/25/02	\$4,440,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,440,000
	Berkeley Hering	61.49	1/13/03	\$457,200	\$395,000	\$62,200
	Reams Thomsen	40.00	1/21/03	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$0
	Boulder Oaks	1215.00	9/26/03	\$4,410,000	\$3,307,500	\$1,102,500
Sub-Total	2032.99		\$9,487,200	\$5,882,500	\$3,604,700	
LUSARDI CREEK	Rancho Vista	97.19	9/2/99	\$1,845,500	\$922,750	\$922,750
	Santa Fe Views	95.40	3/9/00	\$1,976,000	\$988,000	\$988,000
Sub-Total	192.59		\$3,821,500	\$1,910,750	\$1,910,750	
LAKESIDE ARCHIPELAGO	Phase I Ham	46.61	1/29/99	\$800,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
	HJMD	32.59	2/12/99	\$490,000	\$245,000	\$245,000
	Phase II.A Yunis	13.28	1/29/99	\$270,000	\$135,000	\$135,000
	Phase II.B Arabo	9.06	10/29/99	\$160,000	\$80,000	\$80,000
	United Brokers/Curto	8.73	12/27/00	\$153,000	\$76,500	\$76,500
	Pavel	11.77	6/29/01	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
	Shuler	58.26	12/16/02	\$425,000	\$425,000	\$0
Sub-Total	180.30		\$2,498,000	\$1,461,500	\$1,036,500	
ALPINE, WRIGHT'S FIELD	Union Bank	38.70	7/27/00	\$356,633	\$208,437	\$148,196
	Alpine Sch. Dist.	40.00	7/27/00	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Findel Ranch	30.00	9/16/02	\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000
	Apollo	120.00	9/23/03	\$1,800,000	\$1,000,000	\$800,000
Sub-Total	228.70		\$2,656,633	\$1,208,437	\$1,448,196	
Total		3233.06		\$20,463,333	\$11,463,187	\$9,000,146

Table 9

Completed Acquisitions within the City of San Diego Approved MSCP

Area	Property	Acres	Date Acquired	Actual Land Cost	Grant	General Fund
OTAY VALLEY R.P.	Malcom	0.99	1/16/01	\$46,000	\$46,000	\$0
	O'Brien	8.18	6/7/01	\$205,500	\$102,724	\$102,776
	Baker	6.32	2/4/03	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$0
	Furby north	83.00	6/5/03	\$1,296,600	\$0	\$1,296,000
	Munson Otay	19.82	6/25/03	\$13,300	\$13,300	\$0
Sub-Total		118.31		\$1,656,400	\$257,024	\$1,398,776
TIJUANA RIVER VALLEY	West/Dymott	41.00	1/8/98	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$0
	CalMat Option I	220.09	5/19/98	\$1,668,481	\$1,668,481	\$0
	Arrietta	39.83	6/15/98	\$478,000	\$478,000	\$0
	CalMat Option Final	28.10	12/14/99	\$208,837	\$208,837	\$0
	Piper/Shelton	140.00	5/30/00	\$1,752,750	\$1,252,750	\$500,000
	Skibbe	10.84	5/1/02	\$485,000	\$485,000	\$0
	Hanson	75.59	12/20/02	\$1,387,500	\$0	\$1,387,500
	Scripps Furby	63.93	6/5/03	\$1,203,400	\$0	\$1,203,400
	Nelson Sloan	141.71	6/25/03	\$986,700	\$986,700	\$0
	Horwin	20.34	12/10/03	\$365,000	\$365,000	\$0
Sub-Total		784.43		\$8,945,668	\$5,854,768	\$3,090,900
Total		899.74		\$10,602,068	\$6,111,792	\$4,489,676

Table 10

Completed Acquisitions within other within unapproved MSCP Subareas

Area	Property	Acres	Date Acquired	Actual Land Cost	Grant	General Fund
CHULA VISTA	Takashima	10.13	4/17/03	\$253,250	\$253,250	\$0
	Sub-total	10.13		\$253,250	\$253,250	\$0
IMPERIAL BEACH	Seacoast (Weiser)	0.25	12/24/03	\$205,000	\$205,000	\$0
	Sub-total	0.25		\$205,000	\$205,000	\$0
Total		10.38		\$458,250	\$458,250	\$0

Table 11

Total Completed Acquisitions within MSCP

Area	Property	Acres	Date Acquired	Actual Land Cost	Grant	General Fund
		4,143.18		\$20,921,583	\$18,033,229	\$13,489,822

Table 12

Burned vegetation* within County MSCP segments

	North Metro- Lakeside- Jamul segment	South Metro- Lakeside-Jamul segment	South County	Total
Agriculture	460.99 acres	252.54 acres	22.81 acres	736.34 acres
Chaparral	22,489.77 acres	4,388.76 acres	12,406.82 acres	39,285.35 acres
Coastal Sage Scrub	8,593.75 acres	7,314.85 acres	14,582.44 acres	30,491.04 acres
Coastal Sage- Chaparral Scrub	552.35 acres	633.31 acres	131.50 acres	1,317.16 acres
Disturbed Land	392.03 acres	234.74 acres	74.07 acres	700.84 acres
Disturbed Wetland	0.14 acres	35.10 acres	14.49 acres	49.73 acres
Eucalyptus Woodland	10.18 acres	1.76 acres	3.11 acres	15.05 acres
Freshwater Marsh	0.91 acres	1.45 acres	110.72 acres	113.07 acres
Grassland	975.51 acres	438.66 acres	588.69 acres	2,002.87 acres
Natural Flood Channel	24.85 acres	10.10 acres	5.01 acres	39.96 acres
Oak Riparian Forest	811.75 acres	201.04 acres	80.51 acres	1,093.30 acres
Oak Woodland	1,692.53 acres	149.09 acres	183.92 acres	2,025.54 acres
Open Water	15.07 acres	1.64 acres	2.54 acres	19.24 acres
Riparian Forest	14.88 acres	1.89 acres	51.37 acres	68.13 acres
Riparian Scrub	48.68 acres	0.54 acres	12.62 acres	61.84 acres
Riparian Woodland	9.93 acres	0.00 acres	7.77 acres	17.70 acres
Tecate Cypress Forest	0.00 acres	72.66 acres	4,283.80 acres	4,356.47 acres
Urban/Developed	2,768.57 acres	965.83 acres	80.94 acres	3,815.34 acres
TOTAL	38,861.87 acres	14,703.97 acres	32,643.13 acres	86,208.96 acres

*Figures were calculated using the burn scar boundary captured by aerial photography and GIS analysis, and the vegetation data used to create the County MSCP Subarea Plan in 1997.